

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Vol. LXXIV (Nos. 1 to 9)

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lord ERSKINE, G.C.I.E. Took his seat on the 15th November 1934.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The Hon. Sir Hopetoun STOKES, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Provincial finance. | 4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. |
| 2. Pensions. | 5. Central Record office. |
| 3. Local Fund audit. | 6. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures. |

II.—Central Subjects.

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

2. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU, Kt., Law Member. Took his seat on the 25th April 1934 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province. | 2. Provincial law reports. |
| | 3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees. |
| | 4. Escheats. |
| | 5. Coroners. |

I.—Provincial Subjects—cont.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 6. Treasure-trove. | 9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric scheme. |
| 7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps. | 10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests. |
| 8. Prisons and prisoners. | 11. Minor Ports. |

II.—Central Subjects.

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

3. The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM, Home Member. Took his seat on the 16th August 1934 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

4. The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 3rd January 1935 :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :— | 4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon. |
| (a) Assessment and collection of land revenue. | 5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief. |
| (b) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights. | 6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under subsection (1) of section 4 and declarations under subsection (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said subsections appertains to a transferred subject. |
| (c) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents. | 7. Development of mineral resources. |
| (d) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates. | 8. Protection of wild birds and animals. |
| (e) Land improvement and agricultural loans. | 9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass. |
| (f) Colonization and disposal of Crown lands. | 10. Provincial gazetteers. |
| (g) Management of Government estates. | 11. Agency tracts. |
| (h) Panchayat forests. | 12. Laccadives. |
| 2. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions. | 13. European and Anglo-Indian education. |
| 3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power. | 14. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India. |
| | 15. General service questions. |
| | 16. Office procedure. |
| | 17. Secretariat. |
| | 18. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere. |

II.—Central Subjects.

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

Ministers.

1. The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Local Self-Government including village panchayats. | 5. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles. |
| 2. Medical administration. | 6. Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas. |
| 3. Public Health and Sanitation and Vital Statistics. | 7. Stores and Stationery (required for Transferred Departments). |
| 4. Religious and Charitable Endowments. | |

2. The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture. | 4. Co-operative Societies. |
| 2. Civil Veterinary Department. | 5. Registration. |
| 3. Public Works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Rope-ways, etc.). | 6. Weights and Measures. |

3. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR, Minister for Education and Excise. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The Hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.

Deputy President.

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

Panel of Chairmen.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI Avargal.

„ U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT Avargal.

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB Bahadur.

MR. DANIEL THOMAS.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. V. RAGHAVA VARMA Garu, B.A., B.L.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
3 Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
4 Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5 Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association.
6 Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Central Districts—Indian Christian.
7 Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
8 Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
10 Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
11 Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
12 Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	NOMINATED.
13 Birley, Frank	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
14 Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
15 Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
16 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	NOMINATED.
17 Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
18 Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
19 Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
20 Gopalaśwami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
21 Harischandrudu Nayudu, A.	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
22 Indrayya, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
23 Iswaran Pillai, I. C.	Tinnevelly N.-M. Rural.
24 Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (<i>Deputy President</i>).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
25 Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
26 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
27 Jones, I.C.S., C. E.	NOMINATED.
28 Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, K.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
29 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
30 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
31 Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
32 Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	NOMINATED.
33 Krishnan, C.	NOMINATED.
34 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	NOMINATED.
35 Krishnayya Choudari, P. V.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
36 The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendrule Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
37 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. (<i>Minister</i>).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
38 Kuppuswami Choudari, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
39 Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Madras Planters.
40 Madanagopal Nayudu, R.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
41 Madhusoodhanan Thangal, P.	NOMINATED.
42 The Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sri Raja Velugoti Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrule Bahadur Varu, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel).	North Central Landholders.
43 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
44 Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
45 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
46 Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
47 Metherell, J. K.	European, Madras Presidency.
48 Millar, W. H.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
49 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
50 Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts, Christian.
51 Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
52 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
53 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
54 Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
55 Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
56 Nachiyappa Gounder, K. A.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
57 Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
58 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
59 Narasa Reddi, T.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
90 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
91 Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. . .	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
92 Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
93 Ratnavelu Tevar, P.	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
94 Russell, I.C.S., T. B.	NOMINATED.
95 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. . .	NOMINATED.
96 Santhana Gounder, I.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly cum Madura (Christian).
97 Scott-Brown, I.C.S., W. . . .	NOMINATED.
98 Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
99 Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
100 Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
101 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. . . .	NOMINATED.
102 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
103 Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
104 Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.	Ex Officio.
105 Sreshta, M. S.	West Coast, Christian.
106 Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. . .	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107 Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	NOMINATED.
108 Sriramulu, G.	NOMINATED.
109 Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	EX OFFICIO.
110 Subbarayan, Dr. P. (The Zamin- dar of Kumaramangalam).	South Central Landholders.
111 Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
112 Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. . .	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
113 Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. . . .	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
114 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan
115 Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Christian.
116 Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., H. R. . .	NOMINATED.
117 Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. . . .	NOMINATED.
118 Vedachala Mudaliyar, M. . . .	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
119 Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. . .	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
120 Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K.	EX OFFICIO.
121 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
122 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.	NOMINATED.
123 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
124 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot cum Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
125 The Zamindar of Bodinayakanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.)	Southern Landholders.
123 The Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
127 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
128 The Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
129 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.

Special Members.

130 Champion, H.	Nominated for the consideration of the Madras Public Libraries Bill and the Madras Elementary Education Act (Amendment) Bill.
131 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Rao Bahadur K. V.	Nominated for the consideration of the Madras Public Libraries Bill.
132 Javad Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Nominated for the consideration of the Madras City Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill.
133 D. H. Boulton, I.C.S.	Nominated for the consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

Monday, the 21st January 1935.

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

P R E S E N T :

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.	Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.	Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.	Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. the. Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.	Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Metherell, Mr. J. K.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Millar, Mr. W. H.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Birley, Mr. F.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Boulton, I.C.S., Mr. D. H.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Champion, Mr. H.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
	Peddi Raju, Mr. P.

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PRESENT—cont.

Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
 Raja of Kallikote, The.
 Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
 Ramalingam Chettiar, Diwan Bahadur
 T. A.
 Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
 Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
 Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan
 Bahadur C. S.
 Ratnavelu Tevar, Mr. P.
 Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
 Schamnad, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Baha-
 dur Mahmud.
 Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.

Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 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 Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Sahib.
 Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur
 R. K.
 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.

I.—SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

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

Mr. W. K. M. Langley.
 M.R.Ry. P. Ratnavelu Tevar Avargal.
 „ G. Rameswara Rao Garu.
 Mr. H. Champion.
 „ H. R. Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 „ W. Scott-Brown, I.C.S.
 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao Avargal.
 Dr. B. S. Mallayya.

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

II.—ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor arrived in State and addressed the
 House as follows:—

“ Mr. President and Members of the Legislative Council, as this
 is the first occasion since I assumed the Governorship of Madras that
 there has been a meeting of the Legislative Council I desire to take the
 opportunity of making a few comments upon the great changes that
 are impending in the future Government of the Presidency and to
 allude to some of the criticisms that have been made in various quarters
 concerning the proposed reforms. My remarks are of course subject to
 the passage of Legislation on the lines of the Joint Select Committee's
 Report by the Imperial Parliament.

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“ In the first place, I would point out that in the Presidencies and
 Provinces full self-government is to be granted. In future, all depart-
 ments will be presided over by Ministers answerable to the Legislatures,
 and the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and for
 the raising of taxation and the distribution of the revenue will be
 placed upon their shoulders. Indeed, in the provincial field, that full
 self-government to which Indians have for so long aspired will now be
 attained by them.

“ But it has been argued that the special powers and safeguards
 placed in the hands of the Governors have negated the grant of
 responsible Government. I have no hesitation in saying that this idea
 comes from a complete misreading of the proposals. As I said in my
 speech at the St. Andrew's Day Dinner, in every constitution there must
 always be some ultimate power that can come to the rescue, if affairs of
 State become impossible. The safeguards will only come into play if
 matters are going radically wrong, and that is a contingency which, in
 Madras at any rate, is not to be expected.

“ And in this connexion, I would urge Members to consider the
 constitutional history of England. If the legal powers of the Crown
 were to be set out on paper in the form of a Bill, they would appear to
 be of the most formidable dimensions. And from a perusal of them
 it might well appear to anyone unacquainted with the facts, that there
 was no real responsible Government in Great Britain. Indeed the
 powers of the Crown have never been repealed, they have merely fallen
 into abeyance through long disuse. But that does not at all mean to
 say that if the need for them were ever to arise, they could not be used
 again. It is more than unlikely that such an occasion will ever arise in
 England, but the powers are still there in reserve to tide over some
 supreme crisis in the Nation's affairs. I would also point out that the
 change from autocratic to democratic government did not come quickly,
 but took a considerable period to accomplish, and in the present condi-
 tion of India, there are very few who do not admit that some safeguards
 are necessary.

“ Another matter about which there has been a great deal of
 criticism is the substitution of indirect for direct election to the
 Centre, but to anyone who has studied this section of the Report the
 arguments in favour of the change must appear to be most impressive.
 When the franchise increases, as it undoubtedly will over a period of
 years, direct election constituencies will become completely unwieldy,
 and if smaller constituencies are then decided upon, the Central
 Assembly will itself suffer from a like drawback. It will be far too
 large to function efficiently.

“ We are apt to forget the immense size of the Indian Empire.
 It is larger than the whole of the continent of Europe without Russia.
 I do not know if there will ever be a United States of Europe but, sup-
 posing that Federation were to come about, I am quite certain that
 direct election to a Central Assembly would never be envisaged.
 Undoubtedly a system of election by the local parliaments would be set

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up and for exactly the same reasons that Joint Select Committee have put forward. It must be remembered that in India we are building for the future and not only for the present. While the all-India electorate remains comparatively small, it may be possible to work a system of direct election; but as the electorate increased, it would in my view be found that direct election would not remain feasible. And in starting the Indian Federation it would seem preferable that its system of representation should remain constant and not have to be altered after the passage of a few years.

"There is to me no question of principle involved in this alteration; it is merely a matter of convenience and administrative practicability, and I believe that when the new Constitution is working, it will be realized that indirect election to the Centre is the only possible method for a sub-continent of the size and diversity of India.

"Then there is the question of the setting up of Second Chambers. And on this matter I find that there are great differences of opinion in this country. In my own view, as a student of constitutional history, Second Chambers are a necessity in all democracies. It is their function to prevent violent swings in policy, to revise hasty and ill-drafted legislation, and above all to make quite certain that the electorate really does wish certain very contentious measures to become law. It will be agreed that many of the Indian Provinces are of vast size and that in future their Legislatures will have great powers. In spite therefore of the objection of expense, which seems to be the main argument against a two-chamber form of Government, I am convinced that the proposal is sound and that a bicameral Legislature is necessary to make the Constitution function successfully.

"Finally, there is one further matter to which I wish to refer. It is being said by some that the various pledges that have been given in the past concerning eventual full responsible Government for India have been allowed to lapse. I know of no justification whatever for this view; the British people do not lightly break their pledges.

"And in this connexion I cannot do better than quote from the speech made by the Lord President of the Council, the Right Hon'ble Stanley Baldwin, in the House of Commons on December 12th, 1934, during the India Debate. These are his words as reported in the *Times* newspaper:—

'The Government stood by all the pledges that had been given. They made no distinction between pledges but stood by all of them.'

"I do not think that sufficient attention has so far been given to this passage in India, and I hope that this quotation will finally destroy the idea, which appears to have gained some currency, that there is any intention on the part of His Majesty's Government to go behind any pledge.

"Mr. President and Members of the Legislative Council, I have now come to the end of my remarks on the Report of the Joint Select Committee, and in conclusion I would appeal for the help and assistance

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of all shades of opinion in making the new Constitution work smoothly. Any parliamentary experience that I may possess will be placed unreservedly at your disposal.

"Given goodwill, I see no reason why, in the coming years, the shining example already set to the rest of India by this historic Presidency should not even be improved upon. Madras has always worked its political institutions in peace and efficiency. May that excellent tradition long continue. While I hold my present high office it will be my earnest endeavour to further the interests of the Province and to assist as far as in me lies the development of its constitutional future."

His Excellency the Governor then left the Chamber.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn for ten minutes and meet at 11-35."

The House then adjourned and met again at 11-35 a.m.

III.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(1) *Re* THE LATE MR. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Mr. President, I rise with great regret to move the following resolution:—

'That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of M.R.Ry. K. Singam Ayyangar Avargal, M.L.C., and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them.'

"Mr. Singam Ayyangar whose death we have to lament to-day, belonged to a very respectable and wealthy family in Srirangam. He was educated in the high school of that place, entered public life at an early age and devoted himself to many forms of public activity. He was elected to the Srirangam Municipal Council in 1913 when only 20 years of age, and the same year he was elected vice-chairman of the municipality, a position which he occupied until 1921, when he was elected chairman in that year; he continued to hold that office until 1927. From 1928 to 1934, he was a member of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, and was elected as vice-chairman in 1929 and continued in that office until 1931. In other directions also, he made his influence felt. He was on the Taluk Board of Trichinopoly and the District Educational Council of that district; became President of the Trichinopoly Taluk Board in 1928 and held the office of president for six years until April 1934, when the taluk boards were abolished. He was a member of the District Educational Council for twelve years from 1922 to 1934 and was president for four years from 1928 to 1932. He was also connected with the Temple Committee and the District Health Association, Trichinopoly. For twelve years, he was a member of the Trichinopoly District Board. He was elected to this Council in 1930, and continued to be a Member until his death. I feel that a recital of his activities is almost sufficient to indicate the place which he held in

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the public life of this Presidency and in the life of this House, and I feel sure that no lengthy commendation is necessary for me to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, in seconding this resolution, I beg to associate myself with what has fallen from the Hon. the Leader of the House, and I am sure every one here will miss the genial personality of Mr. Singam Ayyangar. In all his actions, he has always left behind an impression of goodwill, and I am sure the House will as one man rise to pay its last respect to a Member of this Council."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, on behalf of my Party, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, on behalf of the Democratic Party which I have the honour to represent, I beg to associate myself with the remarks made by the previous speakers. I knew Mr. Singam Ayyangar fairly well, and his death has left a blank."

* Mr. F. BIRLEY:—"Sir, on behalf of the European members of this House, I beg to associate myself with the expression of regret of this Council at the death of Mr. Singam Ayyangar."

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.* all the Members standing.

(2) *Re* THE LATE DIWAN BAHADUR B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have now a sad duty to perform, and that is to move a second resolution of condolence on the untimely death of our valued friend and colleague, the late Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. The resolution tabled, which I now move, reads as follows:—

That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C., and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them.

"Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu was born in 1883 and belonged to a respectable Kamma family in the Tiruttani taluk of Chittoor. He was educated in the Madras Christian College, which has given to Madras and Southern India so many of our most distinguished citizens. He commenced his legal career about 1909, practising in his native district first at Sholinghur and later in Chittoor. By 1920, he became leader of the Chittoor bar. In 1920, he also entered the Legislative Council as a representative of the Chittoor district, and he continued to hold that position until his death. From 1922 to 1930, he was President of the Chittoor District Board and was also for some time Chairman of the Chittoor Municipality and of the District Educational Council, besides serving on various committees

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touching almost every branch of administration. His many-sided practical experience in the affairs of local self-government and public affairs thus acquired stood him in good stead when he was called upon in 1930 to take up the post of Chief Minister, which he held for two years until 1932. In politics, he was a staunch supporter of the Justice Party and the valued coadjutor of the Raja of Panagal. From 1930 to 1932 he held the position of the Leader of the Party. Of his work as a politician other members of the House can perhaps speak with more authority than I can. Speaking of him as a colleague in the Government, I may say that the uprightness of his character, his honesty of purpose, coupled with the extensive practical knowledge of public affairs, to which I have referred, earned for him the sincere admiration and respect of all who had to work with him and have over and over again proved of the greatest value, especially in the discharge of the multifarious and onerous tasks which devolve on the Minister for Local Self-Government. More recently as the House will remember, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu took a prominent part as a champion of the tenants in discussing the Estates Land Act Amendment legislation.

"By his untimely death, the House and the province have lost one whose place amongst the distinguished public men of this Presidency will be very hard to fill and whose views we all felt—whether one agreed with him or not—were entitled to the greatest consideration and respect, based as they were on special knowledge and study of public affairs and inspired by a sincere desire to promote the public welfare.

"I feel sure the House will need no further remarks of mine to commend to their acceptance the resolution which I now move."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, in seconding this resolution, I beg to associate myself with what has fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, the Leader of the House. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu was most helpful to me when I had the honor of holding the portfolio of local self-government and in the amending legislation which was passed both in regard to district municipalities and local boards. His knowledge of the conditions in the various villages and localities was most useful and the Bill as was finally passed owed a great deal to his labours. And as the Leader of the House has pointed out, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu associated himself with the weal or woe of the villagers which is a very rare thing in politics to-day. He himself was a villager and his foremost thought in everything he did on the floor of the House was for the villager. If he thought that the abolition of the taluk boards was not conducive to local self-government, it was not done in any spirit of opposing the government of the day, but was done merely because he felt that by such a move the villager was bound more to suffer than gain anything. His prime motive in anything he did was for improving the lot of the villager and for that he was willing even to sacrifice his office; and I am sure every one in this Council will realize that Mr. Muniswami Nayudu died for the cause he espoused, and in him the villagers of not only this province but the whole of

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India have lost a champion whose place it will be very hard to fill. I am sure that in the coming constitutional reforms Mr. Muniswami Nayudu would have played a great part, especially in making the lot of the villager happy, and they will greatly miss his genial personality."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, it is with feelings of deep regret at the sudden demise of my friend, Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu, that I rise to associate myself with the remarks of the Leader of the House and of the Leader of the Opposition. As has been already stated, Mr. Nayudu Garu, after a brilliant academic career, entered the bar in the year 1909, and by sheer perseverance and integrity, soon rose to a position of high eminence. From the tributes which have been paid to his memory both by the bench and the bar, we have an idea of the high esteem in which he was held in the profession. He was connected with the administration of the local boards of Chittoor district from the years 1916 to 1930. His administration of the Chittoor District Board as its President received well-merited approbation both from the public and the Government, and he has left a record of which any district board president can well be proud.

"He entered the Legislative Council after the introduction of the present reforms in the year 1921 and continued to take an active part in the politics of this province. As leader of the Justice Party, he eminently filled the highest elective office in this province. He was a person of amiable disposition and endeared himself to every one who came in contact with him. Even after differences arose in the party leading to the resignation of his high office and the formation of a separate group, he never said or did anything against the interests of the party itself. His nobility of character and broad-mindedness aroused the admiration of all, and there was never any bitterness in him against any one. He was generous to one and all, and was a God-fearing man of charitable disposition. When the history of the last two decades comes to be written, his name will mainly be remembered as the untiring champion of the cause of the ryots and the rural population. His speeches always commanded the attention of the House, and he was able to speak with authority on tenancy questions. Moreover, he could appreciate both sides of the issue, and I feel his sudden end is an irreparable loss not only to the ryot population of this province but also the zamindars. Pope has written 'An honest man is the noblest work of God', and I think this saying aptly applies to him. I feel overwhelmed by the magnitude of the loss to my party in particular and to the Presidency in general, at this critical juncture. Personally I owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his guidance, advice and assistance which I can never hope to repay. With these words, on my behalf and on behalf of my party, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"It is my melancholy duty, Sir, to add my quota of praise to the late Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I first made his acquaintance when I was nominated to this Council as an

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expert member for the Malabar Tenancy question. The Malabar Tenancy question bristled with difficulties which we on the other side of the Ghats thought was impossible for others except ourselves to master. But I was very agreeably surprised to find that Mr. Muniswami Nayudu in a few months was able to meet us on our own grounds and tell us where exactly we did want reform and where exactly we did not want it. I had been closely associated with him since then. And later when he was leader of my party I always looked up to him for light and leading in all matters concerning the working of the party, practically in all matters which concerned it. Again, Sir, when finally the Government Bill on the Malabar Tenancy was introduced in this Council, he was appointed as chairman of the select committee. He studied the subject very thoroughly and his guidance is clearly discernible in the measure as finally passed by this House. Words can hardly convey the feelings that arose in me when I heard that he was no more. All that we can do is to mourn for the loss of one whose place it is not possible to fill. With these words I commend this resolution to the House."

* Mr. F. BIRLEY:—"Mr. President, speaking on behalf of the European group of this Council, I associate myself with all that has been said by the previous speakers. I have always recognized Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu as a true patriot and India may well mourn the passing of one of her truest sons. His gentle unassuming manner endeared him to all and he will be greatly missed in this House. On behalf of the European group I associate myself with the resolution of deep sympathy with the relatives of the late Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, on behalf of the depressed classes in this House and outside, I should like to associate myself with the feelings and sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. It is a great loss to the country and to the Council in particular to lose a man of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's sterling character and ability. He was a true friend of the poor and the needy, and at all times while he was in office he was very kind and generous to the representations made by the members of the depressed classes. I beg to associate myself with the feelings expressed by the previous speakers."

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA spoke in Tamil.

* YAKUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, after the tributes paid to the memory of the late Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu by the leader of my party, it is not necessary for me to add my own quota to this mournful contribution. Still I feel that I should not be silent on this occasion, and I wish only to point out that Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's outlook in politics was more national than communal. It may not perhaps be remembered that at one time he was a prominent member of the Congress Committee. Though he associated himself with a communal party and was the leader of it,

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his outlook was not in any way affected by it. In this he has set an example not only to Non-Brahmans but to Muslims also, that they both may work for the uplift of their communities in separate groups but they should not forget that they are Indians first before they are anything else. That part of his career has appealed to me more particularly, and in his death I may say the Indian nation has lost a very strong advocate of the national cause and one of the most patriotic sons of the land."

12 noon * Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Mr. President, on behalf of the Anglo-Indian population of this province, I should like to associate myself with all that has been said about the qualities of head and heart of the late Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. The cause of the Anglo-Indians at all times received his gracious consideration and courteous attention. I can personally testify to the sympathy which he had for the Anglo-Indians and mourn his death."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, I am profoundly thankful to you for having allowed me an opportunity of giving public expression to the feelings of great respect that the tenants of Malabar have for the memory of the late lamented Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. Though this is an occasion for tears and not for words, may I, in respectfully associating myself with everything that has been said by the hon. Gentlemen who preceded me, refer to the signal services rendered by this doughty champion of the ryots at the time of the passing of the now Malabar Tenancy Act? Despite the fact that in that matter Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu had to deal with a complicated system of land tenure with which he was not absolutely familiar, he was largely instrumental for many of the beneficent provisions in the Act, and let me but say that his memory will for ever and ever be cherished with feelings of deep gratitude in Malabar."

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.* all the Members standing.

IV.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures

Alleged letter of a Member of the Cabinet intimating the subordinates to support a particular candidate in the elections to the Legislative Assembly.

* 336 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether circulars have been issued warning the servants of Government and other public bodies, not to take part in the coming Assembly elections except recording their votes;

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(b) whether copies of such circulars will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether it is a fact that any of the Members of the Cabinet have written or sent intimation officially or unofficially to their subordinates to help a particular candidate in the coming Assembly elections; and

(d) if it is a fact, by whom, to whom and about whom such intimations were given?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of the circular^a is placed on the table of the House.

(c) & (d) The answer to (c) is in the negative.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether any infringement of the directions contained in the circular was brought to the notice of the Government or the Collectors?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Alleged interference by the Government in the elections to the Legislative Assembly.

* 337 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether any demi-officials were issued to the Collectors of the districts in the Presidency to secure votes and support to the Justice candidates of the Commerce Constituency in the last Assembly elections; if so, whether the Hon. Member will be pleased to place a copy of the same on the table of the House?

A.—No such communication was issued by the Government.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the Ministers have written any such letters to the Collectors?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"I am not aware of any such communication, nor are the Government aware of any such."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask the Hon. the Finance Member whether he has ascertained from the other Members of the Cabinet as to whether they have issued any such instructions or not?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Yes, I have ascertained."

Administration of Justice

Reduction of the scale of batta payable to assessors.

* 338 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the batta allowed to assessors has been reduced recently;

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 117 infra.

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(b) what the former rates were and what rates are paid at present; and

(c) what the reasons are for the reduction?

A.—(a) Yes—in 1932.

(b) A statement ^a is annexed.

(c) The reductions were made as a measure of economy.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I ask the Hon. the Law Member whether the Government feel that 5 annas per diem is sufficient for a person who is asked to attend the Court? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ There is no question of Government feeling one way or the other. This rate has been fixed as a measure of retrenchment.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I ask how the departmental officers are allowed to have their usual travelling and other allowances when they found it necessary to cut down the allowances of these non-officials? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ I cannot speak for all the officials.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know what the amount spent under this head during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 has been? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ Notice please.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“ May I know on what basis 8 annas has been reduced to 5 annas? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ On the principle, as my Hon. Colleague puts it, that 5 annas is less than 8 annas.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I ask whether there is any possibility of the Hon. Member revising these rates? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ Certainly, Sir, as soon as our finances improve.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I know whether this reduction affects also the Europeans and Anglo-Indians? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ I should think so.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I ask whether the Government have satisfied themselves that this reduced rate would be enough to enable these persons to make both ends meet? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ The idea is that this service is service to the country and that it is the duty of every good citizen to help the Government in the administration of justice.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether, roughly speaking, the saving as a result of this reduction would exceed Rs. 1,000 a year? ”

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 117 infra.

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The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ I cannot say that.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I ask whether it is right to make a non-official to go out-of-pocket when he does public service? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ Certainly not, but the Government expect non-officials to help them.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I ask whether the District Judges have been consulted? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ I think they have been consulted.”

Enquiry into the rural indebtedness of the ryots.

* 339 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed an officer to enquire into the rural indebtedness of the ryots in the Madras Presidency;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the enquiry he is expected to make; and

(c) whether the Government have issued any, and if so, what instructions to him regarding the same?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) A copy of G.O. ^a No. 3295, Law (General), dated 20th November 1934, which explains the scope of the enquiry, is placed on the table of the House.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know from the Hon. the Law Member whether this special officer has completed his investigation? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ The investigation is still going on.”

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—“ May I know how long it will last? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ It may possibly be over by the end of June.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I ask whether it is not a fact that the Madras Banking Enquiry Committee went into the problem of rural debt and submitted a report and that the Government have not taken any action on the same and, if so, where is the need for appointing a special officer to go into the same problem? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ There are many questions which have not been touched by the Banking Enquiry Committee.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know the nature of the questions which have not been touched by that Committee? ”

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 117-120 infra.

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The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I think the Government Order laid on the table gives a fairly good conception of the whole thing."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government going to take any action on the report of this officer to relieve rural indebtedness?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Certainly. The hon. Member should not think that the Government have appointed this officer for any other purpose. He has been appointed solely for the purpose of doing something consistent with the attitude of the Government and of this House towards this problem."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Member has any idea of the financial indebtedness of the ryots and of the necessity for making any provision in the budget?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I have some conception of the problem. Indebtedness exceeds Rs. 150 crores whereas our annual revenue is only Rs. 16 crores. Now the hon. Member can have some conception of what can be done under these circumstances."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the special officer has been appointed to go into this question in view of the fact that a Bill has been introduced in this Council regarding debt conciliation?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The Bill is coming up very shortly."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know the attitude of Government with regard to debt conciliation?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"That will be known very soon when the Bill itself comes before the Council."

Electricity

Proposals, if any, for the extension of the supply of electricity to certain panchayat board areas in Salem district.

* 340 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Lay Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals now for extending the supply of electricity to the Panchayat Board areas of Yedapadi, Sankari and Tiruchengodu in Salem district; and

(b) if so, what they are and at what stage they are now?

A.—(a) & (b) A load survey has been made of Tiruchengodu, and the question of supply of energy to this place will be considered when the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme is sanctioned. Nothing has been done yet in regard to Yedapadi and Sankari.

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Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, when the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme is likely to be sanctioned?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"As soon as the sanction of the Secretary of State for India is received."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is the supply to be kept pending till then?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The nearest schemes will be sanctioned."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"When Salem is already getting electricity from Pykara, could it not be extended to Tiruchengodu?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"As things stand at present it is difficult."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether high tension lines are not now passing by the side of Tiruchengodu?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I do not know."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether any representations has been received recently from the panchayat boards of Yedapadi and Tenkasi regarding the supply of electricity to their towns?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the maximum load has not been reached and whether it can be developed further?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Notice."

Emigration

Alleged refusal to renew the passport of Mr. G. R. Raja Rao, Gobichettipalaiyam.

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

(a) the rules governing the renewal of passports of persons desirous of returning to Tanganyika or other territories of South Africa, which expire during the sojourn of the persons concerned in India; and

(b) the authority under which renewal of his passport was refused to Mr. G. R. Raja Rao, son of Mr. Vyasaraaya Rama Ayyar, formerly a resident of Gobichettipalaiyam, Coimbatore district, who now holds a permanent appointment under the Tanganyika Territory Government and who had come on leave to India and handed over his passport to the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, on or about May 1932, for renewal?

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A.—(a) The passports of persons coming from territories in Africa desirous of returning to those countries are normally renewed as a matter of course unless there is some special reason why they should not be renewed.

(b) Mr. Raja Rao Rama Ayyar asked not for a renewal of his passport but for a fresh passport, which after due enquiry was refused under rule 20 of the Passport Rules. He does not hold a permanent appointment under the Tanganyika Government nor has he come to India on leave. He has been invalidated from the service of that Government. The passport handed over to the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, in May 1932 was handed over not for renewal but for being returned to the Tanganyika Government.

Control of Dramatic Performances and Cinematographs

Alleged exhibition of indecent films.

* 342 Q.—Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the exhibition of indecent films and posters in this Presidency;

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the direction of remedying the evil; and

(c) whether the Government are satisfied of the scrutiny exercised by the Madras Board of Censors in regard to the films now in use?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Resolutions passed by a few associations have been received, suggesting the desirability of prohibiting the exhibition of undesirable films and posters in this Presidency. The hon. Member is referred to the instructions in G.O.* No. 552, Law (General), dated the 20th February 1934, copy of which is placed on the table of the House.

The Madras Cinema Board is taking all possible steps to see that such films and posters are not exhibited and the Government have no reason to think that the scrutiny exercised by it in this respect is not effective.

Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—“ With reference to paragraph 1 of the appendix to this question, may I know, Sir, whether Government realize that legislation is necessary in this matter? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ There is no intention on the part of the Local Government to undertake legislation.”

*Printed as Appendix IV on page 121 infra.

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Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I know whether there are any women on the Board of Film Censors in Madras? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ I believe there are some. As to their exact number, I should like to have notice.”

Mrs. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA speaking in Tamil said that there were four women on the Board.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ Is the Hon. Member replying to the question? ”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ In view of the representations made to Government subsequent to 20th February 1934, may I know what action the Government propose to take? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ There seems to be no occasion for any action. If a particular film is objectionable and the fact is brought to their notice, the Government will take action. But a vague allegation that films are indecent does not help matters.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ May I ask whether, in view of the outcry against the quality of the films all over the country, the Hon. Member has not considered the desirability of asking the Cinema Board to apply a more rigorous standard than at present and so satisfy public opinion? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ They have a very strict standard already and there is no reason to believe that the Cinema Board is not acting up to that standard.”

Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—“ May I know whether legislation could not be undertaken to remedy the evil complained of? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ It is not possible to conceive in what way legislation could be taken up in a matter like this.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether the Government called for a report from the Cinema Board in this connexion? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ When any specific case is brought to the notice of the Government a report will be called for from the Cinema Board.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I ask whether the Government do not realize, when there is agitation all round us in regard to this matter, that that can be made the basis for asking for a report? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ I should like the agitators to realize that it is no advantage merely making general allegations. If any particular film which has been censored or passed by the Board does not come up to the ordinary standard of public taste, and if it is brought to the notice of the Government, they will look into the matter.”

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Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Will the Hon. the Home Member consider the desirability of appointing a Member of this House on the Board?" (Laughter.)

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I am afraid it is not a question which can be answered straightaway."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the allegations made by many associations do not contain any definite point on which Government can take action?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"As far as I am aware the allegations were that certain films were indecent or objectionable. No action can be taken on such vague allegations."

Measures against the exhibition of improper films.

* 343 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government in regard to the improper films shown to the public in Cinemas and Talkies;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(c) what machinery is now in existence to censor films and otherwise ensure that they do not offend morals; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the desirability of meeting the public outcry against improper films, by empowering any existing machinery for censorship and control of films, to take more effective and stringent steps?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 342.

(c) There is a Board constituted at Madras under section 7 (1) of the Indian Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), for the purpose of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition in the Madras Presidency. The existing Board consists of 18 members and is representative of communal and other interests.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether the Government have asked the Cinema Board for a report?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"On vague allegations it is impossible for anybody to call for a report."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Is there any review of the films by the Board?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Yes. All films that are to be shown in public, should first be seen by the Board."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Do they make any report to the Government?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"No report is made, Sir."

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Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Sir, in view of the outcry against some of the films, will the Hon. Member call for a report?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Sir, if it is a question of communicating to the Cinema Board the various interpellations put here as indicative of the feelings of hon. Members, I am prepared to do that; but, if it is a question of calling for a report, it is not possible as the allegations have been most vague and indefinite."

Constitution and functions of the Board of Film Censors.

* 344 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the principle on which the Board of Film Censors is constituted and how it is constituted;

(b) whether the Government issue any instructions to the Board to guide the members to judge about the films;

(c) whether the Government have been receiving an annual report of the work of the Board; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the reports for the last two years on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Board of Film Censors consists of eighteen persons and is so constituted as to give representation to as many interests and sections of the community as possible.

(b) In carrying out its duties the Board is guided by the canons laid down in Appendix G to the Indian Cinematograph Committee's Report.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The question does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how the Government come to know the sort of work done by the Board annually?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The Board is constituted to pass films if they are unobjectionable according to the standard prescribed. No report is therefore called for."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Does any power vest in the Government to control the actions of this Board?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Yes."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the constitution of the Board represents all languages?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I believe there are people of all languages on it."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether these 12-15 cinema films are passed by all the Members on the Cinema Board?" p.m.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"By some of them at least."

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Labour*Revival of the post of Labour Commissioner.*

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

(a) whether the post of the Commissioner of Labour has been revived;

(b) whether the G.O. No. 5 L., dated 3rd January 1933, continues to operate even after the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour;

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, what the present duties of the Commissioner of Labour are;

(d) whether the Government have decided to take back the control of the co-operative societies for the depressed classes from the Co-operative department; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to revive the post of the Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies who will also act as the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The present duties of the Commissioner of Labour are—

(1) General control over the ameliorative work for depressed classes in districts.

(2) Management of Criminal Tribes Settlements.

(3) Reclamation of Kallars in Madura.

(4) Reclamation of Koravars in Salem.

(5) Administration of the Indian Factories Act.

(6) Watching the movements of labour, strikes and lock-outs and intervening when called for, and submitting reports thereon to Government.

(7) Administration of the Trade Unions Act.

(8) Administration of the Trade Disputes Act.

(9) Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(10) Control of emigration, internal and external.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know why the control of co-operative societies for the depressed classes has not been taken back by the Government from the Co-operative department?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Because co-operative societies come under 'transferred subjects' and they are to be under the purview of the Hon. the Second Minister."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the Labour Commissioner is expected to do propaganda work in the mufasal for starting co-operative societies there?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"He is not a propaganda officer."

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, arising out of clause (c), subdivision (6), whether the 'intervention' referred to therein is intervention at the request of either party to the dispute?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Notice, Sir."

Police*Location of the "Chettinad outpost" police station.*

* 346 Q.—Mr. S. A. A. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to my unstarred question No. 333 answered on 25th October 1934—

(a) whether the information called for therein has been received; and

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The facts are as follows:—

There is an outpost called "Chettinad outpost" stationed in Tiruppattur taluk of the Ramnad district.

It is located in buildings rented to Government by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar.

The policemen attached to it reside in buildings rented to Government by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but not in the Raja's private quarters or their vicinity.

Rent is being paid for the buildings.

The outpost is six furlongs from Kanadukathan, but it is not far from human habitations. It is conveniently and centrally situated having regard to the work its staff have to do, close to the railway station, post office, and the Chettinad hamlet.

Further building is now going on in the vicinity.

The outpost was located at its present site because of its convenience close to the railway station and post office and in a rapidly developing centre. The present site is not a remote place.

The outpost is intended to serve the needs of Kanadukathan and the adjacent villages and is conveniently situated for the purpose.

This is a rural outpost and is well placed where it is. There would have been little advantage in having it in Kanadukathan village and anyhow neither sites nor buildings were to be had there.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the strength of the outpost at Chettinad and may I also know the population of Kanadukathan?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I cannot give an answer offhand."

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask the Hon. the Home Member whether the population of Kanadukathan is at least 20 times that of Chettinad? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" I have no reason to deny it."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether anyone else other than the Rajah of Chettinad possesses properties in the locality of the outpost? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" I am not aware of any such."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the outpost was stationed at Chettinad at the request of the Raja of Chettinad or at the request of any other person? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" I am not able to give an answer to that."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know, if it was the intention of the Government to serve the needs of Kanadukathan by having an outpost there, the real reason why it was located at Chettinad? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Because suitable buildings were not available and in Chettinad Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar was prepared to give some buildings at a cheap rent and the Government thought they could serve the purpose of Kanadukathan as well as if it was located in Kanadukathan itself. In these circumstances Chettinad was preferred."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether a post office and a Railway station were opened there at the instance of the Raja of Chettinad? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" It is a question which can well be addressed to the Government of India."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know how long the outpost has been in existence there? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" For the last about a year and a half."

Punitive police at Attayampatti, Salem district.

* 347 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the present strength is of the punitive police at Attayampatti in Salem district;

(b) on what principles and in what proportions the costs are recovered;

(c) whether the people have sent in representations putting forth their grievances in this matter; and

(d) if so, in what way they have been disposed of?

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A.—(a) One Sub-Inspector and seven constables.

(b) The cost is recovered from such of the inhabitants as took part in the faction. The apportionment is made by the District Magistrate under sub-section (4) of section 15 of Act V of 1861 according to the means of the inhabitants.

(c) Yes.

(d) The petitioners were informed that their request could not be granted, because the state of faction in the village still necessitated the presence of the police.

Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know Sir, whether the 'faction' referred to in clause (d) involves the whole village or a portion of it? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" The faction really involves the whole village. But there were some people who were reported to be not exactly involved in the factions of the village and endeavours have been made by the Police Officials to enquire and find out who those were who were not actually connected with the faction and exempt them from taxation."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Besides punitive tax, may I know whether those involved in this faction cannot be brought to book through any courts of law? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" There does not seem to be any law which makes it a penal offence to be the member of a faction."

Irrigation

Allotment, districtwar, since 1923-24 for improvements to Irrigation.

* 348 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the amount spent for improving irrigation in each district has been since 1923-24; and

(b) on what basis allotments have been made to each district during all those years?

A.—(a) Statements * showing separately the amount spent in each district since 1923-24 up to 1933-34 on improvements and maintenance of irrigation works, both major and minor, are placed on the Council table.

(b) Allotments have been made according to the magnitude of the irrigation works and to their necessity and urgency and the requirements of each year, due regard being had also to the damage caused by floods or cyclones.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—" From a perusal of the appendix on page 29, it will be found that certain districts get more

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 122-125.

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liberal grants than others. While districts like North Arcot and Kurnool get very poor grants for irrigation (major) works. May I ask the Hon. the Revenue Member to make more liberal grants to those districts which are getting poorer grants now?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"These grants are made on the proposals of the District Officers in regard to major works and naturally those districts get more for which acceptable schemes are submitted."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know Sir, why no grants were allotted to Salem district for improvement of irrigation (major) works during recent years, viz., 1923-24 to 1927-28? Is it that no grants were allotted or the figures are not available?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the maintenance grants depend upon any definite proportion to the revenue of the district?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know on what principle maintenance grants are made?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I have already stated that these grants are made on the recommendation of the officers of each district with reference to the Schemes which are submitted and approved. And the grants which are made are passed by this Hon. House."

Investigation of the Kistna Reservoir Project.

* 349 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the year in which the Kistna Reservoir Project was investigated;

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders; and

(c) if not, what the reasons are?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Two Reservoir Projects across the Kistna were considered in the past; one at Pulichintala and another at Sangameswaram. The first was under investigation from 1902. Plans and estimates for this were finally submitted to the Government of India in September 1912. They were returned by them in August 1913 with certain remarks by the Inspector-General of Irrigation. In revising the project and resubmitting it to the Government in January 1917, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation recommended that it might be kept in abeyance until a decision on the Cauvery Reservoir Project, then under consideration, was come to, on the following grounds:—

(i) The project was distinctly and definitely less promising than the Cauvery Reservoir Project.

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(ii) The Cauvery Project was one, the construction of which was an urgent necessity; this did not apply to the Kistna Project as the existing delta irrigation was well secured and the upland area was a fertile one carrying splendid dry crops.

(iii) The undertaking simultaneously of two large projects was most undesirable as both could not simultaneously be financed and staffed.

The Government accepted the recommendation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and informed the Government of India accordingly in March 1917.

2. The other project at Sangameswaram was suggested in 1903, but was abandoned in 1921 since it involved the submersion of land in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory. It was revived in 1923; only to be dropped in 1926, as it was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement in regard to the question of submersion of Hyderabad territory.

3. During the recent negotiations with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in connexion with the Tungabhadra Project, the question of treating the Tungabhadra and Kistna (Pulichintala) projects as a combined scheme was first considered, but the Hyderabad Government did not agree as they derived no benefit from the proposed dam at Pulichintala on the Kistna. Attention has therefore been confined to the Tungabhadra scheme for the present but Government are awaiting details of certain proposed schemes from Hyderabad for the construction of reservoirs on the Lower Kistna, the Upper Kistna and the Bhima. When these details are received, the question of their feasibility from a financial point of view and of their utility to this Province will be investigated.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI:—"May I know whether the Inspector-General of Irrigation has reported upon the Kistna Reservoir Project and any final decision has been come to?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"As far as I am aware, there is no final decision with regard to this matter."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI:—"In answer to this question, it is stated as one of the grounds that the Cauvery-Mettur Project is a much more profitable concern. May I know the value or the total cost of the Mettur project and the total acreage which will be cultivated by that project?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The Mettur project irrigates not only the whole of the old Cauvery delta but it is intended to irrigate in addition 301,000 acres of new cultivation."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the project referred to in the question will be taken up when the present Tungabhadra project has been completed? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Does my hon. Friend mean the Kistna Reservoir project. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Yes. "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" The project at Sangameswaram, as will be found from the answer, was suggested in 1903 but was abandoned in 1921 since it involved the submersion of land in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory. For the present the Government are mainly concerned with the Tungabhadra project but Government are awaiting details of certain proposed schemes from Hyderabad for the construction of reservoirs on the Lower Kistna, the Upper Kistna and the Bhima. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" When the projects referred to by the Hon. Member are completed, is their return to the Kistna Reservoir project likely to be more speedy than otherwise? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" I cannot say, Sir. "

Land Revenue Administration

Term of office of the Assistant Director of Survey in charge of the Central Survey Office, Madras.

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

(a) the name of the present Assistant Director of Survey in charge of the Madras Central Survey office, and the number of years that that gentleman has been holding that office; and

(b) whether the post of the Assistant Director of the Central Survey office is not subject to the convention by which officers of Government are subject to periodical transfers, and if so, why not?

A.—(a) The present Assistant Director of Survey in charge of the Central Survey Office is M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. N. Narasimha Acharya Avargal. He has been holding that office since 1st March 1932 except for two periods of leave in 1933 aggregating three months and twenty-six days. He also held the post previously for broken periods.

(b) The post of Assistant Director of Survey in charge of Central Survey Office is not a post of which the period of tenure is limited by any rule or convention. The Government are not aware of any reason why it should be subject to any such rule or convention.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know from the Hon. the Home Member the number of years that this officer has been in the Central Survey Office as a personal assistant or in any other capacity? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Notice, Sir. "

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Petitions from the subordinates of the Madras Central Survey office making certain allegations against the Assistant Director of the office.

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

(a) whether any petitions were received within the last one year by either the Government or the Board of Revenue, from the subordinates of the Madras Central Survey office, making certain allegations against the present Assistant Director of that office; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on those petitions?

A.—(a) An apparently pseudonymous petition was received by the Government in February 1934. The Government have no information whether any petitions have been received by the Board of Revenue.

(b) No action was taken on the petition referred to in the answer to clause (a) above.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I ask the Hon. the Home Member whether it is not apparent from these pseudonymous petitions that this officer is appointing a large number of his relations, unqualified though they may be, to important places in this office? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" As far as I am aware, these allegations are usually not taken notice of. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether Government have taken any steps to allay the feelings of subordinates in that department? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" The Government do not as a rule take notice of pseudonymous petitions. "

Assignment of lands under the new extension Basavanna channel, Hospet, Bellary district.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lands under new extension Basavanna channel of Hospet near the villages of Malpanagudi, Kamalapur and Gudioblapur to be assigned to ryots who apply for patta of these lands for raising paddy, cotton and other garden crops;

(b) whether it is a fact that in preference to the individual ryots who have applied for these lands, it is contemplated to assign them wholesale to a company; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the ryots are protesting against such transfer as being detrimental to their interests?

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- A.—(a) An extent of 368 acres of waste land is available for assignment under the new extension of the Basavanna channel.
- (b) & (c) The application of Messrs. A. Ranganatham & Co., Managing Agents of the India Sugars and Refiners Limited, for assignment of some 300 acres of waste land in the Hospet taluk, Bellary district, is being examined by the Collector. The Government have no further information on the matter.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether any proposals have been received from the Collector, regarding the assignment of lands to Messrs. A. Ranganatham & Co.?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" No proposals have yet been received."

Resettlement proposals in regard to Salem district.

* 353 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the views, observations and recommendations of the Settlement Officer, the District Collector, and the Board of Revenue are with reference to the resettlement in the various taluks of the Salem district; and

(b) if objections have been raised, how many objections have been received from each taluk, what the total number is of signatories raising objections for the settlement proposals?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 85 to 91 of G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated the 23rd September 1934, which has been placed on the table of the House.

(b) A large number of representations have been received including two letters from the hon. Member. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by tabulating the details asked for.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I ask the Hon. the Member for Revenue as to what will be the approximate number of objection petitions with regard to the settlement proposals?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" It will be something like 1,200."

Reasons for the introduction of the new simplified system of resettlement.

* 354 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in how many places in this province, the resettlement operations are going on now;

(b) what those places are; at what stage the operations are in each of the places and when each of them are likely to be brought into effect;

(c) what the differences are between the old system and the new simplified system of resettlement; and

(d) for what reasons the new simplified system was introduced?

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A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 332. The scheme reports for the resettlement of South Kanara and the southern taluks of Salem (including the 26 villages of the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district) have been published and placed on the table of the Legislative Council. The scheme report for Guntur is likely to be received soon. The scheme reports for Kurnool and Nellore are not yet ready. Resettlement is due in South Kanara and the southern taluks of Salem, in 1934–35, and in Guntur between 1934–35 to 1936–37, in Kurnool between 1935–36 and 1939–40 and in Nellore in 1936–37. The Government propose to introduce the resettlements in the faslis in which they are due, but until the Government pass final orders on the scheme reports relating to each of these tracts, it is not possible to say definitely when resettlement will be brought into effect in each of them.

(c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1042, Revenue, dated 25th May 1934, which has been made available to the Press.

Opportunity for the consideration of the resettlement report relating to the Guntur district.

* 355 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders on the report of the Resettlement Officer for the Guntur district;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to give an opportunity for this House to express its opinion on the proposals for resettlement before putting them into force; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the resettlement report for the Guntur district on the table of this House?

A.—(a) The scheme report for the resettlement of the Guntur district has not yet been received by the Government.

(b) & (c) The report will be placed on the table of the Legislative Council, when it is published, i.e., before the Government pass orders on the resettlement.

Minor Irrigation

Repairs to the minor irrigation tanks in the South Arcot district.

* 356 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the villages in which minor irrigation tanks have been repaired during the last five years in each of the taluks of South Arcot;

(b) the villages in which such minor irrigation tanks have yet to be repaired and the reason why they have not been repaired;

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(c) the total amount of money that has been allotted and spent each year for such repairs in the said district; and

(d) the amount that is proposed to be allotted in the next budget for repair of minor irrigation works in South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement (No. I)^a showing for the last five years the number of minor irrigation works found to require repairs in South Arcot district and the action taken is attached. There is no other information with the Government.

(c) A statement giving the required particulars for the last five years (No. II)^a is attached.

(d) No decision has yet been made as to the amount to be allotted for repair of minor irrigation works in the Presidency. Distribution of the allotment by districts is made by the Board of Revenue after the Legislative Council has voted the grant.

Mr. BASHEER AHMEED SAYEED:—"May I ask the Hon. Member whether it will not be possible for him to give the names of villages in which improvements and repairs have been carried out for minor irrigation works?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I do not think it is worth while spending our time and energy in preparing such a list."

Public Services

Measures to ensure adequate representation of Muslims in the services.

* 357 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take to give adequate representation to the Muslims in all services?

A.—Appointments to most of the important services and posts for which special technical knowledge is not required are made on a communal basis. The statutory rules are intended to ensure that in due course Muslims will be adequately represented in such services and posts; under the communal rotation rule two out of every twelve appointments are reserved for qualified and suitable Muslim candidates, that is to say, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of appointments are so reserved, though the Muslims form only about 7 per cent of the population of the Presidency.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to the answer given to this question that 'appointments to most of the important services and posts for which special technical knowledge is

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 126 infra.

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not required are made on a communal basis,' may I know what 'special technical knowledge' means? whether it is not sufficient if the candidates hold degree of university."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Special technical knowledge means special technical knowledge."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"There are certain departments in which the Muslims are very poorly represented, for instance in the Medical department where Muslims are not even 290, although many of the Mussalman candidates possess University Degrees such as M.B., B.S., and so on, but still they are not appointed?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I only wish to say that the qualification of M.B., B.S., does not necessarily make candidates suitable for service in, for instance, the Electricity department."

Mr. BASHEER AHMEED SAYEED:—"May I know whether in view of the fact that the rule of communal rotation will take a considerably long time for equalizing this proportion, the Government will consider the question of abandoning the rotation rule and appointing people from communities which are not adequately represented?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No, Sir."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I ask the Hon. Member whether among the Hindu backward communities there are not many single communities which are not at all represented?"

Inclusion of the depressed classes in the list of 'Scheduled castes.'

* 358 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the depressed classes are clubbed with scheduled castes for purposes of employment;

(b) what the total number is of the scheduled castes;

(c) what the strength is of the population of the entire scheduled castes in this Presidency;

(d) what the total population is of the depressed classes in this Presidency; and

(e) what the necessity for including the depressed classes under the scheduled castes is?

A.—(a) & (c) The expression "Depressed Classes" has not had the same significance for all purposes. Untouchability was the criterion adopted for the inclusion of communities among depressed classes in the Census Table of 1931. Eighty-six untouchable communities were thus included among "Depressed Classes." In the White Paper this classification was adopted and the 86 untouchable communities which comprised the "Depressed Classes" of the Census Table of 1931 were designated for franchise purposes as "Scheduled Castes." For purposes of

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employment in public services and the application of the communal rotation rule, "Depressed Classes" included the 147 communities specified in G.O. No. 719, Public (Services), dated 2nd July 1931. They consisted of 36 hill and aboriginal tribes, 39 untouchable communities and 72 other communities including certain criminal tribes. These were designated "Scheduled Classes" in the revised service rules.

The hon. Member presumably means by "Depressed Classes" those communities included in the "Scheduled Classes" which are not untouchables. Such communities are at present clubbed with certain untouchable communities for the purposes of application of the communal rule. It is however proposed to reconsider this matter and to substitute for the present "Scheduled Classes" the communities included in the "Scheduled Castes" of the White Paper.

(b) 86.

(c) 7,234,104.

(d) The Census tables do not give the figures separately for all the classes referred to by the hon. Member as "Depressed Classes."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the 'Nayudu' caste has been included in the scheduled communities and the Public Services Commission also has copied it as will be seen from the gazette of 1st January 1935 in the matter of publication of the list of candidates for the posts of Excise Sub-Inspectors?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am not aware that there is any particular caste called the 'Nayudu' caste."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Is it not a fact that the inclusion of touchables with untouchables deprived the depressed classes of the small benefits they could get in services and in the communal rotation of getting certain posts?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am not aware of that."

Number of castes in the scheduled classes considered untouchables.

* 359 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many of the castes of the scheduled classes are untouchables; and

(b) how many of them are non-untouchables?

A.—All the 86 communities shown under scheduled castes on page 115 of the White Paper were classed as untouchables in the census report.

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"In the list of scheduled castes 86 communities are being included according to the White Paper. May I know whether any proposal was submitted by the Madras Government to the Government of India for including the depressed classes in the list of scheduled castes?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The depressed classes, I may mention, were classed as untouchables for the purpose of the last census."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know whether those touchable communities who are described as untouchables are really depressed and need be in the list of schedule castes?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I have no reason to think that they are not."

Submission of tour programme of gazetted officers to the heads of departments concerned.

* 360 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the departments in which gazetted officers are required to send in advance their tour programme to the heads of their respective departments for approval and if the said rule is not in force in all departments, why it is enforced in some and not in all?

A.—Gazetted officers in the departments noted below are required to submit their tour programmes in advance to their departmental heads for approval. This is done under instructions issued by the heads of departments individually and not under any general instructions issued by Government. It is a matter left to the discretion of heads of departments.

Boilers department.

Electricity department.

Factories department.

Labour department.

Registration department.

Agricultural department.

Industries department.

Fisheries department.

Education department.

Local Fund Audit department.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Do not the Government think that this rule of asking for tour programmes in advance should be enforced in all departments if it is a desirable one?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Do the Government realize that surprise visits are desirable in the case of at least some departments like the Registration, Audit, Factory departments?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"It is a matter of opinion."

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Fees payable by Depressed Class candidates appearing before the Madras Services Commission.

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

(a) whether candidates belonging to Adi-Dravida and other depressed classes are required to pay the same rate of fees as candidates belonging to other communities while applying for the various posts advertised from time to time by the Madras Services Commission; and

(b) whether any representations have been received from the depressed classes or any proposals made by the Labour Commissioner for exempting such candidates from such fees?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I ask whether, in view of the extreme poverty of the Adi-Dravida and other depressed classes, the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of exempting the candidates of such communities from the payment of the usual fees? ”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“ The Government will look into the matter.”

Reforms

Views of the Local Government on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

* 362 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have been called upon by the Government of India or the Secretary of State to submit their views on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee;

(b) whether the Government of Madras have already submitted their opinions;

(c) what the latest date is by which Government have to submit their views; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give this House an opportunity to express its opinion on the proposals before submitting their report?

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I ask whether the Governor and the Executive Council met and discussed these proposals of the Joint Select Committee and whether any despatch was sent to the Government of India, or the Governor-General or His Majesty's Government? ”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“ Not that I am aware of, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I ask whether before the Hon. Member took up his present office, there had been any consultation between the Governor and his Executive Councillors and whether any despatch was sent to the Governor-General? ”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“ Notice, Sir.”

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Local Self-Government

Inadequacy of Muslim representation on the district boards.

* 363 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of seats in each district board under the heads Muslims, non-Muslims, total number of taluk board presidents who became members after the abolition of taluk boards;

(b) what the percentage is of Muslims in the Legislative Council and also in the district boards at present; and

(c) whether any representation has been made to Government to increase the number of Muslim members in the district board after the abolition of taluk boards?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably wants to know the number of seats reserved for Muslims on district boards. If so, his attention is invited to the answer given on 6th November 1933 to Legislative Council question No. 395. Government have no information as regards the number of taluk board presidents who have become members of district boards by the operation of Act II of 1934.

(b) Government have no information as regards the percentage of Muslims on district boards at present. The percentage of Muslims in the Legislative Council can be ascertained from the list of hon. Members of the Legislative Council available in the Council Library.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—“ May I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of nominating more Muslims to the district boards in view of the fact that Muslims are very poorly represented even on those district boards where there is a large percentage of Muslim population? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Ordinarily, Government have no power to nominate Muslims or members of any other community to district boards.”

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Now ex-presidents of taluk boards have been made members of the new district boards. In view of that fact, will the Government consider the desirability of making a few more Muslim nominations? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ The taluk board presidents became *ex officio* members of the new district boards by virtue of the new Amending Act. I am afraid the Government have no powers under the law to make nominations to the District Boards.”

Efflux of the term of the Chingleput District Board.

* 364 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the term of office of the present members of the Chingleput District Board has expired; and

(b) who is managing the affairs of the District Board now?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Collector who is the ex-officio President of the District Board is managing the affairs of the District Board with the help of a personal assistant.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“What are the special reasons which impelled the Government to entrust the management of this District Board to the Collector?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I believe I have already answered a similar question. The reasons are: the bifurcation of the Board is under consideration and certain allegations against the District Board President have been received by the Government and they are being examined. I may add for the information of the hon. Member that the elections have not been completed.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“Now that the election is completed, when the President for the new District Board be elected?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“Probably in two or three weeks’ time.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I ask whether the statement that the elections are complete is correct?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I do not see what the hon. Member means; I believe the elections were held on the 10th or the 12th.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware that he has himself ordered the postponement of the counting of the votes in respect of certain circles in the Chingleput district and therefore the elections cannot be said to have been completed?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I am certainly aware, Sir, that the Government have stopped the counting of votes in respect of certain circles.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“May I ask whether Government have got any power to interfere in such matters; should they not leave such matters to election courts?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“If rules for the conduct of elections have not been properly interpreted or observed, I believe the Government can enquire into the matter.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“If this district has been proposed to be bifurcated, may I know why the election has not been postponed till after the bifurcation?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“The question of bifurcation was found to take a much longer time than we anticipated and as it was not considered desirable to postpone the elections much longer, elections were ordered.”

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask when the election of the President will be conducted? Will it be postponed on account of the non-counting of the votes of one of the circles?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I remember the counting of the votes of one circle alone has been delayed. I do not think that the election of the president will be delayed for more than a few days.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I ask what are the reasons which impelled the Government to postpone the counting of the votes of the Tiruvallur circle?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I have already stated that Government received representations making allegations that the rules for the conduct of elections have not been properly observed.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“May I ask the Government whether the election of the president of the district board can go on in the absence of the member duly elected by the circle, the counting of whose votes has been postponed?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“The Government hope that it will be finished soon.”

Re-employment by the district board, Bellary, of the hands thrown out of service on the abolition of taluk boards.

* 365 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of permanent and temporary vacancies in the office of the District Board, Bellary, on the date of the abolition of the taluk boards;

(b) how many of them are held by outsiders, i.e., those who were not in the service of taluk boards or district board at the time of the abolition of taluk boards; and

(c) the number of old employees of the district and taluk boards respectively thrown out of employment as the result of the abolition of the taluk boards but who have not yet been absorbed into the service of the district board?”

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

(c) No permanent employees of the district boards were thrown out as a result of the abolition of taluk boards. Of the eighteen clerks employed by the late taluk boards in the Bellary district, nine were absorbed under the orders of Government. It is not known how many of the remaining number have since been appointed by the President.

As regards menials, Government have permitted the employment of attenders and peons of the late taluk boards up to a maximum of three and six respectively.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether the Government will please call for the information asked for in clauses (a) and (b) ? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I shall certainly call for the information. I may state here that specific orders have been issued to presidents of district boards that as long as there are candidates on the waiting list of ex-taluk board employees, any appointments made from outside that list are illegal."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" The information, if called for, would show whether the Hon. Minister's orders have been carried out or not."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister knows that there are still a large number of ex-taluk board employees without being absorbed by the district boards and what proposals are there for the absorption of these men in the district boards? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Of course, I am painfully aware of the fact that there are still a large number of taluk board employees who are unemployed. We feel some difficulty in the matter, because the Local Self-Government department have not got independent machinery to find out the number of vacancies that have arisen and whether they have been properly filled up both by the district boards and the panchayat boards. The department have written to the district boards asking for their co-operation in the matter."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the remaining nine clerks employed by the late taluk boards have been absorbed by the new district board? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I shall try and get the information."

Appointment of the manager of the Proddatur Municipality as an Executive Officer of a municipality.

* 366 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the manager of the Proddatur Municipality has been appointed or is going to be appointed as an Executive Officer of any municipality?

A.—M.R.Ry. S. Krishniah Chetti, B.A., B.L., has been appointed as the Commissioner of the Chittoor Municipality. The policy of Government has been to appoint the highest paid officer in a notified municipality if he is considered suitable to another municipality in order to give financial relief to notified municipalities.

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I ask whether the appointment of this gentleman as commissioner of this municipality was conditional on his procuring votes for the candidates for the commerce constituency of the Legislative Assembly who opposed the Congress candidate? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I think the hon. Member is wrong."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Are there not similar high paid officers in other municipalities who have not been appointed as commissioners? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" If there are, the hon. Member may bring to my notice any specific case. As far as I can remember, a large proportion of those who have been considered suitable has already been appointed."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" For instance, the manager of the Tenali Municipal Council drawing a salary of Rs. 150, a well-qualified man—a graduate—he has not been appointed as a commissioner although a commissioner was appointed to the municipality long ago."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" That was one of the cases under consideration, but the difficulty is to find a small municipality in the Andhra districts suitable for him."

Grants to district boards during the quinquennium commencing 1929-30 for village communications.

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

(a) what the amount is of Government grant paid in each year for the five years from 1929-30 to each district board for the construction of village roads; and

(b) on what principles such apportionments of grants are made?

A.—(a) A statement ^a is laid on the table.

(b) A copy ^a of the principles governing the distribution of grants for village communications is laid on the table. The amount available for allotment is distributed on an equitable basis having regard to the amounts applied for by the district boards and their capacity to provide an equivalent amount from their own funds.

Survey of the province with reference to the need for roads and bridges.

* 368 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any officer has been appointed by Government to make a survey of the needs of the various districts in the Province, in regard to roads and bridges;

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- (b) if so, whether the officer has made his report;
 (c) what steps were taken by that officer to ascertain the needs of the various districts;
 (d) what amount is available for distribution to the various districts; and
 (e) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the report made by the officer?

A.—(a) With a view to examining the possibility of development of both main and subsidiary roads from loan funds within the limit of the resources available for maintenance, the Government have appointed a Special Engineer to draw up a comprehensive programme of road development (including improved methods of road surfacing) and construction of bridges and causeways.

(b) No.

(c) The Special Engineer has circulated a note together with a questionnaire regarding road development to all local bodies. He is also visiting the districts to collect necessary information for drawing up his programme.

(d) After the Special Engineer has drawn up his programme, the question whether any, and if so, what loan should be obtained from the Government of India for financing the works included in the programme will be considered. It is not possible to say at present the amount which will be available for each district.

(e) The question will be considered after the Special Officer's report has been received.

Medical

Acting arrangements consequent on the grant of leave to the Surgeons of the General Hospital, Madras.

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

(a) the period during which all the three Surgeons of the General Hospital, Madras, have been on leave at one and the same time, within the last five or six months;

(b) who were in charge of the respective wards of the said three surgeons during the time that they were on leave; and

(c) whether the Government were satisfied that the officers who were temporarily in charge of the wards were competent to deal with serious cases?

A.—(a) There was no occasion on which all the three Surgeons of the Government General Hospital, Madras, were absent at one and the same time except the period of six days' casual leave from the 6th September 1934 taken by one of the Surgeons.

(b) The Assistants to the Surgeons.

(c) Yes.

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know why the Government did not make immediate arrangements to post a senior officer especially as two other surgeons also were on leave?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The period was so short and leave had to be granted suddenly. It was not found possible to make any other arrangements. If another senior officer was transferred it would have taken him some time to join the post."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether in the absence of the three surgeons, serious cases were attended to actually by the assistant surgeons?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir, I believe that the duties of the hospital were properly carried out."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Since when has this arrangement been going on in the General Hospital?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not quite follow the question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether serious cases are left to be treated by the assistant surgeons in the absence of the surgeons or whether there is a separate officer there with high qualifications to attend to serious cases?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There are officers there to attend to serious cases. They are never left ordinarily in the hands of the assistant surgeons."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there is a Resident Medical Officer with high qualifications ready always to attend to serious cases?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have stated that serious cases always receive proper attention from qualified men."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware that several in-patients of the hospital refused to submit themselves to be treated by assistant surgeons in the absence of the senior surgeons?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As far as I am aware, Sir, the Government have not received any definite complaint in this matter, nor do I think that the Surgeon-General has received any complaints, because otherwise he would have brought them to our notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister realizes that serious cases come up suddenly and that the presence of highly qualified officers is necessary to treat them?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not understand whether the hon. Member refers to the period of leave of these officers or to ordinary times?"

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Even ordinarily."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Ordinarily I believe when a serious case comes up, there is a senior doctor in charge to attend to it."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"The Hon. Minister stated that only for a short period all the officers were absent. May I ask whether it is not a fact that two of the three surgeons were on leave for over two months when the third surgeon also went on leave for a short period of six days? If so, may I ask why Government did not make definite arrangements to fill these places for such long periods?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Suitable senior officers were not available in the City at the moment and we thought it was not necessary to make transfers for a short period."

Appointment of a junior I.M.S. Officer as the Acting Superintendent of the General Hospital, Madras.

* 370 Q.—Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in a very short vacancy that arose in the Superintendship of the General Hospital, a very junior I.M.S. officer was posted to act;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the Indian service officers serving in the hospital has once before acted as Superintendent;

(c) if so, why his claims were ignored this time; and

(d) whether there is any rule that only I.M.S. officers can act as Superintendent of the General Hospital?

A.—(a) Captain Alexander, I.M.S., a junior officer was appointed to act as Superintendent of the Hospital in the vacancy referred to pending the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Cruickshank, I.M.S., as the place had to be filled at short notice.

(b) & (c) A senior Provincial Medical Service Officer at the Hospital was asked to carry on the duties of the Superintendent for nine days in May 1932. He has no claims for appointment to the post on that account and his claims were not therefore overlooked.

(d) No.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask why the senior Provincial Medical Service officer was not chosen for the place although he was the senior-most officer for the place?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It was a short vacancy and the Surgeon-General himself made this appointment."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government asked the Surgeon-General why the Provincial Medical officer who was the seniormost in the hospital was not posted?"

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The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I may state for the information of the House that these appointments are not made according to seniority. I may also state that we asked the Surgeon-General and he reported that in the short time at his disposal it was not possible to make any other arrangement."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister has any voice in this appointment or not?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Unless any glaring injustice is done in matters like this, Government make the appointment on the advice of the Surgeon-General."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Arising out of the answers now given, do the Government feel that there has been a mistake?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not quite follow the hon. Member."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Is it not a great injustice to overlook the claim of the senior officer and post a junior officer in the same place as Superintendent over his head, for however short a time it may be?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already stated that this appointment was made by the Surgeon-General himself. The vacancy was a short one and he had no time to refer the matter to Government."

Encouragement of Homœopathy.

* 371 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether homœopathic medicines are much cheaper and more potent in treating various diseases;

(b) whether there are any qualified homœopathic doctors in this Presidency whose services can be secured by the Government and local bodies; and

(c) whether the Government propose to recognize the homœopathic system of treatment and encourage it in this Presidency?

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

(b) The Government have not prescribed any qualifications for such doctors and have no intention to appoint them in their service. Certain local bodies have appointed homœopathic medical officers.

(c) The Government are prepared to consider proposals from local bodies for opening homœopathic medical institutions. They have prescribed by rule that local bodies should consult the Principal, Indian Medical School, before they appoint homœopathic medical officers and fixed the pay of local fund and municipal homœopathic medical officers. The Government have been sanctioning grants to the Free Hahnemann dispensary at Madras in years in which its working was reported to be satisfactory.

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12-45 P.M. Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Arising out of the answer (c), may I know why the Government have ordered that the Principal of the Indian Medical School should be consulted?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The Government feel that before these appointments are made, some person qualified to give the opinion should be consulted."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I ask whether there is not any qualified person in the Government service available?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"He is the only Government servant available."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I want to put the same question; may I know whether the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine is an authority on the homœopathic system of medicine?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already stated that he is the only officer available."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Apart from the Government considering proposals emanating from local bodies, will the Government themselves take the initiative and encourage the homœopathic system of medicine?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not know whether this system is more suitable than other systems of medicine; but the Government have not placed any restrictions on local bodies starting or encouraging this system."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In view of the fact that the homœopathic system is not allied to the ayurvedic system or siddha vydham, will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine is an authority for consultation and not the Surgeon-General?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"This is just to find out whether these persons have passed any tests held by any recognized institutes."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire of other provincial Governments and also foreign Governments where homœopathy has State recognition?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not know what enquiry should be made. We have stated that before these appointments are made, the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine should be consulted."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask if the Hon. Minister is aware that the homœopathy is a Western system of medicine? Does the Hon. Minister therefore realize that it would have been far better if a doctor practising the Western system has been consulted instead of the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not think there is any expert in Government service in the homœopathic system."

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Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know what degree in Ayurveda the Principal of the Indian School possesses?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask whether he possesses the degrees of Madras Medical College, of the Madras Law College and of an Arts College in the City?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"He has got some of these degrees."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether a graduate of the Presidency College, a graduate of the Medical College and of the Law College is competent enough to pronounce an opinion on the Ayurvedic and Homœopathic systems of Medicine?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Whatever may be his academic qualifications, he is eminently fitted to occupy the post."

Public Health

Grants to district boards during the quinquennium commencing 1929-30 for rural water-supply.

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

(a) what the amount is of Government grant paid in each year for the five years from 1929-30 to each district board for rural water-supply; and

(b) on what principles such apportionments are made?

A.—(a) Please see the appended statement.^a

(b) Attention is invited to the paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of Appendix II referred to in the answer given to clause (b) of the Legislative Council Question No. 800, answered on the 25th March 1933.

Abandonment of the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, Tiruvallur.

* 373 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 833 given on 23rd March 1934, will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the scheme for rural reconstruction in Chingleput district was inaugurated;

(b) what the staff employed is and whether the persons are Government servants and what the terms of their appointment are;

(c) whether the Government have received or called for any report on the working of the scheme;

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on page 129 infra.

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(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued orders withdrawing their support to the scheme;

(e) if the answer to clause (d) is in the affirmative, whether the scheme has been abandoned;

(f) whether the Government intimated their decision to the Rockefeller Foundation before their support was withdrawn; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to place all the concerned papers on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Preliminary work was started in April 1933 and the scheme was inaugurated in July 1933.

(b) A statement^a showing the staff which was employed under the scheme is laid on the table. As far as the Government departments are concerned, no additional staff was sanctioned for the purpose.

(c) The Government received a report on the working of the scheme.

(d) & (e) Yes.

(f) The Director of Public Health has intimated to the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation in Madras the decision of the Government to discontinue the scheme.

(g) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know the reasons why the Government withdrew their support to the scheme? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Because the Rockefeller Institute took a long time to fulfil their part of the agreement."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the report on the scheme received by the Government will be supplied to the Members? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Cost of maintenance of leper settlements and asylums in the Presidency.

* 374 Q.—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement as to the leper settlements and asylums in the Presidency showing—

(1) the number of leper patients in each; and

(2) the cost of maintenance of each asylum or settlement and the Government expenditure on each either directly or indirectly by grant-in-aid for each patient for shelter, feeding and treatment?

A.—A statement^b showing the information is laid on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 130-131 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix X on page 132 infra.

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B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that there is no provision for the lepers wandering in the streets of Madras? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" As far as possible, these lepers are absorbed in the institutes now working; I am aware of course that there is no provision for all the lepers in the Province."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" Will the Government consider the necessity of providing asylums for the lepers who are seen in the streets of Madras in large numbers? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" In the present state of the finances of the Province, it will not be possible to undertake any extension of these facilities."

Scheme for the supply of quinine at cheap rates.

* 375 Q.—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the Budget debate in 1930-31—Demand No. XXVI—Cinchona, will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what has been the extent and development of the scheme for making quinine available at cheap rates to the public, and at what cost to Government and benefit to the public in the three years ending 31st March 1934?

A.—The scheme of sale of quinine at reduced rates introduced in 1930 is in operation throughout the Presidency. The sub-joined statement shows the net cost to Government on account of the scheme and the quantities of quinine sold during the three years ending with the 31st March 1934:—

Year.	Quantities.		The loss debited to Public Health Budget on account of the sale of quinine at reduced prices.		
	The price packets.	In treatment.			
	LB.	LB.	RS.	A.	P.
1931-32	.. 178-6/7	2,167-3/7	12,388	11	4
1932-33	.. 125-4/7	1,832	10,380	4	0
1933-34	.. 163-1/7	2,118-3/7	12,067	0	0

It is difficult to assess the exact amount of benefit that has accrued to the public by the scheme. But it may be stated that quinine which is a specific remedy for malaria must have reached a greater number of persons by the reduction in its price than would otherwise have been the case.

Agriculture

Organization of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

* 376 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India have deputed any officer to enquire into the organization of the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank of India and the relation of the Reserve Bank with the co-operative movement;

[21st January 1935]

(b) whether the Government have received any information as to the districts that he has visited so far in this presidency, and if so, what they are; and

(c) whether the Local Government have received any report from the officer or from the Government of India, and, if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it on the Council table?

A.—(a) The officer appointed on special duty by the Government of India to advise them on the organization of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India and on the relations of that Bank with the co-operative movement in India toured this Presidency to acquaint himself in particular with the financial working of the movement.

(b) From the tour programme of the Special Officer received from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, it appears he intended to visit the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Chingleput.

(c) No.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the Government are expecting any report?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I do not think so."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Will the Government obtain the information and place it on the table of the House?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I do not know whether there is any necessity for it; probably the Government of India may send us a copy of the report."

Co-operative Societies

Waiver of penal interest by Co-operative Societies on overdue arrears.

* 377 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government propose to direct Co-operative Societies not to collect penal interest on overdues of arrears?

A.—With a view to giving relief to agriculturists affected by the economic depression, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies suggested to societies that penal interest might be waived in cases where overdues were paid before the close of the year (1933-34). An attempt was made in that year to give effect to the suggestion. The concession was not however availed of to any great extent during 1933-34 for want of sufficient time. The Registrar has advised societies to extend the concession during 1934-35 also.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"In view of the depression, will the Government allow one more year and cancel penal interest being collected by the Co-operative Societies?"

[21st January 1935]

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It is stated in the answer that the concession has been extended to the year 1934-35. If there is further necessity, the question will be considered."

Proposal for the appointment of the Director of Agriculture to the Executive Committee of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Madras.

* 378 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) on what basis or principles loan applications are considered and disposed of by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Madras;

(b) whether any expert member for agriculture has been appointed to serve on the executive of that bank; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to appoint the Director of Agriculture to serve on the executive of that bank and at what stage it is?

A.—(a) The Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank whose duty it is to deal with applications for loans satisfy themselves that the following conditions are fulfilled before any loan is granted:—

(1) that the net income from the land mortgaged is at least equal to the annual instalment due on the loan;

(2) that the borrower has sufficient outside sources of income to support himself and his family;

(3) that the borrower has a good title to the land mortgaged;

(4) that the value of the land mortgaged is at least twice the amount of the loan; and

(5) that outside debts are fully discharged.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether there is any expert member of the Directorate of the Central Land Mortgage Bank who can fix proper value to the lands?"

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have enquired how far the loans are being paid regularly?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I believe the loans are paid regularly."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government getting any periodical reports?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The Government are getting every year administration reports."

[21st January 1935]

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have considered the feasibility of appointing the Director of Agriculture on the directorate of the Central Land Mortgage Bank? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I do not think that point was considered."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" Will they please consider it now, Sir? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I do not think there is any necessity to do so."

Veterinary Department

Maintenance of breeding buffaloes at Hosur.

* 379 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any breeding buffaloes are now maintained at Hosur or any other station and supplied to places where there is a demand for them?

A.—Two buffalo bulls are maintained at each of the Agricultural stations at Hosur, Guntur and Koilpatti and one at Tali-paramba. Excepting the bulls at Hosur the rest are used for breeding and stud purposes but bulls are not supplied for service at places outside the station.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" My question has not been properly answered. I wish to know whether the Government keep any breeding buffaloes for sale at Hosur and other places and supply them to places where they are required? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" The question has already been answered; I do not know what further information the Hon. Member wants."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the experiment of maintaining breeding bulls has been successful? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I want notice."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Are the Government prepared to send these buffaloes to taluk headquarters if they ask for them? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" No, Sir."

Fisheries

The trawler 'Lady Goschen.'

* 380 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) the original cost of the trawler 'Lady Goschen';
- (b) the expenses incurred to bring her down to India;
- (c) the expenses incurred from the date of purchase to the date of sale on re-modelling and repairs;

[21st January 1935]

(d) pay of the establishment incurred from date of purchase to the date of sale including the provident fund and other contributions of the staff;

(e) travelling expenses of the captain and staff for the whole period;

(f) ration allowance given to the staff for the period;

(g) contingent expenses incurred for the whole period;

(The Accountant-General's certified figures for items (a) to (g) may be kindly furnished.)

(h) cost of coal, oil, etc., purchased to run the trawler for the whole period;

(i) for what price was the trawler and the stores finally sold;

(j) whether there are any more stores and other articles remaining to be sold;

(k) if the answer to clause (j) is in the affirmative, where they are stored and what the expenses incurred by way of rent are;

(l) for how many years the trawler was in the hands of the Fisheries department;

(m) whether there is any proposal to purchase a new trawler and conduct further experiments; and

(n) whether the Government have received any representation from the West Coast fishermen protesting against any expenses under the trawler experiment?

A.—(a) £3,000.

(b) Rs. 20,612.

(c) Rs. 1,53,289.

(d) Pay of establishment.—Rs. 67,999 (excludes the pay of the Captain and special provident amount paid to him).

(e) Rs. 29,964.

(f) Rs. 24,114.

(g) Rs. 7,524.

(h) Rs. 81,186.

(i) Rs. 3,251.

(j) Yes.

(k) The trawler stores are kept in the office of the Assistant Biologist at Calicut and no expenditure is incurred by way of rent on their account.

(l) Six years and five months.

(m) The answer is in the negative.

(n) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" In view of the fact that the cost of repairs is more than three times the cost of trawler, I wish to know what part of the original trawler exists now."

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The trawler has been sold now."

[21st January 1935]

Libraries*Assumption of charge of the administration of the Oriental Manuscript Library by the University of Madras.*

* 381 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in taking over charge of the administration of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library by the authorities of the Madras University and when the taking over charge of the administration is likely to take place?

A.—The Madras University has not taken over the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library as the new University Library buildings have not yet been completed. When these buildings are finished the question of the University taking over this library will be considered.

Working hours of the Connemara Public Library, Madras.

* 382 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) from what date up to what date was the experiment of keeping open the Connemara Library on all days of the year tried;

(b) whether the experiment involved any cost; if so, how much; and

(c) whether the experiment of keeping the library open till 8 p.m. has been tried?

A.—(a) From the 20th March 1931 to the 1st February 1934.

(b) It did not involve any additional cost.

(c) No.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state why the experiment was given up? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Because it cannot be continued without some additional staff which the Government were not prepared to sanction.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ May I know whether the experiment was carried on for three years without any additional cost? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The Superintendent reported that it was not possible for him any longer to continue the experiment without additional staff.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ In view of the fact that the experiment that was carried on for three years has been successful, will not the Hon. the Minister consider the desirability of applying for and sanctioning more staff? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The Government are not prepared to sanction any additional staff now.”

[21st January 1935]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I ask whether the Government will try the experiment of keeping the Library open till 8 p.m. in the night? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ That too is not possible without some additional cost.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether that experiment was very much appreciated by and useful to the public? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No information.”

Museums*Location of the sculptures in the Amaravati gallery of the Madras Museum.*

* 383 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether some of the sculptures in the Amaravati gallery of the Madras Museum are fixed to the wall so high above the eye-level that it is difficult for a visitor to study them well from the ground and whether this defect will be remedied by rearrangement of the sculptures?

A.—It is true that some of these sculptures have been fixed in the wall well above eye-level. It is, however, considered that for most purposes their position is satisfactory although a prolonged study of them may be difficult.

To rearrange these sculptures would be a costly and somewhat dangerous undertaking to the sculptures themselves.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether these sculptures are not intended to be studied? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ They can be seen; but they cannot be studied closely for a long time.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“ Will the Hon. Minister see that they are re-arranged so that people may be benefited by the study of the sculptures? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ That is not possible without some additional expenditure.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ May I know if the Government ignore the usefulness of these sculptures and consider only the small expenditure that has to be incurred? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The Government do not ignore their usefulness.”

[21st January 1935]

Exhibition of the Goli sculptures in the Madras Museum.

* 384 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) when the sculptures from Goli were removed to the Museum and whether they have been described in any of the *Museum Bulletins* and, if so, when; and

(b) whether they have been exhibited in the Museum and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The sculptures from Goli were removed to the Museum in January 1927. They have been described in the Bulletin of the Museum, New Series, General section, Volume I, Part I, issued in December 1929.

(b) They have not been exhibited for want of sufficient space in the Buddhist sculpture gallery.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Will the Hon. Minister see that arrangements are made temporarily to exhibit them in some other gallery? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ They will be very much out of place in any other gallery; even temporarily there is no other place.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the Government take some steps to provide accommodation for them, in view of the fact that the Government have incurred much expenditure and trouble to procure them? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Extensions will be undertaken when finances permit.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know when? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I cannot say.”

State of the sculptures in possession of the Madras Museum.

* 385 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the sculptures with the Museum authorities—

(i) which are housed at present;

(ii) which are yet to be housed; and their present condition; and

(b) the measures already taken or proposed to be taken to protect the sculptures and similar exhibits from the ravages of time and elements and to keep them in sound condition?

[21st January 1935]

A.—(a) The wood-carvings, metal images and stone sculptures in the Museum, with a few exceptions, are all housed in the Museum galleries. Some of the stone sculptures from Amaravati have been built into a cement wall in the Museum compound. The sculptures from Goli have not been exhibited in the galleries for want of space.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 1-7 under the head “ Restoration and Preservation of Antiquities ” on pages 2-3 of G.O. No. 1727, Education, dated 30th July 1934, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether arrangements are being made to take proper care of these things? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Oh, yes.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know who is in charge of these sculptures? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ They are in charge of the authorities of the Madras Museum.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I would like to know whether the Government are aware that the method adopted for the preservation and restoration of the sculptures, etc., according to the Government Order referred to in the answer, is condemned by the British Museum authorities, that it is liable to destroy these things? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Notice.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Administration of Justice***Inspection of District Courts by the High Court.*

386 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any provision or Government Order for the inspection of District Courts by the High Court; and

(b) if so, whether the District Court of Salem has been inspected by the High Court at any time within the past decade; if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government have recognized the necessity for the inspection of District Courts by the High Court.

(b) The Government have no information when the District Court, Salem, was last inspected by the High Court. But owing to arrears of work in the High Court it has not been possible for the Judges to make such inspection and there appears to be no possibility of its being undertaken at present.

[21st January 1935]

Reasons for the alleged closure of the District Munsif's Court at Sankari, Salem district.

387 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the District Munsif's Court at Sankari has been kept closed for the last one month; and, if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—The Court of the District Munsif of Sankaridrug at Salem was without a presiding officer from the 26th September 1934 to the 15th October 1934, as the District Munsif applied for leave and absented himself in anticipation of the grant of leave. The substitute posted could not join until the 16th October 1934.

Irrigation

Proposals of the Tank Restoration Scheme party with reference to the irrigation works in the Tinnevelly Minor Basin.

388 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the three irrigation works mentioned in question No. 722 answered on 28th February 1934—

(a) whether the report called for by the Government has been received and whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed on the same; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place the report on the table of the House?

A.—Yes. Extracts of the reports received and of the orders^a of Government thereon are placed on the table of the House.

Resolution of the Tinnevelly District Conference, dated the 21st January 1934, regarding damage by floods in the Tambraparni river.

389 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a resolution of the Tinnevelly District Conference, dated 21st January 1934, regarding the damage by the Tambraparni river floods; whether any, and, if so, what action has been or is proposed to be taken on the resolution;

(b) whether the Government will call for a report from its officers with regard to the same; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to provide the Srivaikuntam anicut in the Tinnevelly district with falling shutters and, if so, what orders, if any, have been passed on the same?

^a Printed as Appendix XI on pages 132-133 infra.

[21st January 1935]

A.—(a) A copy of the resolution referred to was received but no action was taken with reference to Rule V of the rules for submission of petitions to the Government of Fort St. George, extracted below:—

Resolutions submitted by associations and other similar bodies will receive no attention; any such body wishing action to be taken on its representation should submit them in the form of a memorial stating the grounds and circumstances of each.

(b) The Government do not consider it is necessary to do so. The question of protective works was investigated in 1928 and a number of the works recommended then have been carried out since. The execution of further protective works is also engaging attention.

(c) The proposal to provide 2 feet 3 inches falling shutters or 8 feet lift shutters is under the consideration of the local officers.

Proposal for the excavation of a channel on the right bank of the river Pennar to provide irrigation facilities to Cuddapah.

390 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been a proposal to excavate a channel on the right bank of the river Pennar for irrigating about a thousand acres in the villages of Vogur, Vakamadu, Kothur, etc., of Siddhout taluk in the district of Cuddapah;

(b) what the estimated cost of the channel is;

(c) whether it was abandoned and, if so, for what reasons; and

(d) if it is not abandoned, in what stage the proposal now is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 1,30,200.

(c) & (d) The scheme has not been abandoned but its investigation by the local officers has not yet been completed.

Land Revenue Administration

Tax on fruit-trees on poramboke lands in the ryotwari villages.

391 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to taxes on fruit-trees on poramboke lands in ryotwari villages referred to in his answer to question No. 5, dated 1st August 1934—

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Board of Revenue that has been called for; and

(b) whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed by the Government on the same?

[21st January 1935]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have decided that the question whether any concessions are necessary in respect of the rates of tree-tax now in force would be considered along with the proposals for concession in respect of land revenue assessment and water-cess for the current fasli.

Local Self-Government

Government Orders regarding the eligibility of karnams to stand as candidates for election to local bodies.

392 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether two Government Orders have been issued, one enabling karnams to stand for elections to municipalities and local boards and another disabling them from competing for seats in the local bodies;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay both the Government Orders on the table of the House; and

(c) what are the reasons for issuing both the orders in question?

A.—(a) In G.O. No. 3184, L. & M., dated the 11th August 1932, Government stated that as the village karnam was not a whole-time servant of the Government, he was not disqualified for election or for holding office as a member of a local board. This order was cancelled in G.O. No. 2201, L. & M., dated the 5th May 1934. No such order was issued in respect of municipal councils.

(b) Yes.

(c) The first order was issued in the view that a general order could be issued under the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 54 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Government have since been advised that the section does not contemplate the making of a general declaration such as that found in the Government Order of 1932 but only the giving of a decision in regard to each particular case. The Government Order was therefore cancelled.

Public Health

Provision of drinking-water facilities at Penukonda, Anantapur district.

393 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reports about the urgent need for facilities for drinking-water at Penukonda, Anantapur district;

[21st January 1935]

(b) whether it is a fact that the townsmen are carrying water for domestic purposes from neighbouring villages from private irrigation wells; and that the ryots are protesting against such trespass on their rights; and

(c) whether water scheme for Penukonda is being expedited in view of the distressing situation there?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No information.

(c) The question of providing funds for the water-supply scheme for the Penukonda Panchayat Board in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1935–36 is under the consideration of the Government.

Veterinary Department

Veterinary dispensaries in the Penukonda division of the Anantapur district.

394 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of veterinary dispensaries in each district in the Presidency;

(b) whether the dispensaries are easily accessible to the ryots in the area;

(c) how many dispensaries there are in the Penukonda division of Anantapur district for all the four taluks put together; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase their number?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Appendix IV to the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department.

(b) Yes.

(c) One at Hindupur.

(d) There is no proposal to increase the number at present.

Industries

Demonstration in regard to the proper utilization of the palmyra fibre.

395 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed by the Government on the question of research and demonstration regarding the proper utilization of palmyra fibre referred to in Memo. No. 3927-III/34-1, Development Department, dated 8th August 1934?

[21st January 1935]

A.—So far as information is available, the only use to which palmyra fibre can be put is the manufacture of brushes; and the demand for brushes is very limited. Arrangements have however been made with the authorities of Don Bosco Industrial School, Vellore, to start a class in brushmaking.

Research into the agricultural and industrial possibilities of the palmyra.

396 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the Secretary of the Tinnevely Swadeshi Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, dated about 6th July 1934, praying that the question of research regarding the palmyra in its agricultural and industrial aspects may be taken up by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and other authorities concerned; and

(b) whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed on the same?

A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the resolution passed at the second Swadeshi Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Tinnevely on 30th June 1934 was received.

(b) A proposal was already placed before the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, that research into the making of sugar from palmyra juice might be conducted, preferably in Madras. The Committee was however of opinion that, as the Council was concerned with the general interests of India as a whole, it was not greatly interested in the palmyra which concerns the Madras Presidency in particular; and that the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should at present be confined to sugarcane, which is available for manufacture of sugar. Tentative experiments for making sugar from palmyra juice have been carried on at the Agricultural Research Station, Anakapalle, but the work could not be extended to a study of the economic uses of palmyra as the chances of providing funds for the scheme during the next year are remote.

The Government have sanctioned a proposal for the conduct of demonstrations, in the Tinnevely district, of the manufacture of sugar from palmyra juice by the open pan system using centrifugals and also for the carrying on of certain experimental studies pertaining to the manufacture of sugar from palmyra juice. The demonstrations will be held in the tapping season commencing from February next

[21st January 1935]

V.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* RESETTLEMENT IN SOUTH KANARA.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the order passed by the Government regarding resettlement in South Kanara."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I second it."

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"The Government have no objection to the motion."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No objection having been taken and the motion being in order, the adjournment motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. to-day."

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

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

The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1934	6th December 1934.
The Malabar Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1934	7th December 1934.
The Madras City Civil Court (Amendment) Act, 1934	7th December 1934.
The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1934 ...	11th December 1934.
The Madras Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1934 ...	12th December 1934."

VII.—FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Mr. President, I beg to move—

'that with a view to the filling up of the vacancy in the Standing Finance Committee caused by reason of the resignation of M.R.Ry. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti Garu of his seat in the Legislative Council, this Council do proceed to elect a member of the said Committee'."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that in accordance with the regulations framed under Standing Order No. 78 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates for the election of a Member for the Finance Committee should be sent to the Secretary. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds one, there will be an election between 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to-morrow."

[21st January 1935]

VIII.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1934-35.

(1) GRANT VI—IRRIGATION (EXCLUDING CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT)—RESERVED.

1 p.m. * The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,500 under Grant VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.'

"The reasons for this supplementary grant are given in the small pamphlet^a of which I think all Hon. Members have been supplied with a copy. The first portion of the motion is that 'Rs. 100 be granted for improvements to the Marandai channel and improvements to the Manur channel, in the Tinnevely district.' I find that an amendment is to be moved by Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, that the amount be reduced by Rs. 100. I think that if I explain the matter now, perhaps the hon. Member might not think it necessary to move his amendment and thus save the time of the House. He seems to think that the amount is to be spent on land, a major portion of which is non-Government land. That is a misapprehension . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member moves his amendment, the Hon. Revenue Member may then have an opportunity later on of explaining the position."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"As I said, if I explained it now, it might perhaps save the time of the Council. The proposals for the improvement of these two channels have been under consideration for a long time now, and these two channels have, under them, nearly 657 acres of Government land. The rest of the land under those channels is either zamindari or inamdari; and both the Zamindar of Uthumalai and the inamdars have agreed to pay a portion, as their share, of the total cost of these improvements. Therefore, the Government share of the cost concerns only the improvements to Government land under these channels.

"Sir, I move accordingly."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that—

'the allotment of Rs. 1,09,500 under Grant VI be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"The object of my amendment is this: there are about 1,780 acres of cultivable land under these channels. The area of Government land is only about a third or a little more than a fourth of the total cultivable area under the channels. In the year 1905, the Government prepared an estimate for about Rs. 25,000 for this purpose, and again in the year 1913, they increased the amount to Rs. 50,000. In 1923, Government seem to have carried out some improvements to these channels. I only want to ask this of the Government: if in 1905 the Government

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were not able to fix up the proportions as they propose to do now and consequently dropped the proposals for improvements, how were the ryots able to continue irrigation all these years? This amount of Rs. 1,09,400 which Government propose to spend on one channel is out of all proportion to the area of Government land. In the case of the other channel, the estimate comes to Rs. 41,560 but the contribution towards the expenses comes only to Rs. 12,676. I think Government are spending more than three times the amount they ought to spend. It is explained in the note that the Government have got some sort of guarantee from the ryots that they would pay a water-rate of Rs. 7-8-0 an acre. For the last 30 years, the Government neglected to carry out any repairs; and if to-day they are going to do it, it is because the ryots agree to pay a water-rate of Rs. 7-8-0. On this basis, they anticipate a revenue of Rs. 1,840, which comes to about 6 per cent return on the total expenditure. This means that they have increased the water-rate by more than Rs. 3, since there are only 657 acres of Government land. Generally, Sir, I think all irrigation under tanks should not be classed as first-class irrigation, because such lands are not and cannot be regularly cultivated. The rate at which Government propose to charge in this case seems to be higher than even what we are already paying in the Kistna delta. Even when they have classified that area as a first-class area, we are finding it difficult to pay a rate of Rs. 6-4-0 and I think several representations have been made to the Government for reducing the rate. In this case where the land can be classified only as third-class land, the Government want to charge Rs. 7-8-0. No doubt, it is easy to get an assurance from the ryots that they would pay this rate, especially when Government have neglected to do anything for thirty years now. If the Government had spent this Rs. 28,884 even in the year 1905, without expecting the ryots to pay Rs. 7-8-0 as now, it would have been much better. I also want to know from the Government whether any remission was granted all these years, and if so, to what extent. As a matter of fact, in the Estates Land Act which we have passed, there is one section if I remember aright, which permits the Government to collect also from the zamindar or inamdar a proportion of the amount spent on any irrigation scheme. Has that point been considered in this connexion?

"With these words, Sir, I move my amendment."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I think, Sir, my friend from Guntur, Mr. Choudari, has made the position very clear. The arguments advanced by him are three in number: the first is that though Government are going to get a certain portion of the cost as contribution from the Zamindar of Uthumalai and certain other inamdars in that area, it is not proportionate to the extent of the area of land which is to be irrigated by this channel. The extent of Government land to be irrigated by this channel is about a third of the total area. When that is the case, why should the Government, my friend asks, bear more than one-third of the total cost of these improvements? That is an argument which, I think, cannot be easily answered.

^a Printed as Appendix XI-A on pages 133-136 infra.

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"The second argument put forward by my friend is this: it is quite possible that ryots, in their anxiety to get water, may come forward and say that they will pay Rs. 7-8-0 or even Rs. 10 as water-rate; but Government must realize—and the Hon. the Revenue Member with his large experience as Collector in the districts and as Member of the Board of Revenue ought to realize—that Government cannot always rely on vague promises made by the ryots, in their anxiety to get water somehow. In fact, that is what the Tanjore mirasidars said at the time the Government took up the Cauvery-Mettur Project. They said at that time that they would pay Rs. 15 per acre; but what is the position now? They say it is impossible for them to pay that high rate. In the same manner, here the Government should make sure that they will be able to collect Rs. 7-8-0 from the ryots. I think, under present circumstances, with very low prices and practically no market for our produce, it will be impossible for the ryots to pay at Rs. 7-8-0 an acre. On that point, therefore, I would request the Government to assure this Council that the ryots who are to be benefited by these improvements will pay and will continue to pay the rate fixed, and not later come and say that the rate proposed is too high.

"The third of the arguments advanced by Mr. Choudari is that this scheme was thought of as far back as 1905; 30 years have now elapsed and one cannot understand why Government have slept over the matter all these years and come forward now with a demand for grant.

"These three arguments of my friend have really great force in them, and I am sure the Government will think twice before launching upon this scheme."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I must congratulate my friends, Messrs. Choudari and Arasu, who come from Madras or north of Madras, on their boldness in speaking about an irrigation scheme relating to a district in the extreme south. Surely, it is very courageous of them to do so. But coming from a district which is really fed by rain-fed tanks and sometimes river-fed tanks, I must say that the importance of the channels which supply water on which depends a proper cultivation of the lands roundabout, will be-obvious.

"Now, one argument which has been advanced is that the acreage of Government land is really a small fraction of the total acreage served by the channel. But my friends forget that the Uthumalai zamin is in the earlier portion of the channel course; even if that zamin did not exist there, the Government for their own sake, will have to repair all the 16 miles of the channel. The zamin is interested only in the first 6 miles of the channel; how can it be compelled to pay a larger proportion than what can be demanded of it, with reference to the length of the channel which alone will be useful to the zamin? Neither under any principle of general law nor under any

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of the powers which Government may possess, can the Government ask for more. The older Members of this Council will be familiar with the various attempts, particularly by Mr. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai, made repeatedly in this House, by bringing forward resolutions, by leading deputations to the Hon. the Revenue Member, and by many other methods, for the repair of this channel. The Government of course move slowly, and if they decide to take up this work now, one must be grateful to them rather than condemn them for not doing it earlier, and there is no reason to ask them to drop the scheme altogether. Sir, I support the motion made by the Hon. the Revenue Member for the grant of a demand towards the expenditure on improvements to this channel, which is already long overdue."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, has altogether missed the point raised by my two friends. Here, a very important question is involved. We must, of course, be thankful to the Government for having taken up this scheme. I think my friends, Messrs. Choudari and Arasu, did not discourage the Government from taking it up; only they called upon the Government to see that the other persons interested in the work made their proper share of contribution. That is all they meant; nothing more than that. The real question is: why should the Government accept only a small contribution from the owners of land within the ayacut of this channel? It is stated that nearly one-third of the ayacut belongs to the Government.

"Out of 1,800 acres only 600 acres belong to the Government and the other 1,200 acres belong either to the inamdars or the zamindar. As regards the question of the proportion in which the charges should be borne by the respective parties, I think quite recently this Council accepted an amendment to the Estates Land Act which clearly lays it down. I refer to section 142 of the Estates Land Act. There it is clearly stated: 1:15 P.M.

"If the irrigation work serves partly an estate and partly Government land, the repair as aforesaid shall invariably be executed by the District Collector, and after notice to the landholder giving him an opportunity to examine the stated cost of the repair and urge his objection thereto, if any, the charges incurred shall be divided between the Government and the landholder in proportion to the extent of land belonging to Government which is registered as entitled to irrigation from the work.

"Therefore, we ask the Government to state, why the principle underlying this section should not be given effect to. It is an answer to this question that we expect from the Government. Of course, they do not want to answer that. We do not want the work to suffer, but we say that the Government have failed to take it up earlier and this failure has come about because of the long delay on the part of the Government in taking up the repair of these channels. As a matter of fact, the work could have been carried out in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and then subsequently at a cost of Rs. 50,000. But now, what is the position? The estimate has gone up to Rs. 1,09,000. Who is responsible for this expenditure?

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“Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, has entirely missed the point and pleads the cause of the inamdar and the landholder and not the cause of the Government; on the other hand my hon. Friends, Messrs. Choudari and Arasu, want that the landholder and the inamdars should be made to pay more. Therefore, the point to be considered is simple. Why not the principle of section 142 be adopted in this case also? As you all know, there was an Irrigation Bill, but that was shelved. In that Bill also a similar provision was sought to be made, and if that Bill had been passed, such difficulties could not have arisen at all. If, on the other hand, the Inam Bill had been passed, such difficulties would not have arisen now. The inamdar would then have been treated as a landholder and section 142, as I have already stated, would have been applied to such a person, and the Collector would have taken action; and there would have been an end of the matter. Now, because the Government failed to pass the Irrigation Bill and because of the fact that the Inams Bill has not yet been enacted, such difficulties arise.

“But, Sir, negotiations have been going on all these years to the detriment of the ryots or inamdars, to the detriment of the zamin ryots as well as to the detriment of the ryots in Government areas. They say, that is, the ryotwari ryots, i.e., Government ryots, that they will pay a larger sum as water-cess. I think such levy is quite unjust. If the Government are going to say that they have to pay so much and that otherwise the work will not be taken up, they will be acting only highhandedly. If, on the other hand, the Government had called upon the owners of the other parties to make a proper contribution, there would have been no necessity for ryots in Government areas to pay large sums. Because Government cannot force the inamdar or the zamindar to pay what they are justly bound to pay, these ryots are called upon to pay these large sums. That is the real matter. The ryots, of course, say, ‘all right, if you think we shall have to pay so much, we will pay.’ Of course, as my hon. Friend stated, Government can enforce the payment of any amount they like and there is no difficulty. Whether the ryots promise or not, Government can enforce the payment of such water-tax, for it is the prerogative of the Crown to force payment of any assessment. Therefore, there is no difficulty on that score. Thus my hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu’s position is wrong there. Government can enforce, but that too quite unjustly. But, who are the persons to pay it? We are not concerned with the ryots in inam villages or with the ryots in zamindari villages, but we are concerned only with the zamindar and the inamdar. They have to make the contribution. So, if the principle underlying section 142 of the Estates Land Act is applied to their case also, there would have been no difficulty at all. The question is, why not Government follow that principle and why did they sleep over this matter for so long. These are the two questions the Government have to answer.

“Now, Sir, with regard to the question of payment, my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, said the length of the channel has to

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be taken into consideration. That is not the concern here, but what is the extent of land that is going to be irrigated by this work. That is the principle laid down in section 142. Here again, there is no doubt that the Government failed in their duty in 1905, in 1913 and again in 1924, when they shelved the Irrigation Bill, and in not having passed the Inam Bill now.”

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—“Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, said he was happy and glad that Members from Madras and northern districts are taking such keen interest in the welfare of the most southern district in the Province. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, is not concerned with the welfare of the ryots in Tinnevely, but about the general tax-payer of the Province. I hope, as a future legislator of this Province, he will widen his vision and not confine himself only to one district but consider the whole Province. I am afraid, my hon. Friends, Messrs. Choudari and Arasu, have spoken merely from knowledge derived from the note that has been circulated and have not actually visualized the position of the ryots and the irrigation work that is now proposed by the Government. As a matter of fact, I believe, even my friends have conceded the actual condition of the channel. The difficulties which the ryots have been put to in the course of some decades with reference to the cultivation of their lands have been so great that it is high time for the Government to come in and take up the question of repairs in earnest. For instance, the present condition of the channel is such that it can be hardly called an irrigation channel. The channel has been completely silted up in several portions; in various portions several anicuts are completely missing; the banks are in such a condition as not to allow the full supply of water along the channels and breaches are recurring time after time, so that for a good number of years, large portions of land cultivable under this area, are really lying waste. Under such circumstances, one can realize, how urgent a necessity it is for the Government to come in and take up this scheme and carry it out as expeditiously as possible. I agree that Government have been slack over taking up this question of repairs. As has been pointed out by hon. Members, the matter has been hanging fire from 1905 and yet for the last 30 years or so, practically nothing has been done to alleviate the hardships of the ryots possessing lands under this channel.

“The points which have been raised by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Choudari and Arasu, and ably reinforced by the eloquence of my Friend, Mr. Patnaik, are, that a proper contribution is not being collected from the Uthumalai Zamindar and from the inamdars. As a matter of fact, it has already been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, that the lands which are possessed by the Uthumalai Zamindar are higher up in the channel and the portion to be repaired for the supply of water to Uthumalai would only cover 5 or 6 miles. The proportion which my hon. Friend argued should be levied from the Uthumalai zamindari is based on this. Taking the

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total extent of land irrigated under the channel and also the considerable extent of lands owned and possessed by inamdars and the Uthumalai Zamindar, they say, the proportion should be arrived at by an arithmetical calculation. That would be only doing an injustice and would be ignoring the actual position. For instance, so far as the Uthumalai zamin lands are concerned, they are absolutely unconcerned with any repairs to the channel below the length of 6 miles from the head point and it would be improper and, I think, even unjust to call upon the landholder to give a contribution for the repair of the remaining 10 miles. I may also point out that, as a matter of fact, the quality of the lands which are comprised in the Uthumalai zamindari is entirely different from the quality of the ayan lands under the channel. The value of the lands, the extent of the crops which can be cultivated and harvested on these respective areas have all to be taken into consideration in fixing the contribution. Further, it is only after gradual persuasion and friendly negotiation that this figure of 12,000 has been arrived at. Taking the actual condition prevailing, both as regards the extent of the channel which is required for the purpose of maintaining a proper water-supply to the Uthumalai zamin and the quality of the lands in the zamin and the ayan lands, I think, the proportion that has been agreed to be paid by the Uthumalai zamin villages, is a very fair proportion.

"It has also been pointed out by my hon. Friend that the water-cess of Rs. 7-8-0 that has now been agreed to be paid by the ryots is too high and that later on after the repairs have been effected, the ryots will come and say, 'we are unable to pay this high water-rate.' For that matter, I, for one, do not disagree with my friend. If Government is in any way able to reduce the amount of water-cess, I would only welcome their proposal. Sir, Tinnevely district is one of the heaviest taxed districts so far as agricultural lands are concerned. In fact, so far as paddy lands are concerned, we are paying a tax of about Rs. 20. Probably this water-cess of Rs. 7-8-0 has been arrived at in proportion to the high level of taxation prevailing in the district. If, as a matter of fact, Government finds its way to secure a reduction in the levy of water-cess, it will certainly be a welcome measure of relief to the ryots. For instance, the present condition is so bad; the last season has failed and the prospect of the next season is very gloomy; especially at the present time any reduction in the water-cess should be a welcome measure of relief to the ryots of the district. Apart from this main thing, the condition of the channel is deplorable and whatever the contribution which they are able to levy from the zamindar and the inamdars may be, the imperative need is that the channel should be repaired early. As has been already pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, so long as there is a good percentage of lands which are ayan lands, the Government is bound to keep the channel in good repair, so as to ensure a proper water-supply, even apart from the question of contribution by the Uthumalai Zamindar or the inamdars. I believe that considering the actual condition of the chan-

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nel, the length of the channel covered by the Uthumalai zamindari and also the different qualities of the lands in Uthumalai and ayan lands, the proportion now agreed is a fair one, and this work of irrigation is imperatively needed, and I trust Government will push through this work as early as possible."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, in the first place, I must correct the serious misreading of this case by my hon. Friend, Mr. Patnaik. He stated that the Government propose to spend Rs. 1,09,000. I think he will realize that the total amount that we propose to spend, not for this channel alone but also the Manur channel, is only Rs. 53,000 and the total zamindari contribution under those two channels comes to Rs. 22,635. So, the total liability of the Government under those two channels is just over Rs. 30,000. That is the first misapprehension.

"In the second place, it has been urged that the proportion which the Zamindar of Uttumalai has agreed to pay is too small. I think that argument has been sufficiently answered by Mr. Daniel Thomas. I may say that I myself had a look at it and felt convinced as to the necessity for the repairs. I can assure hon. Members of this House that there is no doubt whatever about it. The difficulty has always been—and that is the reason which delayed the Government undertaking the scheme—that they were not able to come to any terms as the zamindar would not give us any contribution. Even when the zamindari was under the court in charge of a Receiver, we could get nothing from the court. Apart from any particular idea of proportion, we should be thankful that we get this Rs. 22,000 now. I know that a few years ago we could get nothing whatsoever. So, I trust the House will not be misled by a question of proportion. The next point raised was in respect of the delay in the matter. I think I have explained the matter quite fully and I need not repeat the arguments again. The third point is that the water-rate of Rs. 7-8-0 is too high. I suspect that the arguments of the two hon. Members were due to the fact that they probably had at the back of their minds the idea that if Rs. 7-8-0 could be charged for the Marandai and Manur channels, it might also be charged in the Kistna and Godavari deltas. I can say with personal knowledge that the ryots under these channels are perfectly prepared to pay Rs. 7-8-0. If it is possible in the future to reduce it in any way, I have no doubt Government will carefully consider that matter. But I can assure the House that but for Rs. 7-8-0, we should not commence these repairs and the work will have to wait indefinitely. Sir, I beg to oppose this motion."

1-30 p.m.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I do not press it."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

(2) GRANT VII—IRRIGATION—CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 53,000 under Grant VII—Irrigation—Cauvery-Mettur Project—Reserved.'

"The reasons for this grant are detailed in the explanatory note * supplied to the hon. Members, and it seems to me unnecessary to take up the time of the House by expatiating further."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, I beg to move a cut motion, namely:—

'To reduce the grant of Rs. 53,000 under Grant VII—Irrigation—Cauvery-Mettur Project by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this cut motion is to invite the attention of the Hon. the Revenue Member to the need for providing some more irrigational facilities by the Cauvery waters to at least some limited portions in Salem district. In the explanatory note, it is said that some lengths of channels have to be dug in the Tanjore district to provide irrigation and for this purpose this grant is required. Evidently the channels are to be dug to provide for the area in the Tanjore district which have not yet been completed till now, that is, to make up the total area of 301,000 acres. In the memorandum which I submitted to the Hon. the Revenue Member on two occasions some time ago, I urged the need for investigating the possibility of providing water for irrigation in the Salem district by means of pumping. I have stated therein that I have information that about 40,000 acres are still to be provided for in Tanjore district to reach the total extent of 301,000 acres as per agreement with the Mysore Government and I have requested that those 40,000 acres may be reserved till the investigation with regard to the pumping of water for irrigation from the Mettur Reservoir or from the Cauvery has been completed, so that when such a scheme is found feasible, the area which is kept in reserve may be allotted to the Salem district, where the dam is constructed at considerable cost and suffering to the people of that district. But from the facts that further lengths of channels are to be dug in Tanjore district, I have got an apprehension that the reservation which I have requested is not to be made for Salem district. If my apprehensions are real, I beg to submit that even if there is any possibility of providing water for irrigation by pumping, the Mysore agreement may stand in the way and no area for irrigation could be allotted for the Salem district. So, I move this cut motion in order to emphasize the reservation of an area of at least 40,000 acres till the question about the supply of water for irrigation from the Cauvery to the Salem district by means of pumping is settled. In this connexion, I may request the Hon. the Revenue Member to favourably consider the proposal which I have placed before him.

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"Another point which I should like to deal with here is the necessity or otherwise of continuing the Special Revenue Officer in the Mettur scheme in the Tanjore district. First of all, this officer has been appointed, I think, with a view to popularizing the scheme and to allay the fear which the people have entertained. Now the matter has somehow or other been adjusted, and a number of Government Orders were passed in regard to this affair, and I do not find there is any necessity to continue this officer at a considerable cost. With regard to these two points which I wanted to raise, I move this cut motion."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I regret to say that the time given to me on this matter is short, because I was not able to look into the papers connected with this question. I think—I am speaking from memory—the question was very carefully considered as to whether any area in the Salem district could be served by the Mettur Project. This investigation was carried out to my knowledge more than once, and at last it was found that to attempt to irrigate any portion in the Salem district either directly from Mettur or by pumping would entail prohibitive cost. Therefore, the Government decided that it would be impossible to supply Mettur water for irrigation in Salem, and it seems to me that there is very little real reason for reopening that investigation."

"As regards the second point, we have found that the Special Revenue Officer was of the very greatest assistance in propaganda work and in persuading ryots to take water from the new reservoir. He has been going round the district, village after village, talking to the ryots and generally telling them the advantages of the Mettur Project. The result has been that since he took charge of this work new irrigation has increased—again I speak from memory—from 16,000 acres to between 40 and 50 thousand acres, and he has been able to persuade not only Government ryots but inamdars and zamindars also to take water for their land. I can assure the House that the appointment of this officer has paid for itself many times over, and I think his continuance for some time more at least is very necessary."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"With regard to the first point raised by me, I should like to invite the attention of the Hon. the Revenue Member to the fact that the investigation of supplying water direct from Mettur reservoir by means of regular open head channels has been examined once or twice previously and abandoned as not feasible. But the matter of taking water by means of pumping from the reservoir or lower down the river from the Cauvery has not been examined. With regard to this latter point I have given two memoranda to the Hon. the Revenue Member some time ago, and there I have stated all the details."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Can the hon. Member tell me when he sent the memoranda?"

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I submitted these two memoranda when Sir Archibald Campbell was in office. The memorandum with regard to pumping of water from the river Cauvery lower down the reservoir I have submitted towards the end of August 1934 and the

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other memorandum with regard to the taking of water by means of pumping from the Mettur reservoir itself I have submitted some nine months ago, i.e., in March last. I hope both the memoranda are being examined and that no final conclusion has yet been arrived at on the matters raised by me in them. Pending the consideration of these two memoranda, I request the Government will consider favourably the question of reserving for irrigation the area required for the Salem district. That is why I was impelled to move this cut motion to bring the matter to the notice of the Hon. the Revenue Member. If all the three lakhs and one thousand acres are covered in the Tanjore district alone, the question of agreement with the Mysore Darbar will necessarily come in, and Salem will get no benefit even if pumping of water from the Mettur reservoir or from the Cauvery is found feasible. So, by means of this cut motion, I want the Hon. the Revenue Member to consider the question of reserving some area for irrigation in Salem district from the waters of the sacred Cauvery which adorns her western and southern borders."

2-45 p.m. * The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I can assure the hon. Member that his two memoranda are under consideration, and I think I can also assure him that, if the proposals he has put forward, are feasible, it would be possible to find an area in Salem out of the 301,000 acres allotted to Tanjore district, for the irrigation of all that area in Tanjore is not likely to happen for many years to come."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"On the assurance given by the Hon. Member and the further information given by him I withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

(3) GRANT XI—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIATS AND
MISCELLANEOUS—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 24,300 under Grant XI—Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred.' *

"This relates to refunds to be made to local bodies by Government, an amount equal to the forfeited deposits and sale-proceeds of electoral rolls in connexion with elections to local boards. Under the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act, the election expenses are recovered from the local bodies, and it has been considered fair that the deposits also should go to the local bodies. Last year I moved a similar supplementary demand. A sum of Rs. 3,450 has not been drawn, and the local bodies are eligible for another Rs. 9,050. So it is proposed to pay them a total of Rs. 12,500.

"The rules for election of members have since been amended, and in future it will not be necessary to come to this House for similar

Explanatory note printed as Appendix XI-C on pages 138-139 infra.

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grants as these deposits would be paid direct to the local bodies. The balance represents the proceeds of sale of copies of electoral rolls for 1932-33 and 1933-34. For two years these sums were credited to Government and it is now proposed to refund them to the various local boards and municipalities. The total expenditure comes to Rs. 28,746. Against that there is a saving Rs. 4,400 as anticipated under other heads, the balance required being Rs. 24,300. I therefore move this demand."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I beg to move the following cut motion:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,300 under Grant XI by Rs. 100.'

to urge the necessity of reducing the printing charges for electoral rolls.

"Sir, I want to make a few observations for the consideration of the Hon. Minister. At present, the Government have appointed election officers to conduct the election work. They also print the electoral rolls of various local boards. The election officer does not call for tenders. Even if he calls for tenders, he does it in his own way and consults the Government Press as to the rates. Generally the Government rate is very high. Now every district board has got a contractor for printing the local board work and he is printing at Re. 1 or Re. 1-4-0 a page. But the rate charged by Government comes to Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0. Taking the local board contract as a basis, I want the election officer to call for tenders. If an outsider quotes still lower rates than the local board contractor, then the work must be given to the outsider. I am not anxious that the work should be entrusted to the district board, but at the same time Government can entrust the work to the district board printer and thereby save a large sum to the district board. I hope that this proposal of mine will be taken into consideration and given effect to. The system that the Hon. Minister has adopted is good no doubt, viz., to credit the money directly to the district board without bringing it before the Council as a supplementary demand. With these observations I move my cut motion."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I am glad that my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, has raised this point. I may tell the Hon. Minister that a great saving can be made by adopting the method suggested by my friend from Guntur. Evidently the local board election work is more or less allied with the district board work and it is in charge of the District Panchayat Officer who is otherwise called the district election officer and electoral rolls which are got up and revised by him can conveniently be printed by the district board printer. The rates adopted nowadays by the district boards for printing contract are very very cheap when compared to the rates so far paid by the election officers. In this way the cost of the electoral roll may be reduced to a very great extent and it will be of much help to the candidates and electors if they are to go in for copies of electoral rolls.

[Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder] [21st January 1935]

“In this connexion I want to make a suggestion to the Hon. Minister that the electoral rolls should be sold only at the actual cost of printing them and not at any scheduled rates approved by the Government Press or any other office. This will be of great benefit to the public.”

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Mr. President, Sir, in supporting the demand I should like to bring to the notice of Government certain difficulties candidates experience in getting copies of electoral rolls. I do not know whether Government have prescribed any rules for the sale of these electoral rolls. What happens in certain local bodies is that when a candidate sends for copies of electoral rolls, they want the signature of the applicant and question for whom it is required. Apart from that, in certain districts where electoral rolls are printed in more than one language, the election officers demand that the number both in English and in the vernacular lists should be quoted. I know of one such instance. I went to a overseer's office where the electoral rolls were sold and I could not get a copy of the vernacular list and at a time when the election officer insists on quoting the vernacular number of the candidate. When the Government have established an agency for sale of these lists, it should be impartial. Sometimes a candidate could not get a copy of the electoral roll as the opposing candidate purchases the whole stock. These things should be set right. These are the few suggestions that I wanted to make to the Hon. Minister.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“I wish to point out that the preparation of electoral rolls is not at all satisfactory. We noticed recently that a number of eligible voters were left out in the electoral rolls of the Assembly in the City of Madras.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“May I point out to the hon. Member that the present motion relates to the printing of electoral rolls and not preparation of electoral rolls. That comes under a different head altogether.”

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—“Sir, I am not aware of the rules as to the printing of electoral rolls in other districts, but I am aware that so far as the Nilgiri district is concerned, the Superintendent of the Government Press checks the bills for printing such rolls and sees that the minimum charge is made.”

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“In replying to the points raised by my hon. Friends, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder and Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar, I have to state that they have made only general statements that the electoral rolls are being printed at exorbitant cost. If they had given specific instance, it would certainly be possible for me to make an investigation and find out whether anything above the market rates were being paid. Anyhow I shall certainly examine the question and see whether the present cost of printing could be reduced.

3 p.m. “Of course, our election officers have not a free hand in accepting the rates or in selecting the contractors. They have to take the

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approval of the Superintendent of the Government Press. Although I am not able to give any undertaking that these contracts will be given to the district board contractors, I have no objection to examining the question to see how far the cost of printing could be reduced.

“Now, coming to the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai—I presume his remarks related to the Nilgiri District Board or Municipality—I shall make an enquiry to find out why there has been difficulty for certain candidates to obtain the electoral rolls readily. Of course in the case of most of these elections, only a limited number of copies of these rolls are printed and I suppose the election officers use their discretion in issuing these rolls. I shall see that in future these rolls are made readily available to all. With these few words I oppose the cut motion.”

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“We have now the amendment of Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder. The earlier portion of it will not be in order because it deals with the preparation, renewal, etc., of the electoral rolls every year. The latter portion of it alone will be in order.”

Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—“Sir, since the grant is with regard to the payment of cost of the electoral rolls, my point will be relevant.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have more than once pointed out to the House that we are now dealing with printing and sale of the electoral rolls and not with their preparation.”

* Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—“Then, Sir, I shall confine myself to the question of the sale of the electoral rolls. I therefore move my cut motion, viz.—

‘To reduce the grant of Rs. 24,300 for Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred by Rs. 100.’

“Sir, the object of this motion is to urge that the electoral rolls should be made easily available to the persons requiring them. This point has already been touched upon by my hon. Friend from the Nilgiris. I want to insist for my part that these rolls must be made available in various centres if they are for district board elections, and in all the villages concerned if they are for panchayat elections. This should be done through the revenue officers of the area. As it is, these rolls are sold only in the office of the election officer and if any one wants a copy he has to undertake the trouble of depositing some amount in a Government treasury, taking a chalan and applying to the election officer in writing. This is a very tedious process and involves considerable difficulty. If some arrangement can be made to make the rolls readily available on payment of cost in as many centres as possible, it will be convenient to the candidates to proceed with their work. I hope and wish the Hon. Minister will make all possible arrangements to remove this difficulty suffered by the candidates.”

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* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, the hon. Member has not made himself quite clear whether these rolls should be made available for sale in the important centres of the district concerned or whether they should be made available in every village. I shall examine the suggestion and see that in future these are made available for sale in all important centres in the district."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

(4) GRANT XVI—ELECTRICITY—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that a token grant of Rs. 100 be granted under Grant XVI—Electricity—Reserved'*

for the purpose of constructing what is known as the Mukurti dam. This Mukurti dam if constructed will provide more water for the Pykara works and will enable us to provide a larger quantity of electricity.

"Hon. Members will remember that, at the time when the Pykara project was sanctioned, certain calculations were made as regards the quantity that is likely to be demanded and it was thought that this work of constructing the Mukurti dam and thereby increasing water-supply which could be utilized for the production of more electricity should be taken on hand if necessary. It was estimated that only a certain quantity would be demanded. But experience has shown that the demand has exceeded the expectations of the Government and the estimates of the Chief Engineer. For example, it was thought at that time that the present arrangement would suffice for the supply required for about 10 years, but the present estimates show that the maximum demand expected in 10 years would be reached in the fourth year. I shall give a few figures for the information of the House which will show the point I am trying to drive at. In the estimates when the construction was started it was thought that in the first year about 3,290 kwts. would be consumed. In the first year that figure was no doubt reached or very nearly reached. For, as a matter of fact, in 1933-34 the kwts. utilized by the public came to almost the same figure, viz., 3,100 kwts. In the next year, 1934-35, at the time of the preparation of the estimates, it was thought that about 4,900 kwts. would be the demand. As a matter of fact, however, it was almost double that; for, over 7,000 kwts. were called for and utilized by the public. On this basis, and on the probabilities, it is now estimated that during the third year, as much as 9,000 kwts. would be required whereas originally we estimated only for 6,820 kwts. For the year 1936-37 similarly, whereas the estimate was only for 7,500 kwts. the present estimate is for 11,000 kwts. In other words, what was expected to be the demand in 1943-44, viz., 11,600 kwts. would be reached almost in the year 1936-37. It will thus be seen that the demand for

* Explanatory note printed as Appendix XI-D on pages 139-145 infra.

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supply has far exceeded our estimates. There are one or two reasons for this. Owing to the propaganda and energy of the department and the great interest taken by the various officers, from the Chief Engineer downwards, the demand for electricity has grown so greatly that you would find that whereas you expected possibly municipalities and district boards and towns only would require electricity, the various industries especially in Coimbatore district and town and also various ryots for the purpose of lifting water, have asked for the same. We have been able to meet all this demand, but our estimates have been greatly exceeded.

"Another reason why this demand has increased is this: Hon. Members will remember that in another connexion I was telling them that the Government have decided to supply electricity to the city of Trichinopoly and also Srirangam. We have further decided to supply electricity to Negapatam where some industrial works are about to be started. The result is that the time will soon come when it would not be possible to cope with the demand. It is therefore proposed that we should have more energy. In order to create more energy, we want more supply of water to work the turbines in Pykara. The present proposal therefore is that a dam should be constructed at a place called Mukurti about 10 miles off Ootacamund. If this work is constructed, we would be able to obtain about 12,500,000 units in addition to what the machinery is at present capable of producing. The cost of this work will be about 21 lakhs and a quarter. But hon. Members will remember that if this work is to be carried out, it will yield a gross revenue of 4 lakhs per year and a net revenue of Rs. 2,75,000 after deducting interest on capital, depreciation and various other items. This is a most pessimistic estimate.

"It will thus be seen that the scheme by itself is highly remunerative, seeing as we do in this House the demands made from various quarters—in fact one of the cut motions was to discuss, I believe, why electricity should not be supplied to some towns very close to these lines. I shall reply to my hon. Friend from Salem when the cut motion is moved and I hope it will satisfy him. For the present this work will consist of two parts, the first part being for increasing the water storage capacity and the second part being for raising the voltage and for installing an additional plant in the Pykara Hydro-Electric Works. So far as the present budget is concerned, these items of expenditure were not estimated for in it, and that is the reason why we have to come before the House for a supplementary grant and Rs. 60,000 will be required; and the reason why we did not wait for the present budget is that if we lose these four months and if no construction is started we will lose the best part of the year when water would be in its lowest level. If the season passes and if the monsoon sets in we will have to wait for a long time. As it is, we have yet three months before which the work could be started and proceeded with to the advantage of the public as well as the public revenues. I therefore move that the House will be pleased to grant this token demand of Rs. 100."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that this token demand be reduced by Re. 1."

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has the right to control, direct and superintend every one of the provinces. The centre is the one agency where real power is vested in this country. The units agreed to part with their power for common protection. Therefore, I say these two distinct factors should be kept in view in drawing analogies from other Dominions. In fact it is really unfair and dangerous to draw such analogies.

"Now, Sir, it is surprising that diarchy is approved by the hon. Member, Dr. Subbarayan. In his great eagerness to see that a proper Constitution is formed, he, however, put it when he said: 'Oh, we do not want these new schemes.' I am sure, Sir, that is not, however, what he meant. Perhaps, he only expressed a strong resentment or disagreement with the proposals. I am sure, when the Bill becomes an Act and the Scheme comes into operation, he will not be one of those who will run away without working the Act, or will non-co-operate. I am certain that he and other Members who have expressed the same views and criticised the Scheme in the same way, will be prepared to work the scheme, to the best advantage of the country. Sir, it is a great opportunity to the country to work the Reforms, to accept what is given and to fight for more.

"His Excellency the Viceroy is a tried and trusted friend of India who has advocated India's political advance towards Dominion Status even as Governor of Bombay in 1916. His letters to the Right Hon'ble Lloyd George are ample proof of it. Believe me when I say that he would never take a false step in the constitutional development of India. His advice based on long and distinguished experience, sound statemanship and love of the country, is most invaluable to the people. Practical service and successful working of the Scheme is the surest way for the attainment of India's political goal, attainment of swaraj.

"The Constitution Bill has been laid before the House of Commons and in a few days, the House of Commons will have the opportunity of going into details. It is open to us even now to start such constitutional agitation as is necessary, to make suggestions. I am not one of those who will advise that we should keep quiet without giving suggestions and that we should not ask for improvements in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. We must ask in a constitutional manner. Otherwise, the opportunity would be lost to us. Agitation on constitutional lines is necessary with a view to see that the necessary amendments or modifications of the Scheme are placed before Parliament."

* Mr. P. RATNAVELU THEVAR:—"Sir, regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, the attitude of the Indian National Congress, which I have the honour to represent in this superannuated House which has lost its representative character, is well known. It has been authoritatively formulated by the Congress itself and further explained by Babu Rajendra Prasad in his recent article in the *Manchester Guardian*. It is admitted that the Congress represents the nation more than any other organization. The verdict of the Congress and therefore that of the country is one of rejection of the Report, knowing full

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well that such rejection must involve struggling under the present Constitution until it is replaced by a Constitution framed by the people's representatives in a Constituent Assembly. The report is a reproach to any nation. No progressive political party in the country has accepted it. There may be interested persons here and there who merely echo their master's voice and refuse to stand by the clear verdict of the country, and these are mostly job-hunters who want to exploit the masses."

Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Can the hon. Member use the words 'job hunters'? Is it parliamentary?"

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I did not hear what the hon. Member was saying."

* Mr. P. RATNAVELU THEVAR:—"These people may boast of their experience in running the administration, but the country knows that the experience which they boast of is only experience in maladministration. Let not Great Britain forget that the parties in the country who can admittedly deliver the goods are Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. The Secretary of State for India boasts that 'criticism in India must not be taken to mean that the Indians will obstruct the Reforms. The Viceroy and all the Governors tell me that on the contrary, they will work them.' As regards this, the answer has already been given by the most moderate of moderate politicians, at one time the 'prize boy of Government,' a gentleman honoured by His Majesty's Government itself with a Privy Councillorship, one who has held high offices in the Empire, the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. He has compared the constitution to 'fire' or 'flood' which, however anxious you may be to prevent, you are bound to accept, if for no other reason, at least to mitigate its consequences. As the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has pointed out in his article in the January issue of the *Twentieth Century*, 'if the foreshadowed constitution is put on the Statute Book, it will work us if we are not prepared to work it.'

"Interested parties may accept the Report with qualifications and suggestions which are mostly made for the purpose of appearing before the country as patriotic men and as not being far behind those progressive parties which have refused to look at it. But the opinion of the country is unmistakable. The Constitution, if enacted, would be one imposed on a weak people by superior force, and not one accepted by the willing consent of the people. For decades, this ancient country which was the cradle of civilization has been agitating for responsible government. More than ten years ago, the Assembly under the leadership of that great leader, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, passed a resolution for a Round Table Conference. Since then, the country has passed through unprecedented sufferings—imprisonment, lathi charges, confiscation of property and humiliation of all kinds, for the purpose of getting the substance of liberty. Is it for this Constitution that all these sufferings have been undergone? It is stated that no alternative scheme was ever evolved. What about the Nehru Constitution? Was it ever seriously considered?

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* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I shall move my motion, Sir."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I move—

'that the token demand of Rs. 100 under Grant XVI—Electricity—Reserved—be reduced by Re. 1.'

"Sir, the object of my motion is to discuss the need for making the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme more attractive and popular. As at present our area and the town of Erode which is situated near our borders are much losers since a private firm has been entrusted with work of distributing the electric power. If the Government had not given the supply of power in these areas to a private firm the charges could have been much lower. If the Government had thought fit to have the electrification in Salem and Erode towns done by the municipal authorities or by themselves I think the load could have considerably increased and there is bound to have been ample justification for this demand being brought before this House and the Hon. Member could have had still more forceful arguments to put forth for his grant. The heavy cost stands in the way of making it popular in Salem and Erode municipalities and also on the way-side stations. I think if the Government could have undertaken the work it could have been possible for them to charge only low rates. With regard to the supply of electricity to a number of towns just near the Erode and Salem line I want to bring to the notice of Government that the scheme of electrification of these towns is long overdue.

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"There are a number of cotton mills in Tiruchengodu which also can take to electricity if it is cheaper. The union panchayat also can use electricity for street-lighting purposes. It has been said that there is no proposal to supply Sankari and Edapadi towns with electricity. Sankari is just on the line and Edapadi is 6 or 7 miles from the line as the crow flies. These towns are anxious to take electricity, but the difficulty is whether they will be able to pay the high rates charged by the company. If the Government had found some means of supplying electricity at low rates, these towns would have long ago taken the power. I ask the Government whether it is not possible to have a branch line from the Erode-Mettur line to Edapadi which is only 5 or 6 miles in distance by air. The only difficulty is some slightly bigger structures will have to be erected on both sides of the Cauvery as they have done at Pallipalayam for the Salem-Erode line. If this is done, the Government can themselves undertake the scheme and charge low rates as they are charging for the works undertaken by themselves under the Pykara system. In that way, there will be more demand for the power generated, and more power can be generated and there will be much more weight and justification for the demand that is now put forward. I ask the Hon. the Law Member to see that these towns are supplied with electricity at very low cost so that as many of them as possible may use electricity for their purpose. I am told that some of them had some correspondence with the company, but as the company quoted

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very high rates they have to think of abandoning the idea as they could not find the necessary funds. The Government should come to the rescue of these people. As I have suggested, if they can take a branch line from the Erode-Mettur main line, to Edapadi, then to Sankari and thence to Tiruchengodu—I hope they will not be violating the conditions of the contract which they have entered into with the company. I am sure it can be possible for them to supply electricity at a low cost to these towns. I ask the Government to somehow or other satisfy the demand of these areas by a cheap supply of electricity and expedite the steps necessary for that purpose. This morning in answer to a question, the Government said that they are expecting the Mettur scheme to be sanctioned to go on extending the electric power to Tiruchengodu. I do not understand why this should be put off till the Mettur scheme is sanctioned. There is no necessity for it, especially as more power is going to be generated at Pykara by putting up a dam across the Mukurti river. Even supposing the Secretary of State refuses his sanction to the Mettur Hydro-Electric scheme which I hope and wish will not be the case, the Government may well go on with the work of supplying electricity to these towns I have mentioned from Pykara since more power is to be generated there. I may also inform the Government that in the rural areas along the line, the people will be willing to take electricity if the charges are low. The difficulty is that in spite of the protests made even at the beginning, the whole thing has been entrusted to a company. If the Government could come to some arrangement with the company by which the charges could be reduced it will be highly beneficial to the public and I hope there will be an increased demand for electricity in these parts of the country. I request that the Government should take all the facts which I have placed before them now and do what they can in the matter."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is that the demand be reduced by Re. 1. The two cut motions as well as the main motion for the token demand are for the discussion of the House."

Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I was surprised to hear the speech of Mr. Arasu to-day. Generally he is optimistic and anxious that Government should embark on new undertakings in the interests of the tax-payer. But to-day even though he listened to figures showing that the work on which the Government was going to embark was in the interests of the tax-payer, he treated the House to a counsel of despair. But he was not willing to give us any figures in support of his counsel of despair. He did not seriously dispute the accuracy of the figures given by the Government. For an expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs a net return of 2.75 lakhs is expected . . . (An hon. Member: 'Merely on paper'). At least this is on paper, whereas Mr. Arasu's talk consisted of mere words. Here is a department which instead of taking a leap in the dark, has been enlightened by the knowledge available to them and therefore we have to go upon the figures supplied by that department. But Mr. Arasu has not given us any figures. A net return of Rs. 2.75 lakhs is much more than what we

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could ever hope to get from an investment like this. I support the demand made by the Government also for another reason. The House will remember that last year or the year before last there was a discussion on the general question of principle, namely, whether Government should themselves embark on undertakings of this kind or whether they should sit idle and leave the undertakings to be done by private companies. This question arose in connexion with the supply of electricity to the Coimbatore municipality. This House will remember the valiant fight put up on behalf of the tax-payer by Diwan Bahadur Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. It was then decided that in the interests of the tax-payers, such remunerative undertakings should be taken up by Government themselves. If we should now reverse that decision, what would be the position? If a private company with a full knowledge of the possibilities of the project and the ever-increasing demand for electricity comes forward to undertake the scheme, will this Council be justified in asking the company to undertake the scheme as against the Government? Would such a course be better both from the point of view of the net return which the scheme will yield and from the point of view of the amelioration of the general conditions of the Province? I submit that the scheme is a sound one and no time should be lost in embarking on it. Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder spoke about the growing demand for electricity in certain areas and his speech is a sufficient answer to the critics of this scheme. There need not be any apprehension that the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme will overlap this scheme. I am not against other schemes being undertaken; I have no doubt that they will be in course of time. But at the present moment this is the only scheme before the House and I heartily support it."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, before I proceed to speak on the main motion, I wish to reply to the criticisms made by Mr. Arasu. He made much of the figures given in the Explanatory Note. He pointed out that although the estimated consumption during the first year was 3,290 K.W. the actual consumption was only 3,100 K.W. It was only 190 K.W. less than what was estimated. That can be easily explained. When the scheme was launched, it was thought that the spinning and weaving mills managed by Messrs. Stanes and Company, would be the first to take power, but unfortunately their mills had to stop work just when the scheme was ushered in and therefore the full power could not be utilized as was estimated. But that has been more than made up by the consumption in the subsequent years. The number of kilo-watts estimated to be taken up in 1934-35 was 4,900 and in 1935-36, 6,820, while the demand for power in 1934-35 itself has been 7,000 K.W. and for 1935-36 it is 9,000 K.W. Thus the consumption in 1934-35 has exceeded the estimated quantity for 1935-36. For the year 1935-36 the demand was estimated to be 6,820 K.W. while the actual demand will be 9,000 K.W. In my opinion, the estimates anticipated at the time the Pykara Scheme was prepared have been over-cautious and I am sure they will be easily exceeded. Mr. Arasu wants the Government to be cautious, but in my opinion

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they are already over-cautious. If they are to be still more over-cautious, I am afraid the industries already started will be handicapped for want of power. Almost all the mills are working with this power and ten mills have gone in for additional spindles which will mean consumption of about 50 per cent more. Five more new mills are under construction and will begin to consume power in another six months. With the extension of the present mills and the addition of more mills, the anticipated estimate of 11,260 K.W. for the tenth year will easily exceed 12,000 K.W. before 1936-37. Therefore my request to the Government will be not to be over-cautious but to proceed with the scheme as rapidly as possible and generate the additional power of 12,500,000 units in less than two years from now. If they do not provide this additional power, the industries which make rapid progress will come to a standstill. Many non-industrialists and agriculturists will be handicapped and their programme interfered with. I request the Government not to take a pessimistic view of the scheme but to proceed with the execution of it as rapidly as they can.

"In this connexion, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that the Hydro-Electric department are very much bound by red-tapism: they are very slow in giving connexions to private houses as well as small industrial concerns. If they had been more rapid, I am sure that the number of units consumed would have been much more. I request the Hon. the Law Member to take note of this and issue instructions to the Hydro-Electric department to be more prompt in the execution of works.

"Coming to the scheme before the House, though this is only a token demand for the expenditure of Rs. 60,000 only this year, the scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 21.25 lakhs excluding the cost of the additional generating plant which will come up to another Rs. 36.25 lakhs. It is stated that that sum will not be required for some time to come, but if Rs. 36.25 lakhs also are added to the cost of the scheme, the total cost comes to Rs. 57.5 lakhs.

"I do not in the least object to the Government spending this huge sum of over half a crore of rupees—including the cost of the generating plants. But I want to know how this sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is to be raised, whether it has to be met from loan funds or out of the general revenues. The note is silent on that point. I think the House will be very anxious to know how this sum is going to be met. My own opinion is that it should not be met from general revenues. As it is intended to finance a remunerative concern, the sum must necessarily be met from the loan fund and not out of the general revenues. I would request that the Council be enlightened on this point.

"I am thankful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, for raising the question of the reduction of the tariff rates. As it is, the rates provided in the tariff schedule are high. Either for the house-owner, or for the small industrial concern or for the big consumer, the rates are high. We should not kill the goose that lays golden eggs. From the note I see there is justification to reduce the rates. The

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Government should not expect more than 5 per cent from any remunerative scheme. If there is a return of 5 per cent, shareholders of even private concerns are satisfied. If the Government expect 7 or 7½ per cent from their concerns, I think it will be taxing the owners of industrial concerns too much. In the long run, it will not pay the Government. If concession is shown to the consumers, the profit to the Government will be great in the long run. The Government charge one anna per unit for the supply of power for agricultural purposes; it is in my opinion too much. Many wells have got oil-engines for pumping water; people hesitate to go in for the electric installation and to use hydro-electric power, for the simple reason that the rate of one anna per unit works out to more than the actual rate for generating power by oil-engine. The same is the case with small industrial concerns, like ginning factories. There are already a large number of ginning factories existing and many more are coming up. They find that the rate of one anna works out to the same rate as it would cost them to generate power by the oil-engine. Unless you give them some inducement and unless you tempt them by showing that the cost of the electric power to be supplied by the Government will be less, they will not change from mechanical power to hydro-electric power. I would request the Hon. the Law Member to consider this question very seriously and to reduce the rate before the next official year. The Hon. the Law Member stated that much credit is due to the department. Of course much credit is due to the propaganda carried on and the energy put forward by the electricity department. Much credit is due to the Hon. the Law Member and in particular to the Chief Engineer, Major Howard. More than all this, the success of the scheme is due to the policy of the Government. If the Government had not changed their policy three years back and if they had entrusted the licence to private agencies, the scheme would not have developed to any extent. The pessimistic view and the note of warning pronounced on the floor of the House three years back would have been justified. The contrary has now been proved and fulfilled because of the change of policy adopted by the Government.

"While thanking the Government for the help which they are rendering by advancing necessary sums as loans for the purchase of electric plants, such as motors, to industrial concerns, I would request them to extend their policy of advancing loans also under the State Aid to Industries Act to the small industries. I am now addressing the Hon. the Minister for Development. The present policy of the Government is to give loans for the purchase of motors to utilize the electric power. In addition to that, they must also advance loans under the State Aid to Industries Act and thereby encourage small concerns also to spring up; if that is done, the scheme has got a better future. With these few words I support the motion."

* Mr. J. A. Davis:—"I have great pleasure in supporting the Hon. the Law Member's scheme for augmenting the Pykara electric supply and can assure the House that, from my experience, consumption is bound to go up as the price of current goes down. In this connexion,

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I must accuse the Government of a breach of faith with the Ootacamund municipality. It will be remembered that the Ootacamund municipality was mainly responsible for expediting the Pykara scheme by having the Glen Morgan scheme carried out first. The Council was to be allowed to supply Coonoor and adjoining towns with a bulk supply and for this purpose put up a transmission line to Coonoor at much cost and also contributed towards the transmission line from Pykara to Ootacamund. Now that Wellington wants a bulk supply, Government is attempting to take away the right of the council to supply Coonoor and Wellington. I trust the Hon. the Law Member will see justice is done especially as the Ootacamund Municipal Council is bound to supply current in bulk at a small percentage above what it pays for and, therefore, there can be no overcharging or discouragement to Coonoor or Wellington taking a larger supply."

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR then addressed the House in Tamil as follows:—

"கனவான்களே பைகாரா ஸ்கீமுக்கு 21 லக்ஷம் சுமார் கால் கோடிக்கு சிலவுக்கு அனுமதிக்க வந்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி ஆகேஷிக்கிறேன்.

"எந்த விதமான திட்டத்தையும் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஆலோசித்துதான்கொண்டு வருவார்கள். அதற்கு சரியான காரணமும் வரவும் இருக்கலாம். அதைப்பற்றி விவகாரமில்லை. பைகாரா எலெக்டிரிக் ஸ்கீமில் அவசரமாக பெருந்துகை சிலவிட வந்திருக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். சமீபத்தில் ஒரு மாசத்திற்குள் பட்ஜெட் வருகிறது. அதில் இதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்க போருமான படி மற்ற அயிட்டங்களைவிட இது முக்கியமாய் காணப்பட்டால் யோசிக்கலாம்.

"கால் கோடி பணத்தை வாட்டர் சப்ளைக்கு திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிற பெரிய யூனியன்கள் என்ன, முனிசிபல் டவுன்கள் என்ன, அதுகளை எல்லாம் எத்தனை எண்ணிக்கை கவனிக்காமலிருக்கிறதே அதை எல்லாம் கவனித்து சிலவிடப் படாதா! பண நெருக்கடியான சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒரு ஜில்லாவின் சந்தோஷத்துக்காக பெரும்பணம் இப்போது அனுமதிக்க யோசிக்கப்படாது.

"ரோட் ஸ்கீம்கள் எத்தனையோ இருக்கிறது. அவசியத்திலும் எது முக்கியமென கருதவேண்டும். பஞ்சமானது தலைக்குமேல் வருகிறது.

"மிஸ்டர் நண்பர் ரத்தினசபாபதி முதலியாரவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறபடி வெள்ளம் வருமுன் அணைபோடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

"அதே வாக்கியந்தான் நான் சொல்வதும்: பஞ்சமென்கிற வெள்ளத்தை வராது தடுக்க அணைபோட யோசிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் பட்ஜெட் வரும்வரை இதை நிறுத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும்."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNUSWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the token demand moved by the Hon. the Law Member. I think it is wise on the part of the Government to have thought of providing additional storage of water for the Pykara hydro-electric scheme. As has already been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapaty Mudaliyar, the consumption of electricity in the Province has increased and unless we provide some safeguards I mean a standby for more water for Pykara scheme the results at a later date may be disastrous. This scheme will benefit a very large tract of land which is at present uninhabited. It is within our knowledge that many streams and rivers have failed in their freshes and it will not be surprising if the water in the Kururmund stream which supplies

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water to Pykara scheme dries up after some time. I know also that a large volume of water of the Mukurti river is going to waste now; if it is stored up, it will be useful and advantageous to the Pykara scheme.

"From the information given in the note, I find that the cost of the establishment is going to be Rs. 1.75 lakhs. During the previous years, I know, that there was lot of cry in this House and in the Presidency that many communities were not given the privilege of being taken on on the establishment. When the Pykara scheme was started one particular community was largely employed. Of course in the early stage, it was on a temporary basis. When the scheme was completed, they were all transferred to the permanent cadre. The subject was a matter of much debate in this House. I hope the Hon. the Law Member will bear this point in mind when the necessary staff is recruited for the scheme.

"When the scheme is taken up, there will be a large amount of cement that will be used. Very near Podanur they have started a cement factory; I am told that the cement manufactured there is very good. I am sure that the Hon. the Law Member will bear this point in mind, because taking the distance into consideration, it will be very cheap to get cement from Podanur and not from anywhere else. I am entirely in agreement with the Hon. the Law Member that no time should be lost in taking up this scheme, because from the middle of June there will be the south-west monsoon and it will not be possible to undertake any work of this nature for at least five or six months thereafter. So, I would urge on the Government to proceed with the scheme immediately. I understand from an answer given that a sum of Rs. 74,000 has been ear-marked for permanent roads and bridges. The Nilgiris District Board has got the full staff of the Engineer and the Assistant Engineers and they can be asked to take up this work. In that case the Government need not appoint any staff for making these roads and bridges. With these observations I strongly support the motion of the Hon. the Law Member."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Further discussion of this demand will be taken up, if possible, after the adjournment motion is over or to-morrow morning."

VII.—FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to announce that Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao is the only candidate nominated for election to the Finance Committee and I declare him duly elected."

V.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* RESETTLEMENT IN SOUTH KANARA—*cont.*

1 p.m. * Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, I beg to move—
that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the order passed by the Government regarding resettlement in South Kanara.
 "Sir, the object of my motion is to enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Government in passing this order in utter

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disregard of the numerous representations made by individuals and public bodies from all parts of the district, and to urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity of holding this order in abeyance until at least normal conditions return and of giving further consideration to the representations made by the people. Sir, the Government Order issued on the 5th of this month, says that 97 representations have been received in regard to this matter, and that there was a deputation on behalf of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara which waited on His Excellency the Governor on the 12th of last month. I myself had the privilege of being a member of that deputation. All the numerous representations made by us have had no effect. The proposals of the settlement officer have been approved by the Board of Revenue and Government have accepted the proposals almost *in toto* without paying any heed to the representations made by the people. Government have been repeatedly requested not to introduce resettlement at a time of unprecedented depression like this. The answer given in the Government Order is 'other districts were recently resettled; resettlement is due in your district and it has to be carried out in accordance with the usual settlement principles.' South Kanara must have resettlement because Malabar had it a short time ago. Malabar had the resettlement because it was introduced in Godavari a little prior to that. Salem and other districts will have the resettlement because it is being imposed on South Kanara to-day. And this argument is advanced on grounds of equity. Every district in its turn once in thirty years must have the resettlement, no matter whether the time and circumstances are suitable or not for putting increased taxation upon the people.

"Sir, when the remission of provincial contributions was claimed, one of the arguments advanced was that the incidence of taxation in this province is higher than in any other province in this country; but when remission was actually secured, that amount was not utilized for relieving the burden of the taxpayer. The result was that Madras was able to spend on a large number of schemes a good deal of money, Madras was able to have surplus budgets when other provinces were struggling with deficit budgets or were finding it difficult to balance their budgets; and Madras was able to restore the cuts on the salaries of the services in advance of other provinces. Government insist on their right of introducing resettlement once in thirty years without considering, whether the time and circumstances justify the introduction of such resettlement. On the one hand, Government recognize that people are unable to pay even the existing rates of assessment and are giving remission; on the other hand, they are introducing resettlement and are levying enhanced rates of assessment. The economic condition in South Kanara, as elsewhere, is steadily growing worse. A succession of years of depression has reduced the ryots to a very sad plight. In spite of remissions, there have been large arrears in South Kanara; coercive processes had to be used for collecting these arrears. It is with utmost difficulty that people have been paying the assessment; they have been selling jewels and other movables;

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their properties have been sold for getting from them the assessment which they have to pay. Even the settlement officer admits in his scheme report that 'indebtedness has increased to some extent.' As a matter of fact, it has increased to a large extent. People are deeply involved in debt. It is difficult for them to get credit. In addition to all this, the crops have been affected to a great extent this year; the first-crop has been affected by a pest called 'rice-Risla' (?), and the second-crop has seriously suffered on account of want of rain. Recently Government, I understand, have passed orders for the collection of resurvey charges in Kasaragod taluk; and now the latest order has come enhancing the rates on wet and garden lands. This surely is the last straw on the camel's back.

"Government in their order accuse the Landholders' Association with making vague statements about the poverty and misery in the district, and they say that 'these statements are unsupported by evidence.' Well, Sir, the association has requested the Government both in their memorandum as well as at the time of the deputation, to make their own enquiries in the matter. It is very easy for Government to get the necessary facts and figures from co-operative societies, from registration offices, from civil courts and from banks and find out what the economic condition of the district is. They say that 'the 12½ per cent enhancement is very moderate, and the facts presented by the settlement officer would easily justify an enhancement of 18¾ per cent.' They have sanctioned an enhancement of only 12½ per cent with the idea of bringing the rates closer to those in Malabar. The Landholders' Association, in its memorandum, has shown that the existing rates of assessment in South Kanara are equal to, if not higher in many cases than, the resettled rates of Malabar. The Government Order says in reply: 'It is misleading to draw comparisons between Malabar and South Kanara; the Government demand is limited to a smaller percentage of the net produce in Malabar than elsewhere, and that for special reasons which do not apply to South Kanara.' We have not been let into the secret and given to understand what special reasons there are for treating South Kanara in a different way than Malabar. Both are West Coast districts; the conditions are the same; and if at all there is any difference, our contention is that in Malabar the soil is more fertile, and the rainfall is more evenly spread. (Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar: Question.) We do not envy the fact that the resettled rates in Malabar are less and not higher than the rates in South Kanara. Malabar is not lightly assessed. Our only contention is that South Kanara being allied to Malabar, both of them being West Coast districts, South Kanara has been more heavily taxed than even the adjoining district of Malabar.

"Our case is that South Kanara has been over-assessed even at the last assessment owing to various mistakes made by the settlement officer. There have been some miscalculations made by the settlement officer at that time which have been pointed out by the Landholders' Association in its memorandum. They have not been answered by the

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Government in their Government Order. The only reply is 'similar points were raised at the time of the last settlement; they were considered, and those reasons have not been found to be valid.' It is true, Sir, that some of these points were raised at the time of the last settlement, but the memorials were sent rather too late, they were sent after the order sanctioning resettlement was passed, and the facts set forth in our memorials pointing out errors and miscalculations could not have been considered at that time. In settlement operations, it is true that minute enquiries are made, a great number of experiments are carried out, and various calculations are made; but in spite of all this, as observed by Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, a great authority in this matter, the results 'are often untrustworthy.' It is very difficult to determine with accuracy the average yield of land, the average cost of cultivation; none of the data on which reliance has to be placed, such as the price of food-grains in previous years, are perfectly trustworthy. The determination of the rates of assessment with reference to a large number of factors, slight errors in regard to which may vitiate the whole result, is apt to make the assessments excessive.' That is what Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar has said. As observed by him, 'the rates imposed by the Settlement department must depend greatly upon the discretion and judgment of individual settlement officers and little upon demonstrable calculated results.' Now, the South Kanara Landholders' Association has this time pointed out more fully the many errors and wrong calculations made by the settlement officer at the time of the last settlement in arriving at the commutation rates. They unjustly included mango, palmyra, jack and tamarind among garden trees while they did not include them in the case of Malabar. They made a grievous wrong in fixing ragi as the standard crop for dry lands in South Kanara, when as a matter of fact ragi is grown only upon a very very small portion of dry lands in our district. As a result of these errors and miscalculations and fixing a high commutation rate and enhancing the assessment by 65 per cent at the time of the last settlement, Government have all these years been collecting more from the people of the district than they were entitled to. The case made out by the Landholders' Association has not been refuted by the Government in their Government Order. They have summarily disposed of it.

"My next contention is that Government have no grounds for enhancing the assessment at present. The increase of assessment is based on the rise in the prices of standard crops during the last thirty years. The settlement officer has taken the Gazette rates. We do not accept the Gazette rates; the civil courts do not accept them. These Gazette rates are probably rates which prevail in Mangalore, and these rates are usually much higher than the rates prevailing elsewhere in the district. The settlement officer has also included boom years, in the twenty years to be taken for calculating the average prices. The years between 1919 and 1928 should not be included; it is against the land revenue policy of the Government which distinctly lays down that the 'years of scarcity and high prices should not be included.' If we

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exclude the years from 1919 to 1928 and adopt the civil court rates, and if we deduct 25 per cent for cartage and merchant's profit, we arrive at a commutation rate of Rs. 3-3-3 per mura. The commutation rate fixed at the time of the last assessment was Rs. 3-2-0; that gives a difference of As. 1-3. Similarly, in fixing the average price for coconuts, the same sort of mistake has been made. The price of coconuts has now gone down; Ceylon copra is being dumped on us, and the owners of coconut gardens are in a very sad plight. It is really very hard to enhance the garden rates in South Kanara or in Malabar under these circumstances.

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"Sir, in addition to all these, in South Kanara they have done another injustice at the time of the last settlement. They have created what is called a special group, a thing unheard of in Malabar. They have put 115 coastal villages north of Chandragiri into a separate group called the special group and levied Re. 1 extra assessment on them. They have clearly forgotten the settlement principles by which they swear. They have done this because they say, these villages are capable of paying more and if they did not increase the assessment by one more rupee, the assessment to be fixed on these villages would be less than the assessment which they were already paying. Now, Sir, the difficulties of the special group have been pointed out in the memorandum presented by the association and I draw the attention of the Hon. the Revenue Member to what is stated there.

"One great injustice that has been done to South Kanara this time is the re-classification of dry lands which have been converted into wet and garden lands and the levying of wet and garden rates on them. Now, in reply to the objection raised against such reclassification on the ground that it is against the accepted principle of taxing ryot's improvements, Government say, that, in the settlement notification of 1902, Government have reserved to themselves the right of introducing such changes in classification and assessment as seem necessary to them at the time of the next settlement. Well, Sir, this notification cannot be quoted against what has been laid down in the land revenue policy of the Government of India; and in the Board's Standing Orders. Government have undertaken not to enhance assessment on account of any additional value that is imparted to the land by means of improvements effected by the ryot, even though such improvements are carried out by money borrowed from Government. This is a clear pronouncement and Government cannot go against this. As hon. Members may know, there are no irrigation works in South Kanara or in Malabar and Government do not spend a single pie on this account. All improvements have been made by the ryot by spending hard labour and hard cash. Let me draw the attention of the Government to what the hon. Mr. Winterbotham said so long ago as 1862. He says, it is well to continually call attention to the many circumstances which plead for a lenient assessment in South Kanara. All cultivable land, whether wet or garden, has been reclaimed by long years of patient toiling and mowing. There is in truth, nothing

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to tax except the ryots improvements. It is, Sir, a clear breach of promise and a great injustice to impose wet and garden rates of assessment on these dry lands which have been converted into fields and gardens by the ryot at so much expenditure of money and labour. Government propose by this means to get an increased revenue of Rs. 66,000. The only concession they have given to the district is to reduce the groups and tarams in 99 villages and bring down the assessment by Rs. 40,735. As against this, they are increasing the assessment by reclassification by Rs. 66,000.

"What I wish to say in conclusion is, the time is most inopportune for introducing resettlement and imposing enhanced rates of assessment on the people. We are already over-assessed and we have been paying more than we ought to pay and you have no justification at all for enhancing the rates of assessment at a time of exceptional distress like this. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the great majority of people in our district, as elsewhere in this Presidency, subsist by agriculture. They form the backbone of the nation. They pay the bulk of your revenue. In their contentment and prosperity lies the strength and security of the Government. By crushing the ryot under an increased burden of taxation, you cut at the very root of all progress and prosperity. With the downfall of the ryot, agriculture, trade, industry—all will suffer. So, in the name of the starving ryots, the down-trodden ryots, I appeal to all sections of this House to support this motion. Let this motion not be talked out; let us take a vote on this question and show to the Government the strength and unanimity of feeling in this House in regard to this matter. There is one thing which encourages me. The Hon. the Revenue Member who has recently assumed the reins of his high and exalted office, is a gentleman who knows South Kanara. He was Collector there; he knows the people and the conditions of life and agriculture in that district and I believe, Sir, he has a soft corner in his heart for the people of that district. We, therefore, expect him, sitting in that place, to give proper advice to the Government, to make them understand the seriousness of the situation and to stay their hands before it is too late."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT, President, Sir, in seconding the motion for adjournment which has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty, I should like to say a few words just to show the injustice that has been done at the last settlement by the authorities who were responsible for the last settlement and which is sought to be perpetuated for another period of thirty years by the settlement authorities and by the Government which has accepted the scheme report. Secondly, I should like that this motion for adjournment should be taken as a vote of censure upon the Government for having sought to perpetuate the injustice which has been done to the people of the district at the last settlement by the resettlement authority and the Government following the same old data based on miscalculations and misconceptions pointed out by people of South

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Kanara. The facts are these. South Kanara, though it is in all respects almost akin to the neighbouring district of Malabar, had to pay during the last settlement an assessment of nearly double that which Malabar paid (Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar: Question). Yes, I will come to facts later on. Now, Sir, the people of South Kanara could not understand why they were taxed more. Later on they found that it was because certain mistakes were committed by the officers responsible for the settlement; and those mistakes were responsible for the high rate of assessment which was levied from the people of South Kanara. At that time it was not possible for the people of South Kanara to lay their fingers on those mistakes before Government passed their orders in 1902. It was only in 1903 and 1904 when they examined the question, they found out that there were certain mistakes in mere calculation, which a student of even fourth or fifth form would not commit, but the highly paid officers of Government have committed them. (A voice: They should be sacked.) You may say, they must be sacked for these mistakes; but the fact is, otherwise, the people of the district have been sacked all along for thirty years on account of the mistake and the Government blessed the officers responsible for the mistake. But, Sir, even in spite of the mistakes which have been pointed out as early as 1903 and 1904, Government did not lift its little finger in order to correct those mistakes. As a matter of fact, I myself have pointed out those mistakes in a separate memorandum which I sent to Government a few months ago. The Hon. the then Revenue Member (Sir Archibald Campbell) wrote back saying, that he would get the allegations of mistakes and miscalculations examined. About the 7th or 8th of this month when I saw the Government Order on the subject in the Press, I immediately wrote to the present Revenue Member asking him as to whether the Government carried out its promise to me to go into the allegations or mistakes, but I have never till now heard from him nor even did my letter merit the ordinary courtesy of an acknowledgment as yet. I do not know what he has to say on this matter. It is really surprising that the Government should, in spite of the challenge of the people of the district to prove the incorrectness of the allegations of mistakes committed by settlement officers, have easily and quietly brushed it aside and have not even cared to examine as to whether those allegations were correct or not and whether those mistakes actually existed or not. What they say is simply this:

'As regards the rate of assessment determined at the last settlement the memorialists claim to have discovered certain errors and defects in the scheme of settlement. The Government observe that the same arguments were brought forward at the last settlement and that the points now raised were fully and carefully considered by the Government before final orders on the scheme report were passed. The Government were then of opinion that no valid reasons had been adduced for discrediting any of the data on which the settlement was based or for altering the inference drawn from them. The Government do not see any reason to differ from that conclusion, and are satisfied that the settlement rates did not in fact exceed the commuted value of the Government's share of the net produce.'

"The Government have never cared to examine the question in spite of the fact these things were pointed out to them. All that the

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Government say on this question is, these questions were raised at the time of the last settlement; whether all these mistakes and miscalculations which have now been pointed out were really pointed out at the time of the last settlement and even if they were pointed out, whether they were pointed out before the Government Order on the scheme report, or after that is not known. My information is, these mistakes were pointed out only in 1903 or 1904, that is, long after the Government Order on the scheme report and when it was too late for the Government to go into the question. The people therefore waited all these years for setting the mistake right and when they now put them forward with additional points, the answer is that the points were then considered (i.e., in 1902) and that they were then of opinion there were no valid grounds for discrediting their data."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"May I interrupt the hon. Member for a moment, Sir. The points were examined carefully and no such mistakes were found."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I thank the Hon. the Revenue Member for having said that Government have examined the question. I would have been very glad if the Government had also mentioned in the Government Order that they have examined them recently. The unfortunate absence of the statement therein shows that the Government never got the same examined now before passing the present Government Order, dated 5th January 1935. Even now, I do not know what he would say in answer to the adjournment motion. My own opinion is that those mistakes which have been pointed out then, exist inspite the fact that the Government say that these allegations have no substance in them and that they have contributed their share to increase unjustly the assessment of lands. We challenge Government to have an open enquiry, let them give us a chance to prove that those mistakes exist and we are prepared to substantiate each and every one of the statements that there are mistakes in the last settlement report. It is not fair either to the people of South Kanara or to the Government to say by an executive order that Government have examined the question and that those mistakes do not exist. It is indeed one-sided and we cannot certainly expect anything better from the Government, who are the prosecutor, judge and executioner all put in one and the same person and that is the Government. I refuse to accept the correctness of the assertion of the Government that the question of the mistakes is fictitious. Now, Sir, in this adjournment motion we do not ask for any concession, but what we ask is that justice and bare justice should be done to us; to expect concession surely when justice is denied would be too much. If only Government will, they can appoint a commission with one of its judges and some Government servants or non-officials to go into the question. I dare say, we can then adduce evidence to prove our case by means of facts and figures. In the memorandum that I have submitted to Government, I have given facts and figures to show in how many ways

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Government have made miscalculations. What has the hon. Member for Government to say to them? How and where are they wrong? I challenge him to show in his reply at least.

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"In the first place, while taking the averages, they have made three sorts of experiments—good experiment, bad experiment and middling experiment. They have taken some and omitted some. They have left off bad experiments and they have taken the averages of good and middling sorts of experiments alone. Is it fair to have excluded from the primary averages for outturn the bad types of crop experiments? Then again in calculating the averages of these two classes mistakes have been made. Instead of dividing the sum of the products of the number of experiments and the average for each class (good and middling) by the sum of the number of experiments to get at the correct ultimate averages, the sum of the averages for the two classes (good and middling) has been halved, which procedure always yields incorrect results so long as (a) either the number of experiments or (b) the averages for the two classes of experiments are unequal. The injury to the ryot both due to the exclusion of the results of bad experiments and due to miscalculation can be seen at a glance from the following table:—

	Taram.					Percentage of excess.
I	..	..	..	..	..	42.10
II	..	..	..	..	..	63.50
III	..	..	..	..	..	119.70
IV	..	..	..	..	..	111.800

"Even in the calculation of the commutation rate Government said this: That the Government left out years in which rice was selling less than 12 seers in taking the averages. But they have actually taken into consideration the years in which rice was selling less than 12 seers of paddy is equal to 1 seer of rice. Hence their figure 21.4 seers of paddy per rupee as the 20 years' average includes years in which rice was selling dearer than 12 seers this mistake is responsible for increasing 18.75 per cent more than the correct price. The correct price is 112 per garce, but according to them it is 133. There are several other mistakes which have been pointed out in taking one Madras measure as equivalent to 1.5 imperial seers in calculating the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses to money and by dividing the outturn of produce by 11 to get at the cultivation expenses which is said to be 11 per cent, etc. Let the Hon. the Revenue Member disprove the correctness of the allegations that we have definitely made. Instead of doing all these things, why are they merely resting satisfied with vague assertions. Let them meet us on facts and show that on facts we are wrong instead of them. Why this subterfuge? Why this throwing of dust on the eyes of the public? Government is very careful in laying down laws and procedure and they must be binding on them as well. The ryotwari system is a system which is very beneficial and is based on certain principles they say. We have clearly pointed out a number of mistakes, Sir. Either let them give us a

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chance of proving or let them accept their mistake and correct them. But for these mistakes, how do they explain this inordinate rate of assessment in South Kanara over and above the sister district of Malabar which is more fertile than South Kanara? Then again there are several other misconceptions to which I shall not now refer because of want of time. Why not postpone the resettlement on the ground that the reforms are coming? It was only to-day that His Excellency told us on the floor of this House that the reforms give the provincial legislature the right of taxing the people. Has the Government not got confidence in the reforms and the future councils under them? Which of the two, the present executive or the future popular legislature coming in a year or two is more competent to do justice to the people and their allegations? The people have ceased to have any confidence in the executive. After all what do they gain by introducing resettlement now? Because there were all these mistakes, we wanted that the reformed Government, one more responsible to the people, should investigate all these questions rather than the present executive irresponsible to the people."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"One minute, Sir. I should just like to say one thing with regard to improvements. What the Government has done is to tax the improvement of the people so far as the conversion of the dry into wet and garden lands is concerned. My learned friend has shown the order of the Board of Revenue that the improvements of the tenant will not be taxed. It was on the strength of this pledge given by the Government that the ryots spent vast sums of money on the land and improved it in converting dry into wet and garden land. But for that, I do not think many of us would have spent large sums of money only to be taxed by Government in the next settlement. If the pledges of Government are to be treated as mere scraps of paper, I do not think that the people of this land can ever rely upon the promise of Government or the Government Officers. With these words, I second the motion for adjournment."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, after the treatment of the subject by Messrs. Shetty and Bhatt, I do not think I need speak much on the subject. The Hon. the Revenue Member said a little while ago that all the points referred to had been examined. But what I feel is this: Mr. Souter is one who is well conversant with the conditions in South Kanara. He has got a great reputation there as Collector and a very sympathetic officer. I would only wish he goes into the matter in person. No doubt the examination has been made by his predecessor. But South Kanara would like if the Hon. the Revenue Member would now go into the question again. I do not know what the tradition is. Perhaps the tradition is not to go back on the conclusions of one's predecessor. But I hope the Hon. Mr. Souter who knows the conditions of South Kanara very well will go into the subject himself and come to some conclusion. We are also glad that we have the

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Hon. the Secretary in Mr. Uzielli who has also a reputation as a sympathetic officer. So we hope that the new Secretary and the Hon. the Revenue Member might go into the matter and that some satisfactory solution may be arrived at. A number of mistakes have been pointed out and they are mostly mistakes in calculation. We should like to know whether there are mistakes or not. We want to know whether there are mistakes or not. That is a point that can be decided with a little knowledge of arithmetic. We have now the department of statistics. That matter may be gone into by them to see if there are any mistakes in calculating the averages. I believe usually famine years have to be excluded. Boom years are not excluded because it was not realized that the high prices were due to the Great War. Such boom years may not occur again unless again there is War which God forbid. Therefore this is an exceptional circumstance and I think that circumstance might be examined. We hear the cry 'Back to the land.' But what is the use of going back to the land where we cannot get even the revenue? We should be encouraged to go back to the land. As the Hon. the Revenue Member is well conversant with the conditions of South Kanara, I do not wish to repeat the arguments advanced by the other hon. Members. There is another argument. Mr. Lloyd George, who was once a free trader, said that we should erect tariff walls in England. I think the same arguments will apply here. Foreign cheap rice is being dumped into South India. I would recommend to the Government that early steps be taken to prevent cheap rice coming in here with the result that the people who own lands may not suffer considerably. That is not a fair competition. Foreign rice is raised by cheap and sweated labour. There is only one other point I beg to make and that is with reference to the deductions made for the cost of living and cultivation. But the cost of living has gone up. It is so not only with the ryot but also the labourer and everybody. So a higher percentage should be deducted for cost of living. Then there is the question of bad roads which prevent us from getting into touch with the markets. There are no marketing facilities. Very little money is spent on roads in South Kanara. All these conditions favour of request and I would earnestly request the Hon. the Revenue Member to go into the question personally. I trust after the examination is made, some relief may be given to the ryots of South Kanara."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that Government has not thought fit to oppose the discussion of the adjournment motion. That is a good sign, I think. There is also another good sign. The Hon. Mr. Souter is the Revenue Member just at present. He is a lover of fairplay and is also a sympathetic officer; he may not like that South Kanara should go to hell. And knowing as I do the Hon. Mr. Souter, if he does not set right the injustice it is because he finds it difficult to get out of the meshes of the settled principles of Government. We are here and we will see that the settled principle is unsettled. If the Government do not treat our request with respect, they will rue the day. As was stated by the previous speakers several mistakes were committed in calculating

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the commutation rates during the last settlement. Government say in their order that the question was gone into at the time of the last settlement; and the Revenue Member said just now that it was considered again this time also. But there is nothing said in the Government Order that the question was again considered.

"There is no harm in satisfying the people that there has been no mistake at all. They will, by having it examined again, set at rest one cause of discontent. Let them appoint a committee to examine the question. Of course, the Hon. the Revenue Member himself may be in it and let him satisfy himself that there was no mistake at all in the calculations, etc. There was an arithmetical error also. Nobody can say two and three make four or three minus two is five. Such errors there exist. (Laughter.) So, Sir, there is no harm in going into the question and telling the people that there were no mistakes at all. The commutation rate fixed was Rs. 3-2-0. According to the decisions of two of the civil courts in the district that have taken into account the previous twenty years' prices the rates are Rs. 2-9-0 and Rs. 2-11-0, respectively. This was done with the consent of all the parties concerned, and these rates have been accepted in so many cases without any protest. Now, if out of these rates you deduct 25 per cent for cartage and merchant's profits, as is done by the Settlement department itself, there is barely Rs. 2 left. As was pointed out by the previous speakers, the yield of three classes of lands was examined, good, middling and bad; and when they worked out the average, they took into account only two kinds of lands and left out the third category of land. That is another mistake. Therefore what I say is that a committee may be appointed to find out whether there were mistakes and whether the assessment fixed is not much higher than that of other districts. We say that South Kanara may be assessed like Malabar. There is no reason why difference should be made between South Kanara and Malabar. The settlement rates in Cochin and Malabar also are much lower than those in South Kanara. They are also similarly situated, all on the West Coast. It has been pointed out that on the West Coast there is no irrigation system at all worked by the Government. They say there is plenty of rain there, but all that rain only depletes the soil and washes away all that is necessary for the soil. The rain instead of doing any good does only harm in South Kanara. On that point, what the Hon. Mr. Winterbotham said, as far back as 1862, was read out by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty and I need not repeat it again. The soil of Malabar is very poor. This is what Sir Thomas Munro said more than a century ago: 'The soil is perhaps the poorest in India. The eternal rains have long ago washed away the rich parts if ever it had any and left nothing but sand and gravel. One crop under a tank in Mysore or Karnatic yields more than three here' (in South Kanara).

"Now, Sir, about the taxing of ryots' improvements I have asked several questions in this Council. But no direct answer was given. Direct answer was evaded every time. It has been an established

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principle of Government that the ryot's improvements should not be taxed. The Government of India, the Government of Madras and also the Board of Revenue have often repeated that no assessment will be imposed on ryot's improvements. Such being the case no difference has been made here. Lands converted into wet and garden lands by spending large amount of money and labour have been taxed equally with other lands as in other parts where Government are spending for irrigation facilities, etc. The Hon. the Revenue Member knows how difficult it is in South Kanara to convert the hilly tracts in South Kanara into paddy fields and garden lands. That being so, let a committee be appointed to go into the questions; I do not think the Government will disregard all the protests. Let them accept the challenge thrown at them to prove that the resettlement was based on incorrect data and that the assessments are much higher than the assessments in other districts. It will convince the Government that their calculations were based on wrong data. As regards the 115 villages in which one rupee per acre was added, it seems there was no justification at all for it. Simply because they wanted to get more money, they have done so. Such tactics really lead people to desperation. I request the Government, Sir, not to drive people into desperation. I hope the Government will take this warning and will not make us despair of any justice from this Government."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, coming from the sister district of Malabar, I think it is my duty on the merits of the question to support the motion now before the House. It must be remembered, Sir, that South Kanara is a district with a very narrow sea-board with forests and hills running from the Western Ghats almost up to the sea, with paddy fields interspersed here and there. There is absolutely no irrigation. People have always been depending upon the rain which is expected to fall in due season for their cultivation purposes. In these little patches which have been carved out with great labour and expense, paddy and tobacco are raised. On the hill slopes which have been converted into terraces of gardens, coconuts and arecanuts are raised. There is no other mentionable crop that is raised in the district except perhaps in the Kasargod taluk which is the southernmost taluk of the district and which is more akin to Malabar, where pepper is also raised. These are the main crops of the district, and when we see as a matter of fact that so long ago as early in the 19th century, Sir Thomas Munro in unmistakable terms said that the soil of the country is very poor being rain washed of all its manurial supply, and if that has been going on for the last one hundred years, how can we suppose that the land is capable of yielding the assessment that the Government wants the district to bear? The conditions of the district, I submit, have been totally neglected. When gentlemen hailing from other districts and having revenue experience of other districts, like Kistna, Godavari, Guntur, etc., where there is ample irrigation, and districts like the Tanjore delta, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely, where the assessment sometimes soars up to Rs. 14—Rs. 20, come to our district,

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the South Kanara district, it is no wonder that they think that we are lightly taxed. As a matter of fact, they do not consider this other aspect of the question that our soil is very much poorer than the soil of the other districts and that we do not get the benefit of any irrigation works and that the Government does not spend a pie on us except for the peace and order of the district. Under those circumstances, Sir, how is the Government justified in squeezing out a tax on the same level as in the other more favoured districts of the Presidency? Now, one of the reasons mentioned in the Government Order which confirms the resettlement is mentioned in paragraph 8:

"The Government realize that the South Kanara district in common with other districts, is suffering from the effects of the economic depression. The fall in prices has, however, been general throughout the Presidency and the result of continuing the existing rates of assessment in the district of South Kanara would be to perpetuate the advantage enjoyed by it at the expense of other districts of the Presidency."

"Shortly put, it is this: other districts who are suffering very much from chronic depression are taxed high; if so there is no reason why you should also not be taxed similarly. I should have thought that the reason is just the other way about. If as a matter of fact the Government conceded that there is economic depression in the other districts, it is the duty of the Government not to raise the tax in South Kanara to the level of the other districts but to reduce the tax in the other districts which have been settled after 1919 to a lower level and also to reduce the tax in South Kanara. That is what they should do instead of putting it the other way and saying that because other people are suffering you should also suffer. Is it the right policy, I ask?"

"Then, again, Sir, with reference to the incidence of taxation itself, I am unable to find out how it arises. South Kanara is as a matter of fact taxed on a higher level than the sister district of Malabar. Is that a reason to perpetuate the error and add another 12½ or 18½ per cent on the already existing tax? If it is taxed on a higher level, is it sufficient ground to say that South Kanara should be taxed any further until the tax of the sister district is also raised to the same level? The conditions of those districts are almost the same except that the crops in South Kanara do not include pepper and ginger which is largely grown in Malabar. These are some of the reasons that impel us to support the motion that is before the House. When Sir Thomas Munro's statement is quoted with reference to the poverty of the soil, the Government Order quotes another letter of his which says that the rents are 'easily collected—no complaints about inability—no absconding at the end of the year.' Does the Government really want an easy collection of revenue? Does the Government want sales of land for arrears of revenue? Is that the object to which they are moving? That is a point, I submit, for the Government to consider. I have heard Revenue Secretary on this point when the question of Malabar Settlement was discussed quoting Sir Thomas Munro whose authority is considered sacrosanct on the ryotwari system in this

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Presidency: It is considered a sacrilege to go against anything said by Sir Thomas Munro. Now, the Government have given the go-by to what Munro himself has said when he speaks about the poverty of the soil in the South Kanara district. Is it logical if Munro is invoked in one breath and if he is given the go-by in another? I wish the Government were logical in following the policy of Sir Thomas Munro.

"Then, it is said that experiments have shown what the actual out-turns of the land were, that the rates were fixed on enquiry and experiment, but it is said on the other side that the bad experiments have not been included. I am pausing for a reply from the Hon. the Revenue Member to know whether in arriving at the averages experiments that have been declared to give adverse results have also been taken into consideration.

"Then, with reference to the garden lands, I would again reiterate what has been urged by the previous speakers. Where is the justification for the Government to levy any tax on garden lands? The whole of it is carved out at the expense of the ryot. Vast sums of money have been spent upon the land for making these gardens converting them from vergin forests into smiling gardens and if as a matter of fact the policy of the Government is not to tax the improvements of the ryot, where is the justification for levying any tax, much less for increasing the already existing tax?

5 p.m. "Let the Government say that it is not their policy and that they are not going to be guided by those principles: that would be an honest statement. They simply say in paragraph 11 that if dry land is converted into wet it will be assessed on the merits. Of course Government has power to levy assessment and even sell the land over the heads of the ryots. But what is the justification for all this?

"Then again, with reference to dry crops, ragi is taken as the standard. Ragi is very rarely grown there, for it is a crop which wants a great deal of dry weather and hot weather, and wet weather and rainy weather is unsuitable to it. In Malabar, ragi is not taken as the standard; why South Kanara should be regarded as an exception? I really cannot see how it entered the heads of the Revenue Department to take ragi as the standard. It is very rarely grown in South Kanara and so far as my experience goes—and I have been to the district very often—I have not seen any patch of ground on which ragi is grown. I submit, Sir, the motion before the House is a very reasonable one and the Government should extend a very sympathetic ear to it."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, while I rise to do my duty by the sister district of South Kanara by supporting the adjournment motion, my point in intervening in the debate is more to see that Malabar is not in any way hurt by the speeches of some of the hon. Members who participated in the debate. My hon. Friend,

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Mr. Bhatt, who seconded the adjournment motion said, perhaps in a moment of great excitement, that South Kanara was assessed to double the rate to which Malabar was assessed. I questioned the correctness of the statement, and my hon. Friend with great promptitude pulled out a paper. I thought it was to give figures to satisfy me. But the figures have yet to come."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"On a point of personal explanation. But for the fact that my time was up I would have furnished them. I am sorry."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"I even now challenge the correctness of the statement that he made. Assessment in South Kanara is slightly higher than what it is in Malabar. But Malabar does not compare, as suggested by my hon. Friend, so favourably with South Kanara. Also my friend forgets that lands in Malabar belong to private individuals.

"Sir, frankly speaking, I must say that I have not studied the scheme report. But on the ground that this is an inopportune moment to introduce resettlement in any district, I do support the adjournment motion. Resolutions moved on the floor of the House have made it abundantly clear to Government that there should be remission of at least 25 per cent of even the existing rates of assessment. That being so, what justifiable grounds can the Government have to introduce resettlement rates in any district? This but serves as another proof of how unmindful the Government is to the wellbeing of the agriculturists."

* Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"The theory on which this resettlement is based is that Government should have a share of the unearned increment in his income which the ryot may be having. But are the Government really convinced that there has been any increment so far as the incomes of the ryots are concerned? The Government themselves admit that the ryot is heavily indebted, and have also appointed an officer to investigate into the indebtedness of the ryot. If they say that the ryot is having an increased income they should naturally expect that the ryot should not be indebted but prosperous and have surplus moneys in his hands. They point out that the ryot is in the toils of the money-lender. I should like to put this question: Was not the money-lender existent during the days of Sir Thomas Munro? Has he come into existence only now? Certainly it is not complimentary to Government to speak of coming to the aid of the ryots with its system of co-operative societies and still say that it is on account of his being in the toils of the money-lender that he has become indebted. They are trying to throw the blame on the money-lender in order to extenuate their own sin. It is the Government that is sucking the lifeblood of the ryot and all his poverty is due to heavy taxation. Why then should they point to the money-lender when they are exacting their pound of flesh? Their argument seems to be, whatever may be the economic depression, whatever may be the poverty of

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the people they will collect the resettlement rates according to the strict calculations laid down by Sir Thomas Munro. There has been a depression for nearly four years now and the lifeblood of the people has been sucked; the Government themselves admit that the ryot is unable to pay at the present rates and have granted remissions; why should they then impose these enhanced rates on the poor ryots?

"Then, Sir, I should remind the Government, and this House, of the statement which the late Mr. Muniswami Nayudu just prior to his death had made. He advised the Government that so far as the resettlement operations are concerned all of them should be postponed and that it is better to leave the matter to the provincial autonomy Government after the inauguration of the Reforms instead of pressing the matter during the regime of the present Government. Government must realize the effect of their hard-heartedness towards the ryots. All these years the ryots have been acquiescing, dutifully paying the assessment, but they very much resent now when still heavier assessment is proposed to be demanded of them. Government must not be guided by mere arithmetic, but should take into consideration the effects such enhanced rates are likely to produce on the ryots. If they persist in their present policy they will only be helping the agitator, and I warn them that they will alienate the good-will of the entire ryot population, and the position of those who are giving sober advice to the ryot will be really very difficult."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is very difficult to reply to this debate because of the many point taken up at random by various speakers. But I think I may clear the air a lot if I first refute the allegation that the assessment in South Kanara is higher than in Malabar and that an apparent injustice has been done. I may say at once that it is quite true that the wet assessment in South Kanara is higher than that in Malabar. In South Kanara it is 4.5 per acre and in Malabar 3.48. The reason for that is very simple. In Malabar the Government share is only two-fifths, whereas in all other districts of the Presidency it is one-half of the net produce. The reason for the difference in Malabar was because of the system of janmis there for whom a reduction had to be made. Were it not for that, the assessment in South Kanara would have approximated closely to that in Malabar. Now, that shows that the assessment in South Kanara is not unduly high as various speakers have claimed. I may point out that except Malabar there are only three other districts in the whole Presidency whose average assessment per wet acre is less than that of South Kanara. They are Ganjam which is 3.8, Chingleput 4.2, Nilgiris 2.1, and South Kanara is 4.5 per acre. All other districts have an average assessment per wet acre ranging from anything above Rs. 5 up to very nearly Rs. 10. So that the claim that South Kanara as compared with the rest of the Presidency is heavily assessed is literally not true."

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"The hon. Mover of this resolution urged that the orders recently passed should be held in abeyance until the reformed government comes in. I am afraid, Sir, Government cannot possibly accept that position, especially with regard to South Kanara, for South Kanara as compared with other districts, except Malabar, has been very lightly treated. This is the first resettlement of South Kanara which was first settled 30 years ago. Many other districts in the Presidency have been resettled more than once already. (Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar: And rates enhanced.) Not necessarily. But the fact is that South Kanara as compared with other districts has not been harshly treated; on the contrary it has been lightly treated. And it seems to me that in fairness to the other districts and the general level of rates in the Presidency, to hold in abeyance the resettlement of South Kanara would be manifestly unjust."

"The hon. Mr. A. B. Shetty also urged that in particularly recent years the ryots in South Kanara have been to a certain extent hard hit. That is quite true. But I cannot agree with him in thinking that it is due to the very heavy assessment on land. The reasons are given in this memorandum, which I have here, presented to the Government by the landholders of South Kanara. It is stated there:

'Coming to the question of living, it cannot be disputed that the standard of living has risen very considerably in this district during the last several years. It is also true that the standard of living in this district, consisting as it does of the nature of dwelling houses . . . education, etc., is distinctly higher and costlier than in other districts in this Presidency.'

"Well, Sir, practically every other district in the Presidency has recognized the fact that the standard of living has had to be reduced, and it seems to me that the inhabitants of South Kanara have to recognize this fundamental fact and reduce the cost of living accordingly. If they are determined to maintain their present standard of living, all I can say is that it is extremely foolish of them, and necessarily they will not be able to pay assessment or anything else."

"It was often urged that the present rate of assessment included 5-15 two boom years. It is perfectly true. But even if we exclude those P.M. boom years, the average of prices on which commutation was fixed for resettlement has been 40 per cent above the commutation rate."

"As regards Mr. Bhatt's criticism—I think the only important point he made was about the rates which my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad tried to elucidate—I can only say that all those points were meticulously examined and were found to contain no substance."

"Another point raised was about the inequity apparently, of charging for ryots' improvements. The allegation was that this was against the policy of the Government. As far as that goes, the settled policy of the Government is to take a certain share of the produce of the land. If a ryot chooses to convert his dry land into wet with the use of water

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which is supplied by the good God for the common use of everybody and which naturally the Government which looks after everybody is entitled to charge for, surely, if a ryot uses that water for converting his dry land into wet, portions of the increased profit which he gets from that land ought certainly to go to the Government. It is on that principle that the Government reassessed those dry lands into wet. It may be that money might have been spent in converting them; but, in consequence of that conversion a very considerable amount of interest on that money is being gained.

"As regards dry lands again, some criticism has been made against ragi being taken as a staple crop. Ragi was chosen because South Kanara is eminently a wet crop area and ragi was the only thing grown there as a dry crop. In this connexion, I may add that we do not propose, under this Government Order, to make any change in the dry rates. Dry lands remain the same. Not only that. On a regrouping of 55 villages in the existing fourth group, assessment has been reduced from Re. 1 to 12 annas. All these proposals involve, not an increase in assessment, but a reduction of over Rs. 40,000.

"Now, I come to the final argument that these years of depression are not the proper years for arriving at resettlement. Superficially, that argument may seem to have some force; but, resettlements are fixed not for one or two years, but for thirty years, and it is incumbent on the Government to take the average for a considerable number of years in order to tide over the bad years and good years. But if any depression comes, as it has unfortunately come in the last two or three years, the Government have always at its disposal, means to alleviate the position by granting general remission as it has been granting. Again, if in any particular area conditions have been particularly bad, they can grant remission under the Board's Standing Orders. This year, in particular, they have granted remission very extensively. As I said that is the proper method to meet temporary depressions of this sort. It is not wise to saddle the future Government of this Presidency with what might be a deficit in their revenue. The general principles of settlement and resettlement still stand. When a new Government comes in, if they think otherwise, it is within their power to alter these principles as they think best. But so long as the present Government exists, it cannot, in the interests of this Presidency as a whole, depart from those principles which have been followed for so many years, and which, I venture to think, have not caused undue hardship on any section of the population of this Province.

"Sir, I beg to oppose this motion."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the House is ready for a vote. The question is 'that the business of the House be adjourned'."

The motion was declared carried.

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The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes 38.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 21 Mr. M. S. Sreshta. |
| 2 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami. | 22 " P. V. Krishniah Choudari. |
| 3 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu. | 23 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 4 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. | 24 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 5 Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. | 25 Mr. C. Indrayya. |
| 6 Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 26 " J. Kuppuswami Choudari. |
| 7 Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. | 27 " Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 8 Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 28 " H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 9 " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 29 " G. R. Premayya. |
| 10 " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 30 " K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| 11 " V. T. Arasu. | 31 " P. M. Thangal. |
| 12 " A. B. Shetty. | 32 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| 13 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 33 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. |
| 14 Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. | 34 " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 15 " U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. | 35 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16 " K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. | 36 Mr. R. M. Palat. |
| 17 The Pattagar of Palayakottai. | 37 " V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. |
| 18 Mr. P. Peddi Raju. | 38 Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 19 " K. P. Raman Menon. | |
| 20 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. | |

Noes 31.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes. | 16 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai. |
| 2 " K. V. Reddi Nayudu. | 17 Mr. T. B. Russell. |
| 3 The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pan-nirselvam. | 18 " M. Devadasan. |
| 4 The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter. | 19 Rao Sahib N. Sivaraj. |
| 5 The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 20 Mr. G. Sriramulu. |
| 6 The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 21 " P. C. Moses. |
| 7 The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili. | 22 " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 8 Mrs. Alamelumangathayaramma. | 23 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 9 Mr. W. Scott-Brown. | 24 Mr. I. C. Iswaran Pillai. |
| 10 " H. R. Uzielli. | 25 " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 11 " C. E. Jones. | 26 " J. A. Davis. |
| 12 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao. | 27 " Daniel Thomas. |
| 13 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 28 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti. |
| 14 " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 29 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti. |
| 15 Khan Bahadur Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 30 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi. |
| | 31 Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. |

Ayes 38. Noes 31.

The motion was carried.

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

IX.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^a 1. G.O. No. 4237, L. & M., dated 24th September 1934, notifying the inclusion of certain villages of the Mettur taluk in the local fund district of Salem.

^b 2. List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th September 1934.

^a Printed as Appendix XII on page 145 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 145-146 infra.

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^a 3. G.O. No. 650, Finance, dated 27th October 1934, regarding election of Kumararaja of Venkatagiri and Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed in the vacancies caused by the acceptance of Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam of office as Member of Council and the death of Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi.

^b 4. Notification regarding certain amendments to the rules issued for the use of, and regulation of, traffic on the Nilambur-Kalikavu-Karuvarakundu road in Malabar.

^c 5. Extract from G.O. No. 2456 W., dated 12th November 1934, regarding the reconstruction of a bridge across the Kalikavu thodu on the Kalikavu-Wandur road.

^d 6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated 25th October 1934.

^e 7. Notification regarding the inclusion of the Kannamuchi village in the local fund district of Salem.

^f 8. Notification regarding the bifurcation of the local fund district of Tanjore.

^g 9. Report of the Special Rinderpest Officer.

^h 10. Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held temporary, acting, or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924 to 1934.

ⁱ 11. Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924 to 1934.

^j 12. Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1933-34.

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

^a Printed as Appendix XIV on page 147 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix XV on pages 147-148 infra.
^c Printed as Appendix XVI on page 148 infra.
^d Printed separately.
^e Printed as Appendix XVII on page 148 infra.
^f Printed as Appendix XVIII on page 149 infra.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 336 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 21 supra.]

Elections—Immediate.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LAW (LEGISLATIVE—ELECTIONS) DEPARTMENT.

Circular.

Circular No. 27, dated 24th September 1934.

[Elections—Legislative Assembly—Government, Municipal and local fund servants.]

Collectors are requested to remind all Government, municipal and local fund servants that they are forbidden, by canvassing or otherwise, to interfere or use their influence in any manner in the ensuing elections to the Legislative Assembly, though they may record a vote if they are qualified to do so.

(By order)

S. ANANTANARAYANAN,

Assistant Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors.

„ the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Gazette.
Copy to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 338 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 22 supra.]

	Rates of batta prior to May 1932. (Not to exceed)	Present rates of batta. (Not to exceed)
Europeans and Anglo-Indians..	Re. 1 per diem ..	} * 5 annas per diem.
Indians	8 annas per diem ..	
* Sessions judges have discretion to allow eight annas per diem in suitable cases.		

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 339 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 23 supra.]

G.O. No. 3295, Law (General), dated 20th November 1934.

In paragraph 86 of its report, the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has observed as follows:—

“Among the causes responsible for the low standard of living of the agriculturists and the continued impoverishment of this class, even in areas which are blessed with good seasons and

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normal crops, indebtedness must be given a high place. Rural credit, broadly speaking, falls into two categories, the current debt incurred annually with the intention of repayment after the harvest, and the standing or prior debt. As a matter of fact owing to the high, and not infrequently usurious, rate of interest, which has generally to be paid on the current debt, and various other causes, the whole of it cannot often be repaid after the harvest, and the consequence is that the portion outstanding adds to the standing debt”

The Committee has made the following recommendation in paragraph 91 of the report:—

“ We consider it to be a matter of supreme importance from the point of view of the economic prosperity of the country, as well as for the purpose of stemming the growth of discontent among a large section of the population, that a serious effort should be made to find a remedy for the chronic indebtedness of the agriculturist, so far as it relates to his unproductive debt. We recognize that the problem does not admit of an easy solution; and that even the provision of cheap and abundant credit will not solve it at a stroke and will not be of tangible benefit if the borrower does not understand the economic value of the credit and does not exercise prudence and judgment in its use. In our opinion the most effective remedy will be found in the pursuit by the Local Governments of a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis”

2. According to the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, the total indebtedness in this Presidency amounted in 1930 to 150 crores of rupees, the bulk of it being agricultural. The Government have had under consideration the question what steps should be taken to remedy the state of chronic indebtedness of the agriculturists. Whether a scheme of debt conciliation will be the proper method of relieving agricultural indebtedness or whether resort should be had to other measures, such as the extension of the facilities now afforded by the Co-operative Credit organizations, particularly Land Mortgage Banks, is a matter that requires careful and thorough investigation.

3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C., has introduced in the Legislative Council a Debt Conciliation Bill, the main features of which are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. In brief, the Bill aims at the establishment in each district or part of a district of a Debt Conciliation Board to effect a settlement between the creditor and the debtor and to provide for the recovery, as an arrear of land revenue, of the amount settled by the Board as due to the creditor in default of the payment of the amount.

4. The Government have carefully examined the Bill, but they are unable to agree, without more definite data than are at present available to them, that legislation aiming at debt conciliation is the proper

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or the only remedy. An important objection to such legislation is that it would affect the sanctity of contract and might tend to discourage legitimate credit transactions and so dry up the sources of credit, thus proving a hardship to the very classes whom the proposed legislation is intended to benefit. It may also be urged that creditors require protection no less than debtors and that to give relief in the matter of debts to the agricultural classes alone and not to other classes would not be just.

Further the conditions in this Presidency are widely different from those in other Provinces, for example the Central Provinces where the debtors are more at the mercy of unscrupulous creditors than here, and, in the absence of any indications of a strong public demand for legislation, the Government are averse to introducing, or according support to, legislation aiming at an interference with private contracts and the ousting of the jurisdiction of civil courts. At the same time, they realize that the problem of agricultural indebtedness is one that calls for a remedy and are prepared to devise or support practical measures which are calculated to solve it satisfactorily. They have, therefore, decided to appoint a Special Officer who will enquire into and report on the following points and on any others which he may consider necessary in the course of his investigation:—

- (1) To what extent indebtedness prevails among agriculturists;
- (2) how the present depression in value of land and the fall in prices have affected the position of the agriculturists;
- (3) how far compulsory recovery of debts through courts has affected the position of agriculturists who have incurred debts;
- (4) what facilities are now afforded by Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Societies to agriculturists;
- (5) whether conciliation in the matter of discharge of debts is now being resorted to and, if so, to what extent;
- (6) to what extent property has been mortgaged by agriculturists as security for debts and how much land has changed hands during the last four years; and how much thereof went to non-cultivating classes;
- (7) whether legislation on the lines of the Debt Conciliation Bill for the establishment of Conciliation Boards is really necessary for the relief of agriculturists and whether there is any demand for such legislation by them; and, if so, whether the scope of legislation should be limited only to debts on land or should include all debts of agriculturists;
- (8) whether such legislation is likely to curtail the facilities that now exist for borrowing; and
- (9) whether in case legislation is considered unnecessary, there is any other possibility of affording relief to agriculturist debtors.

5. Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., is appointed as Special Officer for the enquiry. He will work under the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement). He will, in addition to his regular

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pay in the I.C.S. scale, draw house allowance in accordance with rule 13 of the rules in class IV of Part I of the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances. He will be given the services of the undermentioned clerical and menial staff:—

- (1) One clerk on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 per mensem plus Rs. 6—8—0 Presidency allowance.
- (2) One steno-typist on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 with special pay for shorthand plus Rs. 6—8—0 Presidency allowance.
- (3) Two peons on Rs. 12—17 per mensem each, with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2—8—0 per mensem.

The Special Officer's term of office will be for a period of six months from the date of his taking charge, and he will tour throughout the Presidency with the necessary staff for the purpose of collecting evidence. He may issue a questionnaire on the points mentioned in paragraph 4 above and any others which may arise in the course of his investigation. The Special Officer and his staff will draw travelling allowance and daily allowance admissible under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

6. All Collectors, the Inspector-General of Registration and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies are requested to give the Special Officer the necessary facilities in connexion with his investigation.

7. The Special Officer's report should be submitted to Government, through the Board of Revenue which will forward it with its recommendations. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit in due course proposals for reappropriation of funds if the cost on account of the Special Officer and his staff cannot be met from the existing appropriation under "22. General Administration—k. Board of Revenue."

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. BOAG,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
 „ the Hon'ble the Chief Justice (with letter).
 „ the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Inspector-General of Registration.
 „ the Director of Agriculture.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Development Department.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
 „ the Public (Special) Department.
 „ W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.
 Press.

21st January 1935]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 342 asked by Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 26 supra.]

G.O. No. 552, Law (General), dated 20th February 1934.

In paragraph 249 of its report, the Indian Cinematograph Committee referred to the need for exercising effective control over the exhibition of posters and advertisements relating to cinema films and recommended that the magistracy or the Police should be given power to direct any poster, which appeared to be objectionable, to be forthwith removed, and that disobedience to such an order should be punishable by a Magistrate with a fine. The Government of India are inclined to the view that legislation in regard to this and other matters in the Committee's report is desirable but they do not propose to undertake legislation at present.

2. It has been suggested to Government that, pending legislation, other steps should be taken to check the exhibition of objectionable posters. So far as the Madras City is concerned, the Commissioner of Police has issued instructions to Inspectors of Police in the City to be on the look-out for such posters and handbills about cinema shows and if any are brought to his notice, the exhibition of the film to which it relates is forbidden pending its inspection and approval by the Cinema Board. If, during inspection, it is found that any portion of the film is objectionable, the cinema proprietor is asked to remove it and if this is not done, action is taken under section 7 (4) or (5) of the Cinematograph Act. The Commissioner of Police reports that the arrangement in force in the City is working satisfactorily. The Government consider that a similar procedure may be followed in the mufassal, the inspection of the film relating to which an objectionable poster is brought to notice being done by the District Magistrate or some subordinate deputed by him. District Magistrates are requested to take action accordingly.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 348 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 33 supra].

Statement showing districtwar expenditure incurred on improving irrigation and on maintenance of irrigation works—1923-24 to 1933-34.

Amount spent for improving irrigation (Major) Works.

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	1,02,723	20,170	19,103	32,529	23,233	40,141	96,244	1,42,834	1,35,021	63,080	32,638	7,16,816
Vizagapatam ..	17,858	38,166	1,14,151	8,375	9,659	4,432	3,357	15,751	32,082	42,700	15,984	* 1,31,620
East Godavari ..	44,532	53,597	1,23,023	1,23,828	1,71,686	42,087	1,10,939	1,16,729	1,47,675	53,604	51,794	10,70,367
West Godavari ..	2,55,335	4,20,832	2,71,458	2,62,724	55,128	38,190	1,04,682	1,15,909	63,694	86,287	1,63,877	12,07,709
Kistna ..	42,932	54,601	39,111	3,07,966	4,26,110	1,63,770	1,00,305	43,687	69,466	1,01,072	1,91,117	17,94,884
Guntur ..	26,933	24,434	18,775	6,013	3,942	9,630	12,699	18,088	25,935	34,491	12,20,668	12,20,668
Nellore ..	28,631	31,702	9,631	12,231	24,246	55,906	19,943	4,424	25,600	42,379	47,851	2,39,346
Chinglput ..	3,235	1,182	1,251	6,731	1,365	6,665	1,636	276	24,835	26,690	8,145	2,55,112
Madanapalle ..	24,747	35,580	23,713	12,770	6,961	15,722	13,412	5,553	6,461	31,747	56,778	2,33,032
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,632	1,15,792	71,132	11,630	8,306	4,197	3,12,769
North Arcot ..	..	28,477	26,351	40,690	19,017	18,095	18,169	16,714	7,130	12,254	12,602	1,95,899
Coimbatore ..	..	6,069	11,079	22,329	54,064	29,231	31,605	17,755	1,400	2,059	13,041	2,03,931
Salem ..	..	15,079	..	..	8,024	3,788	3,658	3,270	2,797	13,916	15,382	60,745
South Arcot ..	..	14,107	30,742	2,02,649	2,94,110	1,37,951	1,31,976	67,957	44,961	26,683	25,133	10,96,156
Tanjore ..	..	1,06,092	84,839	4,30,707	7,73,516	5,18,572	3,34,850	3,77,520	2,80,695	1,16,998	1,13,209	35,24,114
Trichinopoly ..	..	85,810	1,57,117	3,17,456	5,30,384	3,22,180	2,02,861	1,51,823	2,18,201	5,31,119	9,95,158	41,03,508
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,831	27,975	18,053	77,859
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	3,202	..	6,227
Tinnevely ..	..	24,594	17,408	83,557	47,422	40,535	64,230	24,231	56,911	1,02,492	17,229	5,41,897

* Expenditure for eight years only.

† Expenditure for six years only.

‡ Expenditure for seven years only.

NOTE.—1. Vizagapatam—Information is not available for the years 1923-24 to 1925-26 as the accounts have been destroyed.

2. Chinglput, Madanapalle, Kurnool and Bellary—The figures given are for the divisions concerned; districtwar figures are not available.

3. Salem—Figures for 1923-24 to 1926-27 are not available as the accounts have been destroyed.

4. Ramnad—Particulars for 1923-24 and 1924-25 are not available. No expenditure was incurred from 1925-26 to 1927-28.

5. Madura—The Executive Engineer, Periyar Division, reports that figures for the last three years only are available, as monthly accounts prior to 1931-32 have been destroyed.

6. North Arcot—Figures for 1923-24 are not available.

7. Tanjore—The expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur Project is excluded.

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Amount spent for maintenance of irrigation (Major) Works.

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	1,67,000	1,55,051	2,20,529	1,30,407	1,48,305	1,73,217	1,94,759	1,93,314	1,93,116	1,57,166	1,93,011	19,25,875
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	3,18,430	2,24,234	2,30,389	74,821	1,71,167	87,526	1,34,579	1,00,459	67,995	1,27,502	85,071	* 7,49,450
West Godavari ..	2,07,413	3,00,081	3,70,220	3,10,990	4,25,001	4,69,572	4,85,201	5,49,705	4,86,659	3,91,979	4,35,046	43,27,406
Kistna ..	4,33,002	4,52,072	5,73,369	5,50,187	4,15,142	2,58,427	2,52,738	2,35,865	2,18,052	2,23,023	2,77,998	30,94,550
Guntur ..	1,20,574	1,41,301	1,38,353	4,92,870	6,29,435	7,16,027	6,94,507	6,13,056	5,13,774	4,91,008	4,86,837	61,53,574
Nellore ..	1,89,972	1,76,514	1,57,702	2,03,605	2,41,414	1,90,841	6,32,845	4,37,791	4,19,576	3,06,913	3,16,001	43,75,815
Chinglput ..	1,74,188	2,12,975	1,57,684	1,70,047	1,47,731	1,17,995	99,310	1,03,652	2,97,670	2,59,328	2,21,671	24,08,616
Madanapalle ..	89,165	83,999	83,015	58,079	72,436	85,444	83,657	1,03,164	99,835	1,04,613	74,627	19,62,581
Kurnool ..	91,999	95,793	80,592	98,120	1,11,091	1,15,471	1,28,587	1,30,611	1,21,770	1,10,359	1,25,543	12,10,536
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	1,39,368	1,46,425	1,25,366	1,15,548	1,35,453	1,24,103	1,66,716	6,50,466	3,74,935	3,27,790	23,08,170
Coimbatore ..	..	1,00,139	1,12,315	1,40,750	1,04,364	1,92,277	87,870	1,39,502	1,40,475	88,226	91,995	11,74,679
Salem ..	..	56,166	..	..	6,251	65,639	68,148	57,026	1,47,437	35,902	36,400	* 3,82,666
South Arcot ..	..	95,619	1,49,409	2,28,682	2,00,979	2,41,025	2,24,178	2,36,100	4,09,160	2,42,946	2,62,368	24,46,547
Tanjore ..	..	2,54,191	2,18,431	18,26,049	6,89,555	8,00,960	7,61,836	6,95,714	5,28,687	5,25,272	5,89,444	75,76,771
Trichinopoly ..	..	2,55,985	10,46,999	6,61,222	7,38,115	3,67,760	3,05,731	6,27,602	4,52,117	3,24,008	3,27,412	54,77,333
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,14,293	1,68,372	1,72,127	* 5,55,292
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,14,293	1,68,372	1,72,127	* 5,55,292
Tinnevely ..	..	1,94,614	6,59,195	3,31,864	4,73,284	3,37,096	3,10,918	1,74,212	2,23,545	3,04,315	2,22,621	35,08,359

* Expenditure for eight years only. † Expenditure for six years only. ‡ Expenditure for three years only.

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Statement showing the expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works.

Districts.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ganjam ..	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ..	3,683.	58,555	2,233	40,868	1,650	63,194	4,691	82,963	4,555	80,912
East Godavari ..	..	22,475	2,747	29,909	1,492	24,792	6,283	27,223	5,070	34,953
West Godavari ..	..	15,603	1,100	23,270	..	15,416	1,300	26,000	..	27,215
Krishna ..	..	13,898	..	7,925	..	8,871	..	17,393	..	18,420
Guntur ..	..	25,472	..	4,518	..	18,874	..	28,626	..	30,776
Nellore ..	..	28,911	..	24,000	..	45,998	..	63,284	..	83,036
Cuddapah ..	..	26,823	..	18,233	..	15,157	..	32,532	..	38,076
Anantapur ..	..	25,674	..	30,033	..	28,000	..	47,019	..	43,919
Pellary ..	..	17,313	..	20,864	..	29,814	..	39,499	..	19,848
Kurnool ..	..	11,740	..	12,215	..	11,938	..	14,913	..	19,848
Madras ..	..	67,476	..	17,520	..	19,716	..	28,502	..	49,876
Chingleput ..	..	92,579	..	58,749	..	65,749	..	92,008	..	84,100
Chittoor ..	..	56,551	..	25,376	..	25,000	..	43,999	..	38,161
North Arcot ..	..	1,834	..	62,403	..	57,503	..	73,250	..	76,130
South Arcot ..	..	14,727	..	37,992	..	41,416	..	83,319	..	67,283
Tanjore ..	..	27,093	..	31,374	..	28,859	..	61,869	..	58,199
Trichinopoly ..	..	42,183	..	72,916	..	52,337	..	55,578	..	41,445
Madurai ..	..	38,572	..	44,193	..	43,501	..	77,975	..	76,600
Ramanad ..	..	78,459	..	26,156	..	28,263	..	60,776	..	46,095
Tinnevely ..	..	9,343	..	78,104	..	61,309	..	1,02,019	..	69,809
Coimbatore ..	..	27,920	..	16,705	..	20,636	..	21,024	..	10,811
Salem ..	..	570	..	25,841	..	23,444	..	55,859	..	59,611
Malabar ..	..	..	..	55	..	55	..	55	..	55
Total ..	20,244	6,99,971	29,636	7,30,176	25,094	7,37,742	52,432	11,35,992	46,881	10,48,649

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Districts.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.	Works.	Maintenance and repairs.
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Ganjam ..	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ..	3,059	55,866	2,319	61,899	842	61,683	257	66,107	..	62,914	..	63,983
East Godavari ..	1,272	31,991	567	38,968	399	54,117	491	45,080	..	33,031	..	33,823
West Godavari ..	..	50,331	..	61,208	4,000	59,874	19	62,868	..	64,911	..	63,493
Krishna ..	1,100	15,091	..	21,274	3,813	24,698	3,712	25,335	..	12,724	..	982
Guntur ..	..	10,185	..	17,181	..	23,702	..	10,929	..	5,863	..	10,868
Nellore ..	..	33,406	..	54,996	..	51,405	..	55,350	..	89,153	..	43,628
Cuddapah ..	1,380	64,935	2,754	52,760	165	37,164	..	46,836	..	52,504	..	45,618
Anantapur ..	..	1,26,723	..	74,999	..	72,970	..	51,792	..	71,000	..	52,000
Pellary ..	..	55,990	..	14,481	..	59,404	..	53,197	..	57,909	..	52,007
Kurnool ..	..	16,816	..	34,361	..	31,962	..	22,889	..	17,926	..	17,185
Madras ..	..	32,234	..	33,946	..	2,492	..	18,932	..	13,121	..	16,185
Chingleput ..	..	74,394	..	72,076	..	77,499	..	1,37,500	..	99,500	..	99,000
Chittoor ..	..	48,726	..	60,012	..	42,012	..	72,986	..	70,927	..	77,323
North Arcot ..	..	98,008	..	1,29,126	..	1,07,970	..	1,89,262	..	1,60,379	..	1,71,384
South Arcot ..	..	56,256	..	62,718	..	1,22,704	..	1,41,109	..	1,22,770	..	1,27,385
Tanjore ..	..	51,905	..	40,400	..	53,935	..	41,738	..	53,341	..	41,863
Trichinopoly ..	..	45,720	..	54,782	..	71,901	..	61,816	..	58,223	..	61,472
Madurai ..	..	1,13,655	..	1,13,140	..	84,055	..	66,281	..	43,687	..	40,618
Ramanad ..	..	62,621	..	95,887	..	73,999	..	72,000	..	72,000	..	62,977
Tinnevely ..	..	89,816	..	90,036	..	61,637	..	71,122	..	55,640	..	50,577
Coimbatore ..	..	13,132	..	11,893	..	10,285	..	23,551	..	8,384	..	8,223
Salem ..	..	97,518	..	92,418	..	90,992	..	61,023	..	53,977	..	49,587
Malabar ..	..	55	..	55	..	55	..	55	..	25	..	55
Total ..	60,188	12,70,444	55,029	12,68,615	35,045	13,22,916	30,373	13,97,748	19,728	12,79,838	21,119	12,43,475

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 356 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 40 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the number of minor irrigation works found to require repairs in South Arcot district and the action taken.

Year.	Number of works reported (whether at Jambandi or otherwise) during the year to be in need of repairs.	Number of works in column (2) inspected by the minor irrigation staff.	Number of works found on actual inspection by the minor irrigation staff not to require repairs.	Number of works requiring repairs.	Number of works found to require repairs for which estimates have been prepared.	Number of works repaired including those left over for repairs in the previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1929-30	392	362	199	163	112	165
1930-31	538	508	137	371	351	342
1931-32	561	546	157	389	353	414
1932-33	340	283	146	137	92	211
1933-34	482	467	285	182	106	220

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the amounts of allotment and expenditure on minor irrigation works in South Arcot district.

Year.	Amount.	
	Allotted. RS.	Spent. RS.
1929-30	1,01,200	97,552
1930-31	1,39,800	1,37,861
1931-32	1,59,240	1,58,771
1932-33	1,34,000	1,33,586
1933-34	1,42,750	1,42,507

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 367 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 49 supra.]

Statement showing grant paid to each district board for the improvement of village communications.

Serial number and district.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur	4,622	7,451	7,715	3,420	4,712
2 Arcot, North	20,877	20,234	21,733	8,202	3,418
3 Arcot, South	18,876	23,929	10,500	10,000	18,000
4 Bellary	5,769	13,000	2,000	10,060	..
5 Chingleput	19,843	24,983	10,234	7,811	10,000
6 Chittoor	60,000	60,000	30,000	14,881	10,000
7 Coimbatore	59,788	60,000	20,000	25,000	28,893
8 Cuddapah	2,381	3,859	1,506	6,000	11,995
9 Ganjam	17,992	22,376	12,000	8,500	8,000
10 Godavari, East	24,466	39,999	19,719	8,476	16,340
11 Godavari, West	19,140	39,665	21,516	15,747	14,925
12 Guntur	8,198	12,124	17,100	6,022	5,182
13 Kanara, South	9,362	9,721	3,049	4,005	..
14 Kistna	21,960	14,762	14,405	10,893	3,784
15 Kurnool	8,465	9,627	3,918	5,229	7,870
16 Madura	22,132	27,634	21,000	8,242	10,000
17 Malabar	11,713	9,655	10,500	3,479	815
18 Nellore	20,866	49,998	30,000	27,500	35,000
19 Nilgiris, The	21,510	15,215	18,750	2,689	3,870
20 Ramnad	12,083	19,934	15,233	8,238	7,770
21 Salem	9,787	35,000	10,000	12,862	6,531
22 Tanjore	37,055	24,170	13,432	7,631	..
23 Tinnevely	39,999	99,946	30,000	39,290	35,519
24 Trichinopoly	18,540	28,894	19,980	8,492	9,846
25 Vizagapatam	13,499	35,277	15,500	8,500	20,000
Total ..	5,08,923	7,07,453	3,79,790	2,71,169	2,72,470

Principles governing the distribution of grants for village communications.

1. 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 in the case of works in areas within the jurisdiction of panchayat boards to distribute the grants to the respective panchayat boards. Panchayat boards should apply to the district boards concerned for allotments of grant or for additional grants. Individual applications from panchayat boards will not ordinarily be considered by Government.

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.

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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 reallotted 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. These grants may be utilized for the formation of new roads or for the construction of bridges and culverts on existing village roads or for metalling or gravelling earthen roads for the first time. A grant is admissible also for the conversion of an existing cart-track into an earthen, gravelled or metalled road for the first time, but in the case of earthen roads, the grant will be restricted to localities where the rainfall is normally light and where consequently earthen roads, if formed, are likely to last for some time. No grant is admissible for improving or repairing an existing road 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 disbursement of grants will be made as follows:—

When a local board carries out a work and presents a bill at the treasury, the Treasury officer will credit in favour of that board

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an amount which will bear to the total value of the work actually carried out 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, panchayat board contribution, contribution from private individuals, etc., provided such contributions are in cash and not in labour or material except in the case of works carried out in the areas of minor panchayat boards. 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 work has been actually carried out, and
- (ii) an explanatory memorandum showing how the proportion of the Government grant claimed to the total value of the work done has been arrived at.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 372 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 55 supra.]

Statement showing the Grants sanctioned to the District Boards during the five years from 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Districts.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur	16,040	11,050	3,967	7,500	3,000
Arcot, North	31,449	10,000	3,000	9,500	7,500
Arcot, South	12,647	4,523	4,000	5,500	14,000
Bellary	23,121	3,000	4,000	12,000	14,000
Chingleput	8,559	8,000	3,970	5,500	3,500
Chittoor	9,069	10,000	4,000	5,500	2,500
Coimbatore	11,429	20,000	4,000	9,500	9,000
Cuddapah	15,945	10,000	1,881	3,000	6,000
Ganjam	18,618	9,700	..	4,000	4,000
Godavari, East	24,328	9,600	10,000	12,000	8,500
Godavari, West	6,471	20,000	3,805	12,000	7,500
Guntur	20,783	6,410	4,680	12,000	13,657
Kanara, South	17,000	2,300	2,510	5,000	3,178
Kistna	21,578	6,600	10,000	3,000	10,640
Kurnool	25,490	15,800	1,350	12,000	14,000
Madura	18,415	9,200	4,000	12,000	12,500
Malabar	7,966	3,200	3,424	3,000	2,500
Nellore	16,786	20,000	9,043	12,000	14,000
Nilgiris	4,513	11,000	15,117	12,000	700
Ramnad	3,752	1,290	3,742	12,000	12,323
Salem	22,921	20,000	8,000	12,000	3,040
Tanjore	19,467	5,000	2,420	12,000	11,000
Tinnevely	5,197	10,200	2,700	5,000	8,500
Trichinopoly	15,447	9,300	2,700	4,000	10,982
Vizagapatam	15,306	8,000	3,000	12,000	20,000

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 373 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 56 supra.]

FULL-TIME.

Temporary.

Public Health—Government—

Office clerk } (These have been then and there spared from the
Office peon } office of the Director of Public Health).

Compounder—(He was assisting laboratory work for Hookworm survey for some time in the beginning and he was recalled later on).

Medical—Government—Research Section, King Institute, Guindy—
Assistant Surgeon from the King Institute, Guindy.—(He made a survey of the drinking water supplied in the area).

Research Assistant Surgeon—(He was examining pathological specimens from travelling dispensary and Ikkadu hospital. He also did a Malaria survey of the area and filariasis survey of Tiruvallur town).

Public Health—District Board—

Midwives 4—(They resigned their places in March).

Agricultural Department—Government—

Agricultural Demonstrator } (The unit was working here for some
(Poultry). } time in the beginning and later on
Peon. } transferred out of the area).

Industries Department—Government—

Industrial Supervisor—(He was working in the area for some time in the beginning and later transferred out of the area. His work is being looked after by a Mechanic on part-time basis now).

Madras University—

Economic Research student.

Madras Geographical Association—

Geography Research Assistant.

PART-TIME.

Permanent.

Education—Government—

Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Industries—Government—

Industrial Mechanic.

Maistri.

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DETAILS OF STAFF.

FULL-TIME.

Permanent.

Public Health Department—

Reserve Health Officer.
Assistant Health Officer.
Rural Sanitation Health Officer.
Rural Sanitation Health Inspector.
Other Health Inspectors—4.
Peons—6.

Public Health—Indian Red Cross Society—

Health visitors—2.
Peon.

Agricultural Department—Government—

Agricultural Demonstrators—2.
Maistris—2.
Messengers—2.

NOTE.—These two units will work outside the area if and when there is any urgent call.

Veterinary Department—Government—

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.
Peon.

Industries Department—Government (Textiles Section)—

Textile Demonstrator.

NOTE.—The demonstrator was working for some time in the first few months and was then recalled. (Recently another demonstrator has been posted.)

Co-operative Department—Government—

Co-operative Inspector.

Medical Department—Government—

Touring Medical Officer (Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Reserve duty).

NOTE.—An Assistant Surgeon was posted for this work towards the end of last February. A few days later he fell ill and went away on leave. (Recently the Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been posted).

Education—District Board—

Lady Educational Worker.
Peon.

Engineering District Board—

Local Fund Overseer.
Peon.

Scouting—District Board—

District Scout Superintendent.

An Assistant Surgeon with British qualifications has been posted to the Tiruvallur Dispensary where a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is usually posted, as the result of Rural Development activities.

The part-time officers are the normal officers of the taluk with instructions, in consequence of the scheme, to do intensive work in the development area, in co-operation with the other officers of the scheme.

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 374 asked by Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 56 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of in and out-patients treated in the Leper Asylums or Settlement and the cost of maintaining them.

Names of Leper Asylums or Settlement.	Total number of in-patients.	Total number of out-patients.	Cost of maintenance of each institution.	Contribution from Government to each institution.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	
Manamadnra	1931 .. 529	6	37,343	22,432	
	1932 .. 482	26	40,546	22,030	
	1933 .. 468	35	34,808	22,211	
Salur	1931 .. 196	Nil.	12,447	7,851	
	1932 .. 239	Nil.	12,522	8,590	
	1933 .. 239	Nil.	12,695	9,487	
Vizianagram	1931 .. 143	Nil.	7,545	4,980	
	1932 .. 142	Nil.	8,163	5,625	
	1933 .. 166	Nil.	7,323	6,166	
Chevayur	1931 .. 249	31	24,434	13,394	
	1932 .. 302	27	26,006	14,549	
	1933 .. 323	23	26,210	16,011	
Mangalore	1931 .. 89	93	15,858	6,097	In the case of private leper asylums, the Government are giving a capitation grant of Rs. 6-4-0 per mensem for each leper patient whether adult or child and Rs. 3 per mensem for each untainted child under 16 years.
	1932 .. 87	78	14,699	5,287	
	1933 .. 94	83	14,360	4,874	
Bapatla	1931 .. 112	85	11,055	7,526	
	1932 .. 182	120	10,837	8,168	
	1933 .. 171	118	11,754	9,085	
Kumbakonam	1931 .. 394	14	17,564	8,639	
	1932 .. 374	217	20,926	9,300	
	1933 .. 466	246	22,196	10,800	
Vadathorasalur	1931 .. 138	2,900	10,009	7,221	
	1932 .. 154	2,484	12,512	8,237	
	1933 .. 180	3,337	12,307	8,226	
Narsapur	1931 .. 119	14	3,083	2,757	
	1932 .. 71	66	8,027	2,249	
	1933 .. 107	285	6,617	3,336	
Ramachandrapuram	1931 .. 217	2,117	14,479	8,293	
	1932 .. 246	1,830	14,362	7,919	
	1933 .. 253	1,320	14,524	8,536	
Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani.	1931 .. 819	384	1,32,303	..	The Settlement is run almost entirely from Provincial funds.
	1932 .. 923	640	1,61,260	..	
	1933 .. 926	743	1,64,746	..	

* The Superintendent's salary is not included.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 388 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1935, page 66 supra.]

1. *Extract from Chief Engineer's letter, dated 12th March 1934.*

As regards the Vilathikulam tank and supply channel the Collector of Tinnevely has reported that the estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 7,930 and that it was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,315 in 1931-33.

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2. *Extract from Executive Engineer's letter, dated 24th February 1934.*

[Puliakuruchikulam and Nambireddikal I and II reaches.]

The opinions of the Collector are herewith extracted—

(i) *Nambireddikal I reach.*—The proposal for constructing a head sluice and providing a screw gearing shutters to the vents in the anicut may be dropped leaving the clearance of silt to be attended to by the ryots under kudimaramat.

(ii) *Repairs to Pallakurichi tank.*—It is sufficient if provision is made for repairing sluice No. 1 and reconstructing sluice No. 3. The earthwork items may be cut down by making provision only for urgent items.

(iii) *Nambireddikal II reach.*—The provision for new works, i.e., improvements for Rs. 385, may be deleted from the estimate. Such of the items as are not imperatively necessary for the proper working of the system may be deleted from the estimate."

3. *Order of Government, dated 21st March 1934.*

The Government direct that estimates for repairs and improvements to Puliakurichikulam tank and Nambireddikal I and II reaches be revised soon by the regular staff and that the works be carried out if and when funds are provided.

APPENDIX XI-A.

[Vide item VIII (1) at page 72 supra.]

Explanatory note.

(1) (a) IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARANDAI AND MANUR CHANNELS, TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Grant.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of Supplementary grant required in 1934-35.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
VI.—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.	15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues—Irrigation Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—g. Extension and improvements.	(1) Improvements to the Marandai channel. (2) Consequential improvements to the Manur channel.	100

Explanatory note.

The Marandai channel takes off the right bank of the Chittar river, in the Tinnevely district, just above the Chittar anicut, and after running for a distance of 16 miles empties itself into the Marandai tank.

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The total area of irrigation under the channel and the tank is 1,780 acres, of which 206 acres are inam lands, 917 acres zamin lands belonging to the Uthumalai estate and 657 acres Government lands. On account of the diversity of the interests under the channel, viz., those of Government, the Zamindar of Uthumalai estate and the inamdars of Vellegal, the channel had been in dis-repair for many years. As long ago as 1905 an estimate for Rs. 25,000 was prepared by the Public Works Department for repairs and improvements to the channel. The Collector, on behalf of the estate which was then under the Court of Wards, offered only a small contribution of Rs. 1,000, while the inamdars declined to contribute anything. The question of repairs was then dropped. In 1913 another estimate for Rs. 50,000 was prepared by the Public Works Department, but the inamdars contended that the channel did not require repairs within their limits and that they would contribute only towards the repairs to the anicut, while the Estate Collector declined to contribute anything except towards repairs to the first six miles of the channel. The proposals were therefore held up. Some minor repairs appear to have been carried out in 1923, but no comprehensive scheme of repairs and improvements has been undertaken so far. The channel is very badly silted up in various places and is not functioning properly. At the head the water-way is hardly three feet wide and the bed is overgrown with weeds. There is no proper bank in many places. Being a contour channel, it receives the drainage of the lands to its right and owing to the insufficiency of the water-way provided at the outlets, breaches occur frequently in several places. The shutters of several masonry works along the whole length of the channel are also missing. In consequence of the above defects the Government lands lying at the tail-end suffer very badly. In February 1930 the Chief Engineer submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 26,300 for improvements and Rs. 31,620 for repairs to the channel, but neither the estate nor the inamdars were willing to contribute. The Government in March 1931 directed that unless the contributions were forthcoming improvements costing only Rs. 10,110, which were required in the interests of the Government lands, need be carried out, and that the repairs could be sanctioned and put in hand by the Chief Engineer. Subsequently negotiations were set on foot with the estate and the inamdars with a view to realizing their portions of the contribution and taking up the complete improvements and repairs to the channel. Meanwhile, the estimates approved in 1931 were held in abeyance. As a result of the negotiations the zamindar and the inamdars have agreed to contribute their shares, the proposals having been modified in some respects to suit their requirements. The revised estimates now amount to Rs. 41,560. It is proposed to find part of this amount by a contribution from the zamindar and inamdars (Rs. 12,676 for works) and the balance, viz., Rs. 28,884 will be the Government portion of the expenditure. There have been repeated requests in the Legislative Council for taking up the work and the ryots have sent in petitions urging its early execution. It is proposed (and the ryots have also agreed) that a

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water-cess of Rs. 7-8-0 should be charged on dry lands already under irrigation and those newly brought under irrigation, after the improvements are carried out. On this basis a net revenue of Rs. 1,840 is anticipated from the scheme, equivalent to a return of 6.05 per cent. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Board of Revenue recommend the scheme; and as the consent of the zamindar and inamdars has been obtained it is not desirable to postpone the work, which is long overdue.

2. As a consequence of the improvements to the Marandai channel proposed above, certain improvements to the Manur channel which receives the surplus of the Marandai channel have also become necessary. These are estimated to cost Rs. 11,500 and the liability of the Government on this account is Rs. 1,543. The return of 6.05 per cent mentioned in paragraph 1 above takes into account this liability, viz., Rs. 1,543 also. The Zamindar of Uthumalai has agreed to pay the balance of the cost of the improvements, viz., Rs. 9,957.

It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant of a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant VI—Irrigation excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project" for expenditure on the works in the current year. The expenditure in the first stages will be met from the contributions from the estate and the inamdars. The Government share will be spent next year, i.e., 1935-36.

(1) (b) APPROPRIATIONS TO MEET ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION OTHER THAN CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT.

Grant.	Head of account.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1934-35.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
VI. Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.	XIII. Working expenses	39,700
	15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	53,600
	55. Construction of irrigation, etc., works—Other works.	16,100
	Total	1,09,400

Explanatory note.

The details for the additional grant required are given in the appended statement. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for the sum of Rs. 1,09,400 under "Grant VI. Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved."

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Head. (1)	Additional demand required. (2) RS.	Reasons for the demand. (3)
XIII. Irrigation works— Working Expenses— Irrigation works— Productive— (a) Extensions and Improvements.	19,700	The tram line articles were taken over from the Cauvery-Mettur Project from No. 2 Division along with the new reach below 19/25 for use on the maintenance of Vettikadu and Thattankulam embankments. The cost of the tramway track is to be charged to this head. Hence the additional grant.
Navigation works—Unproductive— (k) Maintenance and repairs.	20,000	The additional grant is required under Buckingham canal to meet the expenditure on (1) repairs to cyclone damage of November 1933, (2) urgent and special repairs to locks, etc., and (3) special repairs to the bridge near M. 5/3 of north Buckingham canal along Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri road.
Total, XIII ..	39,700	
15. Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues— (h) Maintenance and repairs (Public Works Department works).	11,300	The additional grant is required to meet the flood damage works in Tinnevely division. On account of the total failure of the south-west monsoon the working season was favourable and it has been possible to do more than anticipated.
(h) Maintenance and repairs—Revenue Department works in charge of Public Works Department.	15,000	In order to provide employment for the labouring classes in the Bellary district, the Collector and the Board of Revenue have proposed that repairs to certain tanks in the district should be undertaken by the Public Works Department. A special Public Works Department staff has been sanctioned for carrying out the works and the additional grant is for meeting the expenditure on the above works.
(l) Establishment— A. Pay of officers and establishment.	3,700	The additional grant is required to meet the cost of the special agricultural staff sanctioned for soil survey on an intensive scale in connexion with the investigation of the Tungabhadra Project.
B. Other charges.	2,800	
m. Other charges ..	5,200	
Navigation works— (r) Maintenance and repairs..	15,600	The additional grant is required for certain special works in connexion with the conservancy operations in the Godavari river.
Total '15' ..	53,600	
55. Construction of irrigation, etc., works— Other works—Productive—b. Special establishment— A. Kattalai scheme— Pay of officers ..	5,800	The additional grant is necessitated by the continuance of one subdivision, additional staff sanctioned recently, and to meet the supervision charges.
Establishment ..	900	
Allowances and contingencies..	1,800	
Supervision charges.	7,600	
Total '55' ..	16,100	

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APPENDIX XI-B.

[Vide item VIII (2) at page 80 supra.]

Explanatory note.

ANTICIPATED ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE ON THE CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT.

Grant. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1934-35. (3) RS.
VII. Irrigation— Cauvery-Mettur Project—Reserved.	55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Productive—Cauvery-Mettur Project—Head works and Canals—Reserved.	53,000

Explanatory note.

The details of the additional demand are given below :—

Head of account. (1)	Existing appropriation. (2) RS.	Total estimated expenditure. (3) RS.	Additional demand required. (4) RS.	Reasons for the additional demand. (5)
Canals—A. Works— B. Distributaries —B. 1—Grand Anicut Canal system—26-B— Land—Cost of Land—Voted.	2,00,000	2,35,500	35,500	The existing provision of two lakhs is not adequate owing to the fact that the length of field channels that remains to be acquired above Blocks I and II comes to 58½ miles against the original estimate of 22 miles. Further, the extent to be acquired for one mile of branch channel for the Grand Anicut Canal extension channel comes to 16 acres per mile while the original assumption was only 10 acres per mile. The increase in acquisition charges necessitates the additional demand.
26. a. Cost of land acquisition establishment—Voted.	90,000	1,02,000	12,000	The existing provision is Rs. 90,000. The increase is due to the following reasons:— Five out of the special Deputy Collectors whose term of office was expected to be over by 31st March 1934 had to continue up to 31st May 1934. Further an officer of the rank of Indian Civil Service continues to occupy the post of Special Revenue Officer. A Deputy Collector has been employed on account of reservation work, while it was originally expected that one of the Tahsildar's cadre would be sufficient.
Saving due to cut in pay—Voted.	Nil.	— 700	— 700	

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Head of account. (1)	Existing appropriation. (2) RS.	Total estimated expenditure. (3) RS.	Additional demand required. (4) RS.	Reasons for the additional demand. (5)
Head works— <i>a.</i> Works— <i>C.</i> Works— <i>14.</i> Deep supply sluices.	4,000	10,200	6,200	The increase is made up of the following items:— (1) An increased provision of Rs. 4,800 is required under electricity charges because current consumption having fallen considerably towards the close of the project due to shutting down of heavy plant, charges had to be paid at a higher rate per unit for the Mysore supply till 17th June 1934 when the agreement with Mysore for supply was terminated. (2) Rupees 1,400 to meet the anticipated expenditure in the current year for raising the banks of the low level channel.

Thus the net additional appropriation required is Rs. 53,000 and it is proposed to move a demand for supplementary grant for this amount under Grant VII—Irrigation—Cauvery-Mettur Project.

APPENDIX XI-C.

[Vide item VIII (3) at page 82 supra.]

Explanatory note.

CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL BODIES EQUAL TO FORFEITED DEPOSITS AND SALE PROCEEDS OF ELECTORAL ROLLS IN CONNEXION WITH ELECTIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS.

Grant (1)	Head of account. (2)	Item of expenditure. (3)	Amount of supple- mentary grant required in 1934-35. (4) RS.
XI—Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred.	22. u. General Administration—Transferred—Civil Secretariats—D—Elections to local boards and municipalities.	(1) Contributions to local bodies equal to election deposits forfeited to Government. (2) Contributions to local bodies equal to sale proceeds of electoral rolls credited to Government.	24,300

Explanatory note.

Under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by Acts X and XI of 1930, the work connected with the preparation of the electoral rolls of, and the

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conduct of elections to municipal councils and local boards is attended to by a staff under the control of the Government and the entire cost of the work is met by the Government in the first instance and recovered from local bodies subsequently. The rules for the conduct of elections of members of local bodies till recently required that candidates standing for election should make a deposit which in certain circumstances would be forfeited to Government. As the entire 'election expenses' are borne by local bodies ultimately, it was considered necessary last year to make a grant to the local bodies equal to the deposits forfeited in their areas and a supplementary grant was accordingly obtained. The grant was not, however, fully drawn by local bodies last year with the result that a sum of Rs. 3,450 has to be paid this year. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 9,050 not covered by the supplementary grant obtained last year has also since become payable. On the whole, a contribution of Rs. 12,500 has to be paid to local bodies in the current year. The rules for the election of members have since been amended and in future the deposits forfeited by candidates at elections will be directly credited to local funds without passing through the Government accounts.

2. The sale of copies of electoral rolls of local bodies fetched Rs. 14,833 in 1932-33 and Rs. 1,413 in 1933-34. In both years, the sale proceeds were credited to the Government. It is proposed to give grants to local bodies equal to the sums realized from the sale of electoral rolls. In future this item of receipt also will not pass through the Government accounts. The sale proceeds will be directly credited to the local bodies concerned.

3. The total expenditure comes to Rs. 28,746 or Rs. 28,700 in round figures. Against this a saving of Rs. 4,400 is anticipated under other heads included in Grant XI. The balance required is Rs. 24,300. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for this amount.

APPENDIX XI-D.

[Vide item VIII (4) at page 86 supra.]

Explanatory note.

CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM ACROSS THE MUKURTI RIVER IN THE NILGIRIS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL STORAGE OF WATER FOR THE PYKARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Grant. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Item of expenditure. (3)	Amount of supple- mentary grant required in 1934-35. (4) RS.
XVI. Electricity—Reserved ..	58. a. Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes—Pykara Hydro-Electric scheme.	Construction of a dam across the Mukurti river— 1. Works. 2. Establishment and General charges. 3. Tools and plant.	100

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Explanatory note:

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Project as at present designed provides for a minimum continuous output of 5,900 K.W. and a maximum possible demand of 15,000 K.W. It was assumed that after the tenth year of operation additional water storage would be necessary and other line extensions would have to be constructed in order to utilize the ultimate capacity of the machinery installed. The demand for power is however much greater than anticipated and is increasing as the following load forecast will show:—

	Actuals, first year, 1933-34.	Estimate.		Fourth year, 1936-37.	Tenth year according to origina estimate in the project report.
		Second year, 1934-35.	Third year, 1935-36.		
	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.
Maximum demand per year ..	3,100	7,000	9,000	11,000	
	3,290	4,900	6,820	7,430	11,260
Average load ..	1,245	3,200	4,464	6,225	
	Units.	Units.	Units.	Units.	Units.
Units generated ..	10,908,920	28,000,000	40,000,000	54,500,000	
	6,879,000	10,090,000	14,510,000	17,440,000	37,030,000

(The figures in italics indicate the estimates as anticipated at the time the Pykara Scheme was prepared. The demand estimated for the tenth year will be reached in the fourth year of operation.)

2. A statement showing the financial forecast as estimated in the Pykara Project report and the forecast as now estimated with reference to the present load conditions in the Coimbatore district is given in Annexure A to this note. A note by the Chief Engineer on the load situation in the Pykara Hydro-Electric area is appended as Annexure B. The situation may be considered as sufficiently compelling to call for immediate action. It has been created not only by the unanticipated, but healthy, demand for power in the Pykara area, but also by the extra load coming on in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts, which was not taken into account in the Pykara report. Although it is proposed eventually to relieve the Pykara system of the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts load by transferring it to the Mettur Hydro-Electric Project after it is executed, the extension to Madura would have been completed by then and additional power will be required in the latter area.

3. The generating capacity of the Pykara plant may be increased in two stages, viz.:—

- increasing the water storage capacity; and
- raising the voltage and installing additional plant at Pykara.

The consumption of water is already nearing the limit laid down in the Pykara Project report for a ten-year period as shown in paragraph 1 above and the necessity for proceeding with the first stage, viz., provision of additional water storage, has now arisen. The question of additions to the generating plant at Pykara which is estimated at Rs. 36.25 lakhs can be postponed for some years and decided later on after the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme comes into operation.

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4. The Chief Engineer for Electricity has therefore submitted proposals for a storage reservoir by constructing a dam across the Mukurti river at a site 10 miles west of Ootacamund as the crow flies and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the 14th mile stone on the Ootacamund-Gudalur road. The altitude of the river bed at the site of the dam is 6,795 feet above mean sea level and the natural configuration of the country offers an excellent site for a storage reservoir. The dam as designed will be 90 feet high above the level of the river bed, and the reservoir will have an effective capacity of 1,600 million cubic feet, i.e., it will give a continuous flow of 185 cusecs for 100 days.

5. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 21,25,000 as shown in the abstract in Annexure C. The first stage of the construction programme is to store 500 million cubic feet of water. This work will be completed in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at a cost of about Rs. 16,00,000. The water will be drawn from the reservoir by means of gates on the left bank. Further work on the dam to provide for full capacity will be temporarily suspended if necessary till the demand for power justifies the completion of the dam at an additional cost of Rs. 5.25 lakhs.

6. As soon as the Mukurti reservoir is completed, the minimum continuous generation possible with the existing equipment at Pykara will be increased by at least 12,500,000 units annually representing a gross revenue of about Rs. 4,00,000. The operation and maintenance expenses on the dam will be negligible and with interest at 5 per cent the total charges should be less than Rs. 1,25,000 leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2.75 lakhs. Taking the scheme by itself, it is highly remunerative.

7. The Chief Engineer states that foundations should be prepared during the coming low-water season (January to April) as otherwise the construction of the dam will be delayed for a year resulting in the power supply being jeopardized.

8. A sum of Rs. 60,000 is required for expenditure in the current year. It is proposed to provide this sum by reappropriation and to move a demand for a supplementary grant of a token sum of Rs. 100 under grant "XVI—Electricity—Reserved."

ANNEXURE A.

I.—Financial forecast as in the Pykara Project Report.

Year of operation.	1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction period	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First year, 1933-34	1,26,39,900	4,55,040	7,72,050	2,62,000	..	2,62,000	2,62,000	2,38,160	76,160	0.6	9,35,890	11,10,020
Second year, 1934-35	1,30,94,940	58,840	7,87,460	2,68,000	..	2,68,000	2,68,000	4,69,360	2,11,360	1.53	5,86,100	18,05,910
Third year, 1935-36	1,31,53,780	3,55,040	7,99,880	2,78,000	..	2,78,000	2,78,000	6,63,980	3,85,980	2.93	4,03,240	23,02,010
Fourth year, 1936-37	1,35,08,820	75,000	8,12,780	2,94,000	..	2,94,000	2,94,000	7,93,270	5,15,270	3.91	1,84,610	27,95,250
Fifth year, 1937-38	1,35,83,820	..	8,15,030	2,94,000	1,50,850	4,44,850	10,37,200	9,20,340	6,26,340	4.63	1,86,440	30,79,860
Sixth year, 1938-39	1,35,83,820	..	8,15,030	2,94,000	1,50,850	4,44,850	10,37,200	9,20,340	5,92,350	4.39	1,22,680	32,06,300
Seventh year, 1939-40	1,35,83,820	..	8,15,030	2,94,000	1,50,850	4,44,850	10,37,200	9,20,340	7,24,260	5.33	90,770	34,88,980
Eighth year, 1940-41	1,35,83,820	..	8,15,030	3,08,000	1,50,850	4,58,850	11,69,110	11,69,110	8,74,760	6.44	59,720	35,20,080
Ninth year, 1941-42	1,35,83,820	..	8,15,030	3,08,000	1,51,040	4,59,040	11,69,110	13,33,600	8,74,760	7.54	2,08,310	38,11,720
Tenth year, 1942-43	1,36,22,550	..	8,17,350	3,08,000	1,51,040	4,59,040	11,69,110	14,84,140	10,24,500	8.41	3,28,770	41,82,990

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Tenth year—	Rs.
Direct capital outlay	1,36,22,550
Indirect charges	75,000
Arrears of simple interest	29,82,950
Net revenue	1,08,80,500
Return on sum at charge	11,46,120
Sum at charge	6.87 per cent.

* Accumulated simple interest at 6 per cent on the capital outlay during the initial construction period

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II.—Financial forecast of Pykara Scheme as now estimated with reference to the present load situation.

(Excluding the revenue from Trichinopoly and Negapatam) and allowing only for the existing water storage at Pykara.

Construction period	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First year, 1933-34	1,16,95,038	5,70,079	5,99,000	2,40,000	..	2,40,000	2,40,000	3,32,000	1,42,000	..	4,57,000	11,38,382
Second year, 1934-35	1,19,95,038	7,91,940	6,32,550	3,20,000	..	3,20,000	3,20,000	8,55,000	5,35,000	4.36	97,550	15,95,382
Third year, 1935-36	1,20,57,017	3,50,000	6,61,600	3,35,000	..	3,35,000	3,35,000	11,25,000	7,90,000	6.06	1,28,400	16,92,932
Fourth year, 1936-37	1,34,07,017	2,50,000	6,73,600	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	3,50,000	13,50,000	10,00,000	7.45	3,23,400	15,04,532
Fifth year, 1937-38	1,36,57,017	2,50,000	6,89,100	3,60,000	..	3,60,000	3,60,000	16,00,000	12,40,000	9.12	5,50,900	12,41,132
	43,97,232											6,90,232

Sum at charge at the end of fifth year of operation—

Direct capital outlay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accumulated interest deficit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Position at the end of the sixth year of operation—

Sixth year, 1938-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7,29,862	3,75,000	1,96,420	5,71,420	16,00,000	10,28,580	7	+	2,98,718	—	3,91,514	—

* At 6 per cent interest. † At 5 per cent interest.

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ANNEXURE B.

The load situation of the Pykara Hydro-Electric System is so promising as to be almost alarming unless immediate steps are taken to deal with it.

2. Having in mind that it will take from two to three years from the time of submitting a scheme to Government to the date when the works reach the operation stage, sanction must be accorded in the near future for the expenditure necessary to meet the load situation three years hence or in 1937.

3. The policy of the department has been extremely cautious and careful in the past as Government and the Legislative Council were somewhat nervous at one time about embarking upon large hydro-electric enterprises and considerable criticism was launched from time to time—particularly in the Press—against the Pykara Scheme; it was therefore considered of the highest importance that satisfactory results should be shown as early as possible.

4. This policy has resulted in an estimated net return of 6.25 per cent on the total investment (excluding Mukurti, the Trichinopoly and Negapatam extensions) including arrears of interest in 1937—four years after commencement. If depreciation contributions are commenced in that year the return is over 5 per cent.

5. It would, however, be fatal to electrical development in the Presidency to merely collect interest on the original investment and make no provision for future business.

6. The load situation may be set out as follows:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Maximum demand	3,150	7,000	9,000	11,000
Generation	10,908,920	28,000,000	40,000,000	54,500,000
Corresponding average load ..	1,245	3,200	4,650	6,220

7. The maximum water-supply at Pykara is sufficient for an average load of 5,900 K.W. while the machinery can take a maximum demand of around 15,000 K.W. at 90 per cent power factor.

8. It is thus obvious that steps must be immediately taken to increase the water-supply as there may be a shortage in 1936.

9. It may be stated that the department always expected that the propaganda and publicity methods carried on for the past few years and the commercial activities undertaken would result in load and revenue figures better than those estimated, but such favourable results were not anticipated. Load prospects are such that it is very difficult to anticipate the nature of such additions or where they will be located. New mills and industrial establishments are being talked of all over the Coimbatore district, while several of those already existing are planning extensions. Recently, a tentative and unexpected enquiry for 1,750 K.W. (2,250 horse-power) for the Rodier Mills at Pondicherry was made. This service could have been given had the Mettur Generating Plant been in operation; as it is, efforts are being made to get the management to wait for two years.

10. It is obvious that provision must be made to cope with this healthy development.

11. All the industries utilizing electricity are operating on a sound basis. Capital costs and operating expenses are low, and there is still a plentiful supply of cheap and efficient labour. Sufficient raw material is available while the output can be easily absorbed in the local markets. Considered opinion states that, as far as textile manufactures go, saturation point has by no means been approached, while almost any other industry must thrive, if properly managed, as the Presidency is notorious for its small number of factories. Economic nationalism may tend to speed up and ensure further development but production costs are now so low that the local products should successfully compete with the foreign article with little or no artificial aid.

12. The margin of generating capacity is far too small at present to take care of future prospects. It is necessary to think now in thousands of horse-power instead of hundreds.

13. The situation calls not only for immediate action but for a bolder and more liberal policy in future, if advantage is to be taken of the increasing industrial activity in the south and, above all, if new industries are to be prevented from locating in adjoining Indian States who are doing much at present to attract them.

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ANNEXURE C.

Estimate for constructing Mukurti reservoir of capacity of 1,600 million cubic feet.				Amount.
Accounts number.	Description of work.			RS.
40	Mukurti Reservoir dam	..	..	14,65,000
200	Permanent roads and bridges	..	..	74,000
	Sub-total	..	..	15,39,000
Clearing Accounts.				
010	Establishment, Miscellaneous, General and Headquarters charges	..	..	1,75,000
020		..	..	2,17,000
030	Engineering and construction equipment	..	..	1,94,000
040	Temporary camp	..	..	
	Grand total	..	..	21,25,000
	or say Rs. 21.25 lakhs.			

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item 1 of IX—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 115 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

[G.O. No. 4237, L. & M., dated 24th September 1934.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to include with effect from the 1st October 1934, the undermentioned villages (of the Mettur taluk) in the local fund district of Salem for the reason that they form part of the revenue district of Salem:—

Kaveripuram.	Palamalai.	Gendanahalli.
A. Dinnapatti.	Konandiyur.	Badraballi.
Alamarathupatti.	Gonur.	D. Cholappadi.
Singaripatti.	Veerakkalpudur.	A. Ramagoundahalli.
Kolathur.	Pottaneri-Nallagoun-	Mancharahalli.
Mulakkadu.	danpatti.	Nagamarai.
Samballi.	Kolnaikampatti.	Inam Jarimankurichi.
Navapatti.		

R. SUBBAYYA,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item 2 of IX—Papers laid on the Table of the House at page 115 supra.]

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th September 1934.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
PERMANENT.			
RS.			
Local Self-Government Department—Medical Superintendent and Lecturer in Radiology in the Barnard Institute of Radiology.	500—75/2—800.	From 17th September 1934.	The post is created in lieu of the post of Senior Assistant Surgeon in the Institute.

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Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
TEMPORARY.			
<i>Extension of previous sanction.</i>			
Public (Special) Department— Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Department.	Pay in the senior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem plus special pay of Rs. 200.	Up to 31st December 1934.	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Appu Nayar Avargal continues to hold the post.
Local Self-Government Department— Special officer to implement the scheme for the abolition of the taluk boards.	1,000	From 1st to 15th September 1934.	The post was first sanctioned for six months from 1st March 1934 and the period was extended up to 15th September 1934.
Law (General) Department— Additional Sub-Judge, Tenali.	650	One year from 1st August 1934.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.	650	Six months from 1st October 1934.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Bezwada.	650	Nine months from 21st September 1934.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	One year from 1st October 1934.	
Public Works Department— Executive Engineer, Kattalai special division.	625—1,375	Till 31st March 1935.	For the charge of the Kattalai Special division.
<i>Posts newly created.</i>			
Public (Special) Department— District and Sessions Judge, second grade.	Rs. 2,150 per mensem up to 28th August 1934 and Rs. 2,200 per mensem thereafter.	10th July to 31st August 1934.	Khan Bahadur Mir Zynuddin Sahib Bahadur was placed on special duty as nominated member of the Legislative Assembly.
Collector	Rs. 2,500 plus overseas pay £30.	2nd August to 15th September 1934.	Mr. F. W. Stewart, C.I.E., I.C.S., was placed on special duty as nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly.
Officer on special duty in Law (Education) Department.	Pay in the regular line of Indian Civil Service and special pay at Rs. 250 per mensem.	17th to 30th August 1934.	Mr. J. F. Hall, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., was appointed to the special duty.
Local Self-Government Department— Joint Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.	Pay and special pay admissible to Junior Secretaries to Government.	One year from 24th September 1934.	The post of Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, has been held in abeyance during this period.
Special Engineer for Road Development.	Pay in the grade of Superintending Engineer on the scale of Rs. 1,750—10—2,150, overseas pay £13-6-8.	Six months from 20th August 1934.	

S. A. VENKATARAMAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

21st January 1935]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item 3 of IX—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 116 supra.]

G.O. No. 650, Finance, dated 27th October 1934.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 237, Finance, dated 3rd May 1934.

ABSTRACT.—Committees—Public Accounts and Finance—Constitution of—1934-35.

Order—No. 650, Finance, dated 27th October 1934.

Sri Raja Velugoti Sarvagna Kumara Krishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu, M.L.C., and Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., have been elected as Members of the Standing Finance Committee by the non-official Members of the Legislative Council in the vacancies caused by the acceptance by the Hon'ble M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam Avargal, of office as Member of the Executive Council and the death of M.R.Ry. G. Lakshmana Reddi Garu, M.L.C.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. A. VENKATARAMAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To Sri Raja Velugoti Sarvagna Kumara Krishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu, M.L.C.
 „ Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
 „ the Accountant-General.
 „ all Secretaries to Government..
 „ all Departments of the Secretariat.
 „ the Members of the Finance Committee.
 „ the Secretary, Legislative Council (for communication to Members of the Legislative Council).

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item 4 of IX—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 116 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, October 24, 1934

(G.O. Ms. No. 2306 W.).

No. 590.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Madras Government Roads Traffic Control Act, 1931 (Madras Act V of 1931), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the rules issued for the use of, and regulation of traffic on, the Nilambur-Kalikavu-Karuvarakundu road, published with Public Works and Labour Department Notification No. 668, dated the 3rd October 1931, at page 1343 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 13th October 1931.

AMENDMENTS.

I. In rule IV of the said rules—

(i) for clauses (a), (b) and (c), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) Carry any load of timber or other material weighing over 2 candelies in all on a vehicle fitted with tyres of less than 3 inches in width; or

[21st January 1935]

(b) Carry or drag any load of timber or other material more than 20 feet in length—

(i) except in a motor lorry or under slung on two carts, that is, on four wheels, or

(ii) without providing a red light at the extreme rear end of the load during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or

(c) load any timber or other material on, or unload any timber or other material from, any vehicle on the highway of the road between the side drains; or;

(ii) in clause (f), the word “or” occurring at the end shall be omitted; and

(iii) clause (g) shall be omitted.

II. Rule V of the said rules shall be omitted and rules VI to X shall be renumbered as rules V to IX, respectively.

III. In clause (c) of rule VI of the said rules as renumbered, the words and figure “under rule V” shall be omitted.

IV. In rule VIII of the said rules as renumbered, for the words and figures “any of the above rules III, IV, VI, VII and VIII” the words and figures “rules III, IV, V, VI or VII” shall be substituted.

N. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item 5 of IX—Papers laid on the Table of the House at page 116 supra.]

Extract from G.O. No. 2456 W., dated 12th November 1934.

* * * *

2. His Excellency the Governor authorizes under proviso (b) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act the expenditure of not more than Rs. 3,000 (three thousand rupees) in the current year on the construction of the foundations of the bridge across the Kalikavu thodu on the Kalikavu-Wandur road, under the head “41. b. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Communications.”

* * * *

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide item 7 of IX—Papers laid on the Table of the House at page 116 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 15, 1934

(G.O. No. 5411, L. & M.).

No. 1618.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to include the Kannamuchi village in the local fund district of Salem for the reason that it forms part of the revenue district of Salem.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

21st January 1935]

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item 8 of IX—Papers laid on the Table of the House at page 116 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 14, 1934

(G.O. No. 5401, L. & M.).

Whereas the Governor acting with Ministers is of opinion that the existing local fund district of Tanjore has after the abolition of the taluk boards become too unwieldy to be administered by a single district board, it is hereby notified under sub-section (2) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, that with effect from the 17th December 1934 the areas specified below shall be districts for the purposes of the Act with the names shown against the areas:—

Tanjore taluk	..	..	..	..	..	} West Tanjore district.
Kumbakonam taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Papanasam taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattukkottai taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Arantangi taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Mannargudi taluk	..	..	..	..	..	} East Tanjore district.
Mayavaram taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Shiyali taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Nannilam taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Negapatam taluk	..	..	..	..	..	
Tiruturaipundi taluk	..	..	..	..	..	

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 22nd January 1935.

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

P R E S E N T :

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. the.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.	Metherell, Mr. J. K.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Millar, Mr. W. H.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	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.
Boulton, I.C.S., Mr. D. H.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Champion, Mr. H.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Duraishwami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Raja of Kallikote, The.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Khalif-ullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Krishnayya Choudary, Mr. P. V.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.

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PRESENT :—cont.

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Ratnavelu Tevar, Mr. P.	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.	Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.	Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Simbachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.	Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Soundara Pandiyan, Mr. W. P. A.	Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.	
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Ban on the employment of untrained teachers in the Elementary schools.

* 397 Q.—MR. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that non-trained teachers are not allowed to be entertained in the elementary schools; and

(b) whether it is a fact that service in schools is a qualification for selection for training?

A.—(a) No. The employment of untrained teachers for temporary periods is permissible under certain conditions.

(b) Yes; in respect of 50 per cent of the candidates selected for admission. The Director of Public Instruction has the power to exempt members of the depressed classes, Muhammadans and women from the operation of this rule.

MR. G. R. PREMAYYA:—“With reference to the answer given to clause (a) that ‘the employment of untrained teachers for temporary periods is permissible under certain conditions,’ may I know what those certain conditions are?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“One of them is that if trained teachers are not available, the employment of untrained teachers is permissible.”

DIWAN BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know why the management of aided schools alone be permitted to employ untrained teachers and why such a concession is not granted in the case of schools maintained by local bodies?”

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THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“With regard to local bodies, Government can frame rules with regard to the working of the schools maintained by them. But in the case of private management schools they get larger grants for trained teachers and are thereby encouraged to employ trained teachers only.”

DIWAN BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to see that at least 5 per cent of untrained teachers are employed in schools so as to give them the necessary qualifications for getting them admission into training schools?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I am afraid that will be acting against the policy of the Government.”

MR. V. T. ARASU:—“With reference to the answer given to clause (b) ‘Yes; in respect of 50 per cent of the candidates selected for admission,’ may I ask whether it is a fact that not only 50 per cent, but almost all those who apply for admission as teachers into training schools are asked to possess some teaching experience in some school?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“The rules prescribe that for a certain period the teachers who seek admission into training schools should have been employed in some schools. That is probably what my hon. Friend refers.”

RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“May I ask whether it is not a fact that Government has made rules not to give proportionate grants to aided schools that entertain untrained teachers?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“The District Educational Council distributes the grants.”

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“May I know why the Government is insisting upon those who get admission into training schools to give an agreement that they would serve for a period of two years after the training is over?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“So as to see that the training they get may be of benefit to the people.”

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. P. PATRO:—“Sir, this is a vicious circle. One cannot be appointed as a teacher unless he is trained. Unless he has got training he cannot get appointment as a teacher. Does the Government realize this position?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“Yes, the Government do realize that position and that is why they have provided that teachers without previous experience may also be admitted into training schools.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that the policy of the Government is the spread of elementary education in the Province, would it not be beneficial to train as many teachers as possible so that even if they are not absorbed in schools, they may start schools themselves thus conducing to the development of education in this Province?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot see the connexion between the two. At present we are getting a large number of candidates with previous training for admission into schools. There are very few seats vacant in the training schools."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that candidates belonging to the depressed classes and Muhammadan communities find it difficult to get exemption; will not the Hon. Minister ask the Director of Public Instruction to exempt those candidates as a general rule?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No case has been brought to my notice where any deserving candidate has been refused exemption by the Director of Public Instruction."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"It is not a case of refusing exemption. The candidates have to apply to the Director of Public Instruction and it takes a long time before they get any reply from him?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Government are not aware of any such difficulty."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to issue orders in view of the difficulties that the candidates experience in getting exemption, to grant general exemption?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I can only say that the question will be examined, but I cannot give a promise."

Admission of women candidates into the Higher Elementary Training class in the South Kanara district.

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

(a) the number of women candidates of Brahman, Non-Brahman and Christian communities who applied this year for admission to the Higher Elementary Training course in South Kanara (the number belonging to each community to be shown separately);

(b) the number selected for training from each of the three above-mentioned communities; and

(c) the person who makes the selection and the basis on which the selection is made?

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A.—(a) & (b):

Community.	Number of applications.	Number of admissions.
Brahmans	2	1
Non-Brahmans	11	9
Christians	78	50

(c) The Inspectress of Schools, VI Circle, in consultation with the Headmistresses and the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, where necessary. The selection was made from candidates possessing the required educational qualifications with reference to the marks obtained at an examination held prior to the selection, preference being given to those with longer teaching experience.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether in making selection only the educational qualification and the period of teaching experience are taken into consideration or whether the fact that a candidate belongs to a particular community is also being considered?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Consistently with other considerations, communal consideration is also taken into account."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether it would not be convenient for the Hon. Minister to issue an order, in view of the fact that very few Brahmans and non-Brahmans have applied, and see that all those who are qualified to be admitted are admitted?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Very few have been refused admission."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"In view of the fact that the applicants themselves are very few, will not the Hon. Minister be pleased to issue orders to see that all of them are admitted and why some of them alone should be refused admission?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The few people who have been refused admission are apparently not qualified."

Educational grants paid to District Educational Councils during the quinquennium commencing 1929-30.

* 399 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what the amount of teaching, building and furniture grants paid to each district educational council is in each year for the last five years from 1929-30;

(b) on what principles such apportionments of grants have been made;

(c) what the budgeted amounts are under each item in each district educational council for the last five years from 1929-30; and

[22nd January 1935]

(d) whether such budgets have been approved by the Government with or without modifications; if with modifications, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (a), (c) and (d) of question No. 181 answered on October 22nd, 1934.

(c) & (d) The budgets of district educational councils are approved with suitable modifications and with a caution that the amounts entered under grants-in-aid should be considered provisional. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by collecting and printing the budgets of all the 26 district educational councils for the six years in question.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government are satisfied with regard to each district educational council that the principles laid down for the appointment of grants are adhered to by them?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is a matter for the district educational councils and Government do not ordinarily interfere with them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether Government are satisfied themselves with the apportionment of grants?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Government have no reason to think that this is otherwise."

Disparity in the amount of teaching grants sanctioned to Malabar and Anantapur respectively in the year 1933-34.

* 400 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state why the amount of teaching grants allotted to Malabar in 1933-34 is so high as Rs. 9.65 lakhs roughly whereas the sum granted to Anantapur is only Rs. 46,000?

A.—The difference is due to the fact that the number of schools and teachers, and among the latter, the number with higher qualifications, is very much greater in Malabar than in Anantapur.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"It is stated that in Malabar there is a large number of aided schools and teachers and that is why they are given a large grant. May I ask the Hon. Minister to give greater impetus to starting aided schools in preference to board schools and thus encourage private enterprise?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The policy of the Government has been to encourage aided education and they have been carrying it on as far as financial conditions permit."

[22nd January 1935]

Closure of schools by the District Educational Councils consequent on the adoption of the Champion Scheme.

* 401 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many district educational councils have accepted the Champion Scheme;

(b) as a result of it, how many schools have been recommended for closure; and

(c) of the schools recommended to be closed how many are under the management of district boards (mission and non-mission)?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) District Educational Councils were not consulted as to whether the general principles of the Champion scheme might be accepted. They were asked to express their views on individual schemes relating to the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools in particular areas, and they have done so in some cases.

The schemes have been prepared by the officers of the Education department in each district and in these schemes certain schools have been recommended for closure. All the schemes have not yet been examined; so it is not possible to give any figures at present which will be of any value.

Mr. G. PREMAYYA:—"With reference to the answer given to this question 'The schemes have been prepared by the officers of the Education department in each district and in these schemes certain schools have been recommended for closure. All the schemes have not yet been examined.' May I know when they are going to finish their examination?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As early as possible."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the schemes for the consolidation and concentration in rural areas have been abandoned by the Government?"

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

Mr. G. SRIRAMULU:—"Are there any rules framed by the Government as to the classification of elementary schools into central and feeder schools or are they left to the discretion of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government Order gives the details."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"In view of the fact that there is a fall in the number of school-going pupils in municipal areas also, and it has fallen far below in rural areas, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider whether the Champion scheme is to be put in force?"

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The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The number of students may have fallen in the lower standards but in the higher standards it has increased."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the Champion scheme has been accepted for municipal areas?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not a question of accepting the scheme or not. The scheme was accepted in 1930. Now proposals are being received for implementing the scheme, and these are under examination."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the proposals for concentration and consolidation of schools in rural areas have been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction to the Government and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They have been sent to the Director of Public Instruction but not submitted to Government."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether the Champion scheme will be worked to the detriment of the minority community?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Government never contemplate doing anything to the detriment of the minority community."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I ask whether Government have given any additional staff to the Director of Public Instruction for concentrating and consolidating the scheme in rural areas?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They gave additional staff for examining the municipal areas. They are under examination and after that work is finished, examination of rural areas will be undertaken."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether Government have issued orders to the Director of Public Instruction not to proceed with the work of consolidation and concentration in rural areas?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They have not passed any such orders. We gave him additional staff to start with for the examination of Municipal areas. As soon as that examination is finished, orders will be passed and the examination of other areas will be undertaken."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued to all departmental officers in the district that they should as far as possible induce local bodies to see that they send up schemes accepting consolidation and concentration of the Champion scheme?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, as I said in 1930 orders were issued to local bodies to frame schemes in pursuance of the Champion Report. Beyond that no other instructions have been issued."

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Proposals from district boards and municipalities for the amalgamation of schools.

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

(a) whether the Government have invited proposals from district boards and municipalities regarding amalgamation of schools;

(b) how many district boards and municipalities have so far sent up proposals;

(c) whether the Government have scrutinized the proposals and when the scheme would be given effect to; and

(d) whether the financial aspect of the question has been dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction?

A.—(a) In 1930 all local bodies maintaining elementary schools were asked to prepare in the light of the suggestions made in the Champion Report schemes for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools in their areas and submit them to the Director of Public Instruction.

More recently all local bodies have been invited to offer their remarks on the consolidation and concentration schemes prepared this year by the officers of the Education department.

(b) During the last four years a few schemes dealing with restricted areas have been put into effect by local bodies. Under the orders of 1930 these schemes had not to be sent up to Government.

(c) At the present moment schemes for all municipal areas are under consideration by the Government; they will be given effect to as final orders are passed on each scheme.

(d) Yes.

Excise

Representation of Muslims in the cadre of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Excise department.

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

(a) what the total number of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors in the Excise department is to-day and how many of them are Muslims as on the date of this question;

(b) whether the Government Order on communal representation has been applied to recruitment and promotions in this department and, if so, since when and in what directions;

(c) what the practical result of the working of this communal Government Order is so far as the strength of the Muslim community in this service is concerned; and

(d) whether the Government proposed to take steps to equalize the proportions of the various communities in this service, and, if so, what the steps are?

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4.—(a) The following statement gives the required particulars:—

	Inspectors.		Assistant Inspectors.	
	Total number.	Number of Muslims.	Total number.	Number of Muslims.
Permanent	60	6 (10 per cent)	33	7 (21 per cent)
Temporary and officiating	16	2 (12 ..)	33	1 (3 ..)

(b) The communal rule by which 2 out of 12 appointments go to the Muhammadan community is applied for admission to the Madras Excise Subordinate Service in the class of Laboratory Assistants and Sub-Inspectors. This rule is applied to persons selected for admission to the class of Assistant Inspectors only when they are not already in Government service or when they are already in Government service but do not belong to the Excise Subordinate Service. This rule is not applied to promotions within the department from the post of Sub-Inspector to the post of Assistant Inspector. The communal rule has been in force since 29th October 1929, i.e., the date of issue of the Madras Excise Subordinate Service Rules. As regards Inspectors the rule of communal rotation was first introduced by Executive order in September 1928 and was embodied in the Statutory Rules on 23rd October 1929. The Madras Excise Service Rules were revised in G.O. No. 577, Public (Services), dated 31st August 1934. Under these rules one out of every four substantive vacancies is filled by direct recruitment and the remaining vacancies by promotion from the subordinate service and the provisions of General Rule 7 (b) applies to the service.

(c) The percentage of Muslims on the introduction of the communal rule for recruitment was as follows:—

	Inspectors. PER CENT.	Assistant Inspectors. PER CENT.	Sub-Inspectors. PER CENT.
Permanent	12	3	10.5
Temporary and officiating	Nil.	9	16

The communal rule has been observed in the selection of Assistant Inspectors for promotion to the posts of Inspectors. As there were not enough qualified Muslim Assistant Inspectors fit for promotion as Inspectors, the percentage fixed in the rule of communal representation could not be maintained. The percentage of temporary and officiating Inspectors has gone up from nil to 12 per cent. The percentage of Muslims among permanent Assistant Inspectors has risen to 21 per cent from 3 per cent. There has been a fall in temporary and officiating Assistant Inspectors from 9 per cent to 3 per cent; the reasons for this are that appointments have to be

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made by seniority and that three of those appointed had to be removed. As regards Sub-Inspectors, since the introduction of the communal rule the percentage of Muslims among permanent Sub-Inspectors has risen from 10.5 per cent to 12 per cent. There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of temporary and officiating Sub-Inspectors from 16 per cent to 14 per cent which is due to the fact that there are not sufficient Muslim clerks fit for promotion as Sub-Inspectors in the 50 per cent of the vacancies among Sub-Inspectors intended to be filled up by the promotion of clerks working in the Excise Department.

(d) The existing rules will in the long run remove inequalities in the representation of the different communities in the department.

Revenue realized by the sale of toddy shops during the quinquennium 1930-31 to 1934-35.

* 404 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what is the number of toddy shops sold in each year in each district and the amount realized thereby for the last five years 1934-35 inclusive?

A.—A statement* showing the number of toddy shops sold and the amounts for which they were sold in each district during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 is attached.

Industries

Closure of the Ceramic Experimental station.

* 405 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what the reasons were for closing the Ceramic Experimental station;

(b) whether the expert appointed by the Government completed the work entrusted to him and submitted his report;

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay his report on the table of this House; and

(d) whether the Government are considering any proposal to start an institution to train young men in the pottery industry?

A.—(a) For financial considerations, the services of the Ceramic Assistant and his staff were dispensed with.

(b) Yes.

(c) The report has been placed in the Council Library

(d) No.

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Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know the reason why the Government have abandoned the Ceramic scheme? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The Ceramic Assistant and his staff were appointed for making a ceramic survey of the whole Presidency and that survey has been finished and the report has been placed before the Government. The continuance of the Ceramic Expert has not been found possible on account of financial considerations."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I ask whether it is not a fact that they completed the survey of all the districts? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Almost all the districts."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" May I ask whether any action has been taken by the Government on that report? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" No action has yet been taken."

Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—" May I ask whether the Government will consider the advisability of reviving the post of Ceramic Expert if financial conditions permit? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I ask whether it is not possible to start such ceramic stations for improving the condition of the rural population? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" That question has not been examined."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Will the Government be pleased to place the report on the table of the House? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" It is placed in the Council library. However I shall consider the suggestion for placing the report on the table of the House."

Principle governing the award of scholarships to students admitted into the Government Textile Institute, Madras.

* 406 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what the number is of students admitted into the Government Textile Institute, Madras, in each year for the last five years; what the districtwar strength is and communitywar too;

(b) of these, how many have been given scholarships;

(c) on what basis or principle these scholarships are awarded and to whom they are awarded;

(d) how many pupils of weavers' community have applied for admission in each year for the last five years; and

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(e) how many of them have withdrawn from the institution for want of scholarship?

Year.	Number of students admitted.
A.—(a) 1930-31	53
1931-32	72
1932-33	69
1933-34	88
1934-35	70

The distribution by districts and by communities for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are given in the annexed statements.^a Information in respect of previous years is not available.

Year.	Number of students awarded scholarships.
(b) 1930-31	18
1931-32	26
1932-33	18
1933-34	24
1934-35	21

(c) The scholarships are awarded to candidates belonging to the weaver caste, backward classes and others likely to follow the trade.

Year.	Number of candidates from weavers' community who applied for admission.
(d) 1930-31	81
1931-32	73
1932-33	55
1933-34	57
1934-35	52

(e) None.

Sugar factories in the province.

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

(a) what the extent of cultivation is of groundnut, sugarcane and chillies in this Presidency for the last year and during the present year;

(b) how many tons of sugarcane were utilized by sugar factories;

(c) how many sugar factories were working in the Presidency as individual and joint stock concerns last year;

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(d) how many were registered during the year and what they are;

(e) whether those factories are being inspected by the Factory Inspectors; and

(f) how many tons of sugar can be produced in those factories in a year?

(a)

Name of crop.	Extent under cultivation	
	During the year ending 30th June 1934.	Up to 25th September 1934.
	ACS.	ACS.
Groundnut	3,779,365	1,937,300
Sugarcane	121,650	114,710
Chillies	295,335	Not available.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Five factories were working during the year 1933-34 and four new factories were registered.

(d) The Coimbatore Lakshmi Sugar Mills, Limited, was the only company registered during the period from 1st April to 31st October 1934.

(e) Factories coming under the operation of the Factories Act are inspected by the Inspectors of Factories.

(f) No information is available.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know how many sugar mills were started last year? "

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether any application has been received for aid under the State Aid to Industries Act with regard to the starting of any sugar factory? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Not as far as I am aware."

Agriculture

Output and export of rice from the Madras Presidency for the period 1932 to 30th September 1934.

* 408 Q.—Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to furnish figures showing the quantity of rice produced and exported from this Presidency during 1932, 1933 and 9 months of the current year?

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Rice produced.

Year.	Quantity.
	TONS.
A.—1932-33	5,378,814
1933-34	5,288,006

Figures for calendar years are not available.

Rice exported.

Year.	Quantity.
	TONS.
1932	60,995
1933	79,863
January to September 1934	57,511

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to give us a rough idea of the total quantity of rice consumed in this Presidency every year? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I should like to have notice of this question."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" There is a reduction in the quantity of rice produced in 1933-34 amounting to about a lakh of tons. Have the Government investigated into the causes of this reduction? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" No investigation has been made, I am afraid I cannot say why there has been a reduction."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Mr. Arasu."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" At least the Government notice that there is a reduction and . . . "

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Order, order. I have already invited the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that he should look at me before he actually puts his supplementary question."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I ask whether the rice produced in this Presidency is in excess of or smaller than the quantity that is necessary for internal consumption? "

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

Agricultural demonstration in Cumbum, Kurnool district.

* 409 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any demonstration plot under the Cumbum (Kurnool) tank has been acquired by the Government;

(b) how many days in the month is the representative of the Agricultural department expected to remain in Cumbum and what the various kinds of work which he generally undertakes to do are to help the ryot for agricultural purposes and how far he has succeeded; and

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(c) whether he has placed before the Government any definite proposals for the improvement of agriculture in that area and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) No. Nine demonstration plots were run in the area commanded by the Cumbum tank during the year.

(b) The Demonstrator at Giddalore visits Cumbum once or twice a month and halts for periods of two to four days on each occasion. A demonstration maistri is permanently stationed in Cumbum. The items of improvement which are being shown to the ryots include (i) introduction of superior paddy seed, (ii) reduction of the seed rate for sugarcane, (iii) conservation and storage of manure, (iv) green manuring, (v) control of insect and fungoid pests, and (vi) the use of iron ploughs.

About 50 per cent of the ayacut under the tank or about 4,000 acres is now sown with G.E.B. 24. Individual ryots have taken up improvements in sugarcane cultivation especially in the matter of reducing the seed rate. About fifteen ryots have taken up improvements in the storage and conservation of manure.

(c) No proposals have been placed before Government.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask whether the Government will ask the demonstrator to have his headquarters at Cumbum itself?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am afraid I cannot answer that question straightaway."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask whether it is not desirable that the demonstrator should have his headquarters at Cumbum so that his services may be available to the people of the locality?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am prepared to consider that question."

Registration

Inadequate representation of Muslims in the Upper Grade of Sub-Registrars.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muslim community is not represented in its due proportion in the upper grade of sub-registrars;

(b) if so, what the reasons are for this inadequate representation; and

(c) how the Government propose to remove this inequality in representation?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Short recruitment of Muhammadans to the service in past years.

(c) The short representation of Muhammadans in the first grade of Sub-Registrars will be remedied gradually by the application of the communal rotation rule in recruitment to the Registration Subordinate Service.

Appointment to the vacancies in the cadre of Upper Grade Sub-Registrars.

* 411 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of vacancies of upper grade sub-registrars together with the dates from which the places have been vacant respectively;

(b) whether those appointed to the above vacancies after the vacancies have occurred have the benefit of the difference in pay from the date of vacancy and, if not, why not; and

(c) when the last list of promotions to the upper grade was published and the dates of the first and last vacancies that were filled up in that list?

A.—(a) The number of vacancies in the upper grade of sub-registrars existing at present is sixteen. The dates on which the vacancies occurred are given in the list * annexed.

(b) The question of giving retrospective effect to promotions in the above vacancies and in the case of some others already filled up is under consideration.

(c) Promotions were made last on 31st October 1934. The date of the first vacancy was 29th September 1931 and the date of the last vacancy was 13th November 1933.

The delay in making the promotions was due—

(i) From the 29th September 1931 to 13th April 1933 to the embargo placed on the filling of vacant posts pending revision of scales of pay.

(ii) From 13th April 1933 onwards to the consideration of the principles upon which promotion should be made—seniority or merit or communal rotation. The Government eventually decided that the rule of communal rotation should be applied only to every alternate vacancy and the rule was amended to this effect in April 1933. The application of the amended rule in filling the vacancies also took time. Further delay has been caused by the fact that certain sub-registrars who had been superseded on previous occasions without specific orders withholding promotion on definite grounds could not be permanently superseded without a full enquiry under the statutory rules.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask the Hon. Minister how long the question of giving retrospective effect to promotions in these vacancies has been under consideration?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I cannot say offhand, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the consideration is nearing its close?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It is obvious from the answer given that the matter is still under consideration."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Since the answer was sent to the Council office, perhaps the matter might have been decided. It is stated in answer to clause (c) that 'the application of the amended rule in filling the vacancies also took time.' May I ask why the application should take time once the rule has been passed?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Because the statutory rules had to be amended."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask what statutory rules?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Rules governing promotions in and recruitment to the service."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Then it is stated:

'Further delay has been caused by the fact that certain sub-registrars who had been superseded on previous occasions without specific orders withholding promotion on definite grounds could not be permanently superseded without a full enquiry under the statutory rules.'

"May I ask whether both these questions could not have been taken into consideration simultaneously so that an early decision could have been arrived at, instead of taking them one after another?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"These questions were taken into consideration as soon as they could be taken up."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether this question was referred to the Madras Services Commission and whether they made any adverse comment on it?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"As far as I am aware I do not think the question was referred to the Commission and that any adverse comment was made."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether this question is not commented on in the report of the Commission?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am afraid I cannot say."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask how long it will take to decide this question of giving retrospective effect or not?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I hope it will be done soon."

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Veterinary Department

Opening of the B.Sc. (Veterinary) course in the Madras Veterinary College.

* 412 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the B.Sc. (Veterinary) degree courses will be started in the Madras Veterinary College; and

(b) whether it is proposed to limit the number of admissions to that course?

A.—(a) Proposals for the introduction of B.Sc. (Veterinary) Degree course in the Madras Veterinary College with effect from July 1935 are under the consideration of Government.

(b) The proposal is that the maximum number of students to be admitted to the Degree course in any one year should not exceed twenty.

Proposals to increase the strength of the Veterinary staff.

* 413 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is proposed to increase the number of District Veterinary Officers and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for purposes of propaganda, and, if so, by how many and at what probable annual cost?

A.—There is no proposal at present to increase the number of District Veterinary Officers or Veterinary Assistant Surgeons solely for purpose of propaganda. A proposal for the appointment of six additional touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons during 1935-36 is under consideration. These assistants will do propaganda work in addition to their other duties. The proposal involves an ultimate annual recurring cost of Rs. 10,200.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I ask whether there is any chance of one of these six touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons being put in charge of Anantapur district?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I commend this suggestion for the serious consideration of the Hon. Minister especially as I pointed out in my question answered yesterday that four taluks were suffering very much for want of proper veterinary help?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am prepared to consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

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Application of the communal rule in making recruitment to the Veterinary Department.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that when advertisements are made for posts to be filled by the Public Services Commission, the name of the communities from which the vacancies are to be filled is to be given;

(b) whether it is a fact that last year when the said Commission advertised for 30 vacancies in the Veterinary Department, they said that the vacancies were to be filled from communities other than Brahmans;

(c) whether it is a fact that this year when the said Commission advertised for filling up 7 vacancies in the said Veterinary Department, no such caste restriction was given;

(d) if so, what the number is of Brahman applications to the said posts and whether any Brahman candidate was selected from among them;

(e) whether the communal Government Order has application to the Veterinary Department; if the answer is in the affirmative, how many Brahman candidates should have been appointed to the 37 vacancies in the said department advertised for last year and this year;

(f) what the number is of Brahmans actually appointed;

(g) if the answer is in the negative, why no such appointment was made; and

(h) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Communities are specified in the advertisements when vacancies are to be filled by candidates of only some communities according to the communal rotation rule.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The number of qualified Brahman applicants was eleven and no Brahman was selected.

(e) The communal rotation rule is applied for recruitment to the posts of veterinary assistant surgeons. According to the communal rule none of the thirty-seven vacancies can be given to Brahmans.

(f) Two Brahmans selected in 1931 were appointed in 1933.

(g) & (h) The question does not arise.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ Sir, the answer to clause (e) says that ‘ according to the communal rule none of the 37 vacancies can be given to Brahmans.’ May I ask whether there is any other

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special Government Order apart from the one under which for every twelve appointments two must be given to Brahmans? ”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I shall give the following information, which I think, will satisfy the hon. Member. Since the issue of the statutory rules for the service in September 1929 up to 1934, 49 appointments of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were made, each community securing the following number of appointments:—

Non-Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	19
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	9
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	15
Scheduled classes	...	...	...	...	...	1

It will be seen from this that Brahmans were entitled to only 8 appointments out of 49 whereas they got as a matter of fact 15. So, when the commission advertised for candidates for 30 vacancies in 1933, they did not take into consideration the question of Brahman vacancies because of their over-representation. As a matter of fact although the commission advertised for 30 vacancies they selected only 22 men, because others were not suitable. In 1934 when further selection took place, the commission anticipated that candidates belonging to other communities might not be available in sufficient number, but actually it was found that there were a number of candidates suitable from these communities. So the non-Brahmans only were selected and not the Brahmans. In 1933 two vacancies should have been given to Brahmans. For these two vacancies, men who were found in the 1931 list prepared by the Services Commission were appointed.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I ask whether the Government could give cumulative effect in applying this communal Government Order? ”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Not cumulative effect. When the turn for the community comes, if candidates of that community are available they are appointed. If they are not available, the community next in order is given the chance. When the next chance occurs, the candidates of the community whose chance had been ignored beforehand are appointed.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I ask whether the Government can give retrospective effect? ”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Not retrospective effect, but we have to see that each community gets its due share of appointments.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ If Brahmans were not to be appointed in any of the seven vacancies advertised for in 1934, may I ask why they did not mention the caste restriction in the advertisement? ”

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"As I said before, it was felt in 1934 that candidates belonging to the other communities might not be available in sufficient number. But as a matter of fact, when the selection took place candidates belonging to other communities whose claims had to be considered were available in sufficient numbers."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I ask the Government whether they would be prepared to refund the application fees of these Brahman candidates who were not wanted?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I do not think the Government have ever returned the application fees."

Local Self-Government

Alleged disobedience of the orders of the Government on the part of the temporary President of the Panchayat Board, Jammalamadugu.

* 415 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the temporary President of Jammalamadugu Panchayat disobeyed the orders of the Government to hold the meeting for the election of the president of the panchayat within the time prescribed by the Government; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) Government have not prescribed any period within which the election of presidents of panchayats should be completed. The Inspector of Municipal Councils advised presidents of district boards to see that the elections were completed by the 15th November at the latest. The delay on the part of the temporary president of the Jammalamadugu Panchayat in the convening of a meeting for the election of a president was brought to notice and the Inspector was asked to issue instructions in the matter to the President, District Board, Cuddapah, immediately so as to put an end to the abuse of powers by the temporary president.

The Inspector of Municipal Councils reports that the temporary president convened a meeting for the election of a president on the 23rd November 1934 but that it was stopped by an order of injunction issued by the High Court.

Appointment of a clerk by the Pernambet Panchayat Board, North Arcot district.

* 416 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix the scales of pay for the staff employed in the panchayat boards (lately unions);

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(b) whether the Government are aware that there is no uniformity in the scales of pay that are now in force;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the panchayat boards (lately unions) are not strictly observing the Government Order preventing them from making appointments to the ministerial posts which have fallen vacant from 1st April 1934 and that they appoint their own nominees without taking in the thrown-out taluk board clerks;

(d) whether any such vacancy has been filled up by Pernambet Panchayat Board in North Arcot district by appointing a person other than a thrown-out taluk board clerk; and

(e) if so, what action the Government propose to take against the panchayat board?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government understand that there have been cases in which Presidents of Panchayat Boards have appointed outsiders in preference to ex-taluk board employees. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is being asked to make an enquiry and submit a report.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to instruct the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils to see that there is no infringement of this Government Order in future?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir. I will attend to this matter."

Alleged delay in the disbursement of grants to Panchayat Schools by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

* 417 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of panchayat schools in the North Arcot district;

(b) whether representations have been received by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils regarding the delay in disbursement of teaching grants to panchayat schools;

(c) what steps will be taken to remedy the delay, if any, in the disbursement of teaching grants;

(d) whether teaching grants have been sanctioned at the end of March 1934 and whether such grants lapsed without payment on account of the late receipt of orders sanctioning the grant by the Inspector of Local Boards;

(e) whether similar cases have also occurred in the disbursement of building grants to panchayat schools; and

(f) the number of panchayat schools for which teaching grant for 1933-34, in North Arcot district was sanctioned during the month of April to March in the form of a statement for each month?

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A.—(a) Five hundred and thirty-four.

(b) One was received from M.R.Ry. M. B. Rangaswami Reddiyar Avargal, M.L.C., on 6th November 1934. There were also occasional reminders regarding grants due in individual cases.

(c) There has been no avoidable delay in the Inspector's office.

(d) Yes. There was one case where the grant lapsed.

(e) Yes. There were two cases.

(f) A statement ^a is placed on the table.*Prohibition on the formation of additional Panchayats in the North Arcot district.*

* 418 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of panchayats in the North Arcot district on 1st April 1934;

(b) whether the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils has ordered to stop further constitution of panchayats in North Arcot district; and

(c) whether the order of the Inspector of Local Boards has since been cancelled?

A.—(a) Eight hundred and twenty-two excluding ex-unions which were 21 in number.

(b) Yes. Government understand that the order was to stop constitution of panchayats for a time in order to consolidate the advance already made.

(c) It is reported that the order was only of a temporary nature and that constitution of fresh panchayats is being ordered now.

Construction of a bridge across the Coleroon river.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from any members of the public or other bodies urging for the construction of a bridge over the Coleroon; and

(b) whether they propose to allot the necessary funds in the next budget for the construction of a bridge over the Coleroon to connect the tracts in South Arcot and Tanjore lying to the north and south of the Coleroon river?

A.—(a) On a representation received from the Tanjore District Board in December 1928, regarding the reconstruction of the bridge over the Coleroon at Anicaranchatram, the Government considered the proposal but had to drop it as it was

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 251 infra.

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not thought justifiable to embark upon such a costly scheme when the condition of the main existing communications was not in a satisfactory condition.

(b) No.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether any estimates were prepared for this bridge and, if so, what the cost was expected to be? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I believe, Sir, that rough estimates prepared showed that the cost would be about Rs. 10 lakhs."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister will reconsider the question of the construction of this bridge? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" If the District Board concerned brings this scheme up along with the various schemes which they have been asked to prepare in consultation with the Special Engineer, then the Government will certainly consider the matter."

Medical*Proposals, if any, for opening new subsidised rural dispensaries during 1934-35 and 1935-36.*

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

(a) how many new subsidised rural dispensaries are proposed to be opened during the current year and 1935-36; and

(b) in which of the places such dispensaries are to be started?

A.—(a) & (b) In view of the uncertain state of Provincial finances the Government have not been able to make any provision in 1933-34 or 1935-36 towards the payment of subsidies for new rural dispensaries.

Construction of new buildings for the Queen Alexandra Hospital for Women, Salem.

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

(a) at what stage the proposal for the construction of new buildings for the Queen Alexandra Hospital for women at Salem is;

(b) whether necessary grants have been allotted in the coming year's budget; and

(c) if not, when the work is likely to be commenced?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Surgeon-General resubmitted proposals for the construction of new buildings for the hospital, for consideration in connexion with the budget for 1935-36. In view of the uncertain state of provincial finances the Government have decided to defer the scheme. It is not possible to say at present when the work will be taken up for execution.

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Public Health*Advances paid to the Salem Municipality on account of the Drainage Scheme.*

* 422 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total amount of money that was advanced to the Salem Municipality for the Town Drainage System and when?

A.—The following amounts were sanctioned to the Salem Municipal Council up to the end of 1933–34 in respect of the scheme for the construction of intercepting sewers:—

(1) Rs. 93,500 under grants.

(2) Rs. 85,750 under loans.

For the construction of open drains it drew a grant of Rs. 192 in 1933–34.

Inland waterways*Levy of toll at Olavanna, Malabar district.*

* 423 Q.—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the toll at Olavanna levied on timber floated down the Kallai river was instituted;

(b) the rates at which tolls are levied on timber, bamboos, etc.;

(c) what has been the annual income from these tolls inclusive of 1933;

(d) to what fund is this levy credited;

(e) whether representations have been made by persons interested in timber trade to utilize this income to dredge the river so as to keep the river fit for free flotation of timber, etc.; and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government on these representations;

(f) whether the river has been dredged; if so, in what years and what the cost incurred is for this dredging and other allied operations; and

(g) whether the Government have examined the question of abolishing these tolls if sufficient income has been levied to keep the river free of silt for about 10 years to come?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 186 at the meeting held on the 22nd October 1934.

(d) The income is credited to the head “XIV. Navigation.”

(e), (f) & (g) No representations have been received but the income is spent entirely on annual silt clearance and repairs as shown in the figures appended to the answer to Legislative Council question No. 186.

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Irrigation*Alleged existence of leakages in the Mettur Dam.*

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that there are some leakages in the Mettur Dam which was recently opened by His Excellency the Governor; and

(b) if so, the reason or reasons for the defect in the Dam?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is apparently referring to the leakage this year in the portion of the dam which was left unbuilt last year in order that floods might pass through the gap while the rest of the dam was completed. The leakage is comparatively slight and is due to the fact that the gap was filled recently. The leakage is gradually diminishing and is expected to stop altogether in the coming year.

Estimates for the diversion of the Galaru to the Siddhapuram tank and the Sagalaru to the Cumbum tank in the Kurnool district.

* 425 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any estimates to divert Galaru to Siddhapuram tank in the Kurnool district have been prepared;

(b) when the Government will take up the work;

(c) whether any estimates had been prepared to divert Sagileru into Cumbum tank from Giddalur; and

(d) why was the project given up?

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

(c) & (d) The proposal was considered in 1916 but dropped as it was found to interfere with the supply to the upper Sagileru system.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I know whether the Government are aware that the Siddhapuram tank does not receive any supply at all?”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“I will enquire into the matter.”

Increased water-rate in the Cauvery-irrigated area of the Salem district.

* 426 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been issued for increasing the water-rate in the Cauvery-irrigated area of Salem district;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the order will be placed on the table;

(c) what the old rate was and what the new increased rate is;

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- (d) what the principles underlying the increase are; and
 (e) whether such a proposal has been widely published in the villages affected; if so, in what way such publication has been made?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The order has already been published and placed at the disposal of the Press.

(c) The old rates of water-cess are those fixed for I class sources in Appendix I-A to paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order No. 4. The new rates are contained in Appendix II to the order referred to in the answer to clause (b) above.

(d) The Cauvery-Mettur Project assures steady and better supplies throughout the irrigation season in all Cauvery channels. The rates of water-cess under Cauvery channels in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts have been raised and the Government saw no reason why the channels in the Salem district should be exempted.

(e) Following the usual practice, the rules were published for criticism in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in English and in Tamil in the *Salem District Gazette* and were also placed at the disposal of the Press.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Government have considered the report, if any, of the Special Officer who was asked to go into the question of reducing the water-rates for the area irrigated by the Cauvery-Mettur Project?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"That matter is under consideration."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether these orders raising the water-rates have been passed irrespective of the examination of the question of the reduction of the water-rates by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The report of the Special Officer is under consideration."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask why then orders have been passed increasing the water-rates when the report of the Special Officer on the question of decreasing the water-rates is under consideration?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The hon. Member will find that already answered in the answer to the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Even taking into consideration the fact that the Cauvery-Mettur Project assures steady and better supply, the Special Officer was asked to examine the question of further reducing the rates. If his report is still under consideration, why have the Government increased the water-rates?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The matter under consideration relates to a special concession."

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Reports of the Tank Restoration Scheme Party with reference to repairs to irrigation works likely to cause damage to railways.

* 427 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when and why the Tank Restoration Scheme Party appointed by the Government to give effect to the provisions of the Railway Protection Act (Madras Act IV of 1886) was abolished;

(b) whether the said party has finished the investigation and repair of all irrigation works likely to cause injury to railways from the escape of water therefrom;

(c) whether the Government have printed the results of their investigations to ensure permanency for the same; if not, why not;

(d) if the Government have printed only part of the investigations, till what year the same have been printed;

(e) whether such printed reports or copies of unprinted reports are available to the public or at least to those landholders and ryots who are affected by such reports; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the Government are proposing to print the remaining reports; if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Tank Restoration Scheme staff was abolished in 1931–32 owing to financial stringency.

(b) No.

(c), (d) & (f) Memoirs of all minor basins investigated by Tank Restoration Scheme parties have been printed. Railway-affecting tanks in such basins are dealt with in these memoirs.

(e) Printed copies of the memoirs and the lists are not intended for sale to the public but they are sold to private parties when spare copies are available.

Land Revenue Administration

Protest from the Muslims of Vellore against the alienation of a portion of Ghari poramboke to the American Mission, Vellore.

* 428 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the Muslims of Vellore and its suburbs protesting that a portion of Ghari poramboke site belonging to a Muslim saint has been proposed to be alienated to the local American Mission at Vellore and requesting to allow the site to remain in possession of the Durga; and

(b) whether the Government have ordered for a proper enquiry in the matter before final alienation is effected?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Manager of the Durga has filed a suit in the District Munsif's Court, Vellore, for a declaration of the Durga's right to the site. The Government await the decision of the suit.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I ask whether the Government cannot decide this question from the records that they may have with them? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" I am afraid, not."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether since answering this question the Government have received any further information about the suit? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Not, so far as I am aware."

Collection of land revenue in the Attapady Valley in excess of the demand.

* 429 Q.—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is usual with the Government to collect land revenue in excess of the demand in each fasli; if so, or if any amount is collected by inadvertence, whether such amounts are credited for the ensuing fasli in favour of the pattadars who have so paid;

(b) whether any excess revenue was collected in fasli 1341 from the pattadars of the Attapady Valley in the Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district; if so, what the amount so collected was;

(c) if any excess was collected, whether such amount was either refunded or credited towards the succeeding fasli; if not refunded or credited towards revenue demand for succeeding faslis, what action the Government propose to take with reference to such amounts;

(d) whether any petitions were put in for refund of such amounts and what the orders passed thereon were; and

(e) whether there are any standing orders of the Board of Revenue or other rules prescribing the period during which refund petitions have to be submitted to the Revenue authorities?

A.—(a) (i) It is not usual.

(ii) Overpayments made on account of any patta and not refunded before the preparation of the village accounts for the fasli are treated as advance payments of the succeeding fasli and adjusted towards the succeeding year's assessment under the same patta.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have not the information.

(e) The rules for the adjustment and refund of overpayments are contained in Board's Standing Order No. 37-A. The refund of amounts after they have been adjusted as advance payments of the succeeding fasli is not admissible according to the rules. The refund of unadjustable items may be claimed, under paragraph 13 of Board's Standing Order No. 189, within three months where notices have been issued to the parties and within one year in other cases.

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Alleged famine conditions in the Bellary district.

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

(a) the extents sown in the village of Molagavalli, Alur taluk, Bellary district, with early cholam, korra, groundnut and sajja, respectively, and their present condition; and

(b) whether work is scarce for coolies and fodder insufficient for cattle and, if so, the arrangements made for providing work for the workless people and fodder for cattle at reasonable cost?

A.—(a) The extents are given below:—

	ACRES.
Cholam	262.42
Korra	1,833.58
Groundnut	305.81
Sajja	43.80

These crops have improved after the rainfall in October and November 1934 and are being harvested.

(b) Coolies find employment at present in agricultural operations such as the sowing of hingari crops and the harvesting of mungari crops. Besides these there is a work (construction of a Vakkarni for members of the depressed classes) undertaken by the Labour Department which is also providing employment for some people.

Fodder is available with big ryots and members of the depressed classes in Kottala (hamlet of Molagavalli) and the other ryots purchase fodder from them. The fodder available is sufficient for the village.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" With regard to the harvested early crops, may I know what the outturn was? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" There is no information."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether it is not a fact that crops have failed in this area? Does not the Collector's report received by the Government speak of it? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" In this particular village? "

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Yes, in this particular village."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know the value of the relief work that is in progress? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether there is any other relief work in progress except those mentioned in the answer? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Not in this particular village but in Alur taluk."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The test works have to proceed only for 15 days for the Government to decide whether there is famine or not. Have these areas been since declared famine areas?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Not yet."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"How long will it take, Sir?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"When the Collector thinks it necessary and makes a report to the Government, we will consider it."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether reports have been received from the Collectors of other districts where the cotton crop has been a partial failure this year?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No Sir."

Outturn of the mungari crops in the Bellary district.

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

(a) the extents sown with principal mungari (early) crops this year in the Kurugode and Kolar firkas, Bellary district, and their expected outturn; and

(b) whether the poorer landholders or the labour population of the above areas are without adequate means of livelihood and, if so, the measures, if any, taken by the Government to provide work for the people concerned and relieve their distress?

A.—(a) Particulars are furnished below:—

Name of the firka.	Names of mungari crops.	Extent sown in acres.	Condition and outturn.
Kolar	Korra	9,160	Poor, 0 to 3 annas.
	Yellow cholam	3,771	" 0 to 3 "
	Cotton	1,526	" 6 "
	Groundnut	2,046	" 4 "
Kurugodu	Sajja (cumbu)	3,552	" 4 "
	Korra	8,747	" 0 to 3 "
	Yellow cholam	5,110	" 0 to 3 "
	Cotton	4,615	" 6 "
	Groundnut	2,191	" 4 "
	Sajja (cumbu)	4,726	" 4 "

(b) The poorer landholders and the labouring classes were in need of employment before the rains, but after the rainfall at the end of October and in the beginning of November 1934 the sowing operations in the hingari areas provided employment. As this rainfall was not sufficient in the villages near Kurugodu, repairs to the Kolar-Kurugodu road were started by the District Board, Bellary, on 25th November 1934 to provide employment for labourers from these villages. A test work has been started in the locality from 15th December 1934.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether it is not laid down in the Famine Code that 15 days are a sufficient period for the test works, to enable the Collector or other authority to come to a decision whether there is famine there or not?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Yes, Sir, it is."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the test works have since been converted into relief works?" a.m.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Not yet, Sir."

Application of the rule of communal rotation in the selection of candidates for appointment as Sub-Magistrates.

*432 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the rule of communal rotation is applied to the selection of candidates for inclusion in the list of persons eligible for appointment as sub-magistrates and if so, when; and whether as a result of that, any person who otherwise had the chance of being appointed as sub-magistrate lost the same; and if so, how many?

A.—The rule of communal rotation is applied at the time of the actual appointment of a person as Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate from the approved list of candidates; it is not applied to the selection of candidates for inclusion in the list.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government make an enquiry whether in the Kurnool district, communal considerations are taken into account for inclusion of candidates in the list?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I shall certainly enquire."

Assignment of waste lands in South Kanara for cashew cultivation.

*433 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation has been made by the District Advancement Association of South Kanara district to the Government that waste lands in this district be assigned for cashew cultivation;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) what the total extent is of Government waste land in South Kanara district?

A.—(a) & (b) No such representation has been received by the Government.

(c) The total extent in fasli 1338 was 1,248,252 acres.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"In view of the fact that a large extent of waste land in South Kanara is fit for cashew cultivation and not for anything better, will the Hon. the Revenue Member consider the desirability of making assignment of these waste lands for cashew cultivation?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I cannot do better than refer the hon. Member to the answer given by my predecessor Sir Archibald

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Campbell; if any applications are received for assignment of such lands, they will certainly be favourably considered."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"In view of the fact that cashew cultivation will benefit not only the cultivators but also the public at large, will not the Government themselves take steps through the Collector to see whether it is not possible to permit cashew cultivation on these lands?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I think the hon. Member ought to address a question like that to the Hon. Minister who is in charge of Agriculture."

Minor Irrigation

Measures for the prevention of the silting up of the spring channel from the Hagari River in the Bellary district.

*434 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the spring channel from the Hagari River irrigating the wet fields of Rupanagudi village, Bellary taluk, Bellary district, is in imminent danger of being silted up with sand because of the destruction of the prickly-pear on its bank by the introduction of the cochineal insect and, if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to keep the channel safe for irrigation purposes?

A.—There is no imminent danger of the spring channel referred to becoming silted up with sand.

This channel which takes off from the Hagari flows almost parallel to it for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the distance between the river and the channel is about 3 or 4 furlongs. A chain of sand mounds has formed between them, the nearest being about a furlong from the channel. Some of these mounds were covered with prickly-pear, which has been destroyed. The Board of Revenue has been asked to instruct the Collector to examine whether casuarina or a creeper may not be planted to prevent the sand being blown into the channel.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received any complaints from the ryots concerned, that their lands are being silted up with sand?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The only allegation that has so far been received is that the ryots are apprehensive that sand will be blown into the channel and to prevent it, the Government have taken action to see whether casuarina or a creeper may not be planted."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether that work is to be carried out by kudimaramat labour or otherwise?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"That question has to be considered; it has not yet been considered."

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Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Hon. Member is aware that as a matter of fact, nothing has been done at all in the matter?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"This matter having been raised recently, we have had no time to do anything yet."

Public Services

Rule, if any, as to the period of previous service as a condition precedent to confirmation as peons.

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

(a) the department or departments in which peons are required to put in a continuous service of three years or an aggregate service of four years to be confirmed; and

(b) if there be such a rule, the date of its introduction with reasons therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no rule at present in any department requiring peons to put in any specific period of service before they can be confirmed.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will make enquiries if, in the Registration Department, peons are required to put in a continuous period of service for some time before they can be confirmed?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"My Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Public Works is concerned with the matter."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is not the Public (Services) Department competent to deal with this matter?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I shall make enquiries."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister for Public Works whether it is a fact that in the Registration Department, peons are required to put in a certain number of years' service before they are confirmed?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I have no information to give off-hand."

Control of Motor Vehicles

Mechanical device to limit the speed of buses plying for hire.

*436 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the speed of the hire buses at Madras has been limited by making some mechanical adjustments;

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(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to introduce some such arrangement in the mufassal also, and, if so, what they are; and

(c) what effective steps have been taken for preventing the over-speeding of the hire buses?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Speed-limits are laid down for all buses in the permits (G. permits) allowing them to ply for hire. When buses are detected exceeding these speed-limits the drivers are either prosecuted or their bus-driving endorsements are suspended.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Will the Hon. the Home-Member be pleased to say whether the method that has so far been adopted has been found to be quite effective at all?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The method adopted now is to prescribe a speed-limit in the G. permit and to take disciplinary action against those who infringe the rule; that is considered to be the most satisfactory method."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Apart from the casual checks now made about the speed-limit, will the Government be pleased to take steps to have some permanent and suitable arrangements to check the speed of motor vehicles, in view of the very large number of accidents taking place?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"If the hon. Member refers to the mechanical device, the question was considered some years ago and dropped as being impracticable and sometimes even dangerous."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"The check that is made now is only casual; in view of that fact, may I request the Government to have some permanent arrangements to check the speed-limit?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I am not able to understand what the hon. Member means by 'casual.' All I can say is: in the City there are special Police Officers provided with motor-bicycles fitted with speedo-meters and they are able to check the speed-limit of buses with reference to their own; I do not know what other method the hon. Member suggests."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the number of accidents and casualties through the negligence of drivers of buses and what steps the Government are taking to put a stop to them?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Disciplinary measures are being taken against bus-drivers who are found to be reckless in driving. Ordinarily, prosecutions and suspension of the G. permit are ordered; in serious cases, the licence of the driver is cancelled."

[22nd January 1935]

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to see whether it is not possible for the Government to adopt the method by which the starting of buses at a fixed time from a particular station and their arrival at a fixed time at their destination may be adopted to restrict the speed-limit?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"These measures are being adopted by the controlling authorities according to the needs of the situation."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether such a method is adopted in all the districts?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"It is a matter of discretion for the controlling authorities who know the circumstances of each road and route, to adopt the measures best suited."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether it is not possible for the Government to adopt this uniform method in all places, to check the speed-limit?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Obviously it is not possible to adopt one uniform method for the whole Province."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Is the hon. Member aware that the check in the mufassal is not as effective as in the City?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I have no reason to think so."

Reasons for not entrusting the recruitment of Bus Inspectors to the Madras Services Commission.

* 437 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the recruitment of bus inspectors was not entrusted to the Public Services Commission?

A.—All the recent appointments of Inspectors of Motor Vehicles were made from the temporary Bus Inspectors then in service, the most suitable of whom in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police were selected.

This was considered the most convenient way of making these first appointments in order that due weight might be given to the previous temporary service of these men.

All future appointments of Inspectors of Motor Vehicles will be made after consulting the Madras Services Commission.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"With regard to future vacancies, other things being equal, will the Hon. Member be pleased to direct the appointing authorities to consider the claims of unrepresented communities?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"In appointments of this sort, the principle of communal rotation is not applied; that does not necessarily mean that communal considerations will be ignored altogether."

[22nd January 1935]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether the claims of such of those temporary inspectors who were thrown out of employment as a result of the recent appointments, will be favourably considered for the next vacancies? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" If they apply, their applications will also be considered, I am sure, by the Services Commission."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I ask whether preference will not be given to them in view of the fact that they have put in long service and are duly qualified? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" I shall see to it that these questions are forwarded to the Services Commission for their consideration."

Police

Fire accident in the Madasami temple at Senthattioor, Sankarankoil taluk.

* 438 Q.—Mr. DANIEL THOMAS: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a serious fire accident that took place on the 13th of July 1934 in the Madasami temple at Senthattioor, in the Sankarankoil taluk, in the Tinnevely district, in which many were killed and several injured;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and place on the table of the House a detailed report as to the circumstances under which the accident took place; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any and, if so, what steps to prevent the recurrence of such accidents?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Extracts of reports* on the subject received from the local officers are placed on the table.

(c) Enquiry is being made into the matter with a view to considering whether any restriction should be placed on the construction of pandals on festival occasions.

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—" Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether any enquiry was made by the authorities concerned as to how the accident occurred and whether it is due to the negligence of any individuals? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" There was no need for any enquiry subsequent to the receipt of this interpellation by the Government, because we had already had full reports as to how the fire accident took place. It was a very sad accident of pandals being erected within closed walls and pandals catching fire when the compound was fully crowded. It has been stated in the answer that enquiries will be made to see how such accidents can be prevented in future."

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 252-254 infra.

[22nd January 1935]

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—" May I know whether the Police department have been asked to take necessary action? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Notice, Sir."

Communal representation in the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 439 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Sub-Inspectors of Police have been recruited in each year since 1930;

(b) what the number is according to communities and how many from each district were selected in each year;

(c) what the total number is of applications in each year; and

(d) whether due representation was given to unrepresented communities?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is supplied in the statements* appended.

(c) Information as to the total number of applications for Sub-Inspectors' posts received in 1930 is not available. The total number of applications received in each of the years 1931 to 1934 is as follows:—

1931	...	...	905	1933	...	...	904
1932	...	...	603	1934	...	...	1,018

(d) The figures show the representation of different communities.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know on what basis or principles representation is given to all the districts? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" As far as possible, people are selected from all the various districts; the statement will show that no district has been either over-represented or under-represented."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know on what principle are seats allotted to particular districts? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" There is no question of allotting seats to various districts; persons are selected from the various districts."

Measures for the prevention of motor accidents.

* 440 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 406, Public (Police), dated 20th August 1934, will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the measures taken in the City of Madras to prevent motor accidents and the measures, if any, taken or under contemplation to be taken in the districts to achieve the same object?

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 255 infra.

[22nd January 1935]

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 162 on 22nd October 1934. In addition to the measures referred to therein the Government have directed the printing of a pamphlet on 'Road Sense' in English and the vernaculars of the Presidency and its distribution among students.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the necessity for enforcing third-party insurance, in view of the fact that in most cases where bus accidents take place, the injured parties are left helpless?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I do not exactly follow the hon. Member."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not see how this supplementary question arises out of the answer given. Can such insurance prevent motor-accidents?"

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I request the Hon. Member to see that the pamphlets are printed in Urdu and Hindustani also?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I do not know whether Urdu can be classified to be one of the vernaculars of the Province."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is the Hon. Member aware that Urdu is spoken by a large number of people not only in the Andhra Desa but also in the Tamil Nad?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I shall certainly look into the matter and if it is found that there is a considerable section of the public who do not understand any language other than Urdu, the question of printing the pamphlet in Urdu will be considered."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask if the Hon. Member is aware of the fact that many pamphlets are published in Urdu also?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I shall look into the matter and see whether there is necessity for publishing the pamphlet in Urdu, if it is not already done."

Representation of the Adi-Dravidas on the personnel of the Police Force.

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

(a) the number of Adi-Dravida constables, head constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police now serving in each of the districts of this Presidency; and

(b) the number recruited for such service this year?

A.—The information is supplied in the statement^a appended.

^a Printed as Appendix VII on page 256 infra.

[22nd January 1935]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"From the statement given it is found that the figures for Malabar and South Kanara are very low. Out of 471 Adi-Dravida constables serving in the Presidency, in Malabar there are only two constables and in South Kanara there is only one. When hands are recruited in future, may I request the Hon. Member to see that all possible encouragement and facilities are given to the Adi-Dravidas in these two districts?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Very clear instructions have been given to the recruiting officers, i.e., the District Superintendents of Police, to see that the claims of the depressed classes are duly considered."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Sir, may I know the reason why the depressed classes have not been recruited in large numbers, while a large number of applicants are applying for these posts?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"As I have said, the claims of the depressed classes are given the fullest consideration. The fact that there is a large number of applicants, does not necessarily mean that they are all qualified."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I ask, Sir, if the Government are aware of the fact that other communities are preferred to the depressed classes, even though there may be a large number of applicants from the latter classes?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"As I said, if they have the necessary qualifications, preference is shown to the depressed classes."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of the members of the depressed classes who applied for these posts during the year 1934?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"No information, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if there is paucity of applications from the members of the depressed classes?"

Administration of Justice

Accommodation of the First-class Bench Court, Salem, in the premises formerly occupied by the Superintendent of Post offices, Salem.

* 442 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received the information called for with reference to my question No. 598 at pages 375-376 of the printed proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council on 2nd February 1934; if so, whether they will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—A copy^a of the report received from the Collector of Salem is placed on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on page 237 infra.

[22nd January 1935]

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know what is the amount of savings for the Government in allowing the building for the use of the Sub-Inspector of Police?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

Commerce

Import of rice into Madras.

* 443 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer given to clause (b), question No. 299, dated 25th October 1934, whether any reply has been received from the Government of India in the matter of import of rice; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether a copy of such reply will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Attention is invited to the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on 28th March 1934, which show that at the request of the Government of India His Majesty's Government have instructed His Majesty's ambassadors in Paris and Bangkok to make representations to the Governments concerned that they should take remedial action.

(b) The Government are unable to place the Government of India communication on the table of the House.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Government are in a position to state the effect of the communication of the Government of India?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"No, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government have got any tangible evidence or proof as to the effect of the representations made by the Ambassadors in Paris and Bangkok?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"They have no information."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government will examine the question as to what effect has resulted from the communication of the Government of India and whether they will place the same on the table of the House?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"The Government are not in a position to examine the result of the action taken by His Majesty's Ambassadors."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the import of foreign rice still continues?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"I believe so, Sir."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether information will be called for by the Government as to what exactly is the effect of their communication?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"From which Government?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"From the Ambassadors of the British Government?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"It is a matter for His Majesty's Government."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware of the adverse effect on the agriculturists and merchants as a result of the very large import of rice from foreign countries?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"The Government are aware of it."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the Government consider it desirable to inform the Government of India that the effect of their communication with regard to the import of rice is nil?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"It is unnecessary to inform them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the Government of Madras realize their helpless position in the matter and whether they will see that their interests are well protected under the new Constitution?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"I am unable to say what the Government of Madras will do under the future administration."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"What action the Government propose to take to prevent import of rice?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"As I have repeatedly said in this House, all the action that is open to the Government has been taken by them, i.e., repeated representations to the Government of India."

Export of rice from the Presidency.

* 444 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state how many tons of rice have been exported from this Presidency during the last two years?

Year.	Quantity exported. TONS.
A.—1932-33	64,894
1933-34	78,263

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Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not possible now to give any figures with regard to rice imported during the recent years? "

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—" I must ask for notice."

Pensions

Commutation of pension.

* 445 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have investigated into the question of giving commutation of pension to all pensioners without medical examination;

(b) if so, whether the Government have come to any decision in the matter and what the decision is; and

(c) if not, whether there is any such proposal before the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Government have decided that no change is necessary in the existing rules.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask the reasons why the Government think that there is no necessity to change the existing rules? "

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—" The reasons are simply these; medical examination is required with reference to the expectation of the life of the applicants; insurance business is carried on only on this basis; that is an essential matter; medical evidence is required to decide whether commutation should be allowed or not."

11-45 a.m. Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Are these rules enforced in the case of the subordinate services in the same way as they are enforced in the case of the covenanted services? "

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—" Medical examination is required in both the cases."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the Government will take into consideration the hardship that is caused by the existing rules and reconsider their decision? "

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—" Government see no reason to reconsider their decision."

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Proposals, if any, to replace the pension scheme.

* 446 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have under contemplation other systems than grant of pension, for provision in old age, to pensioners, like insurance benefits, and if so, the stage such proposals have respectively reached?

A.—There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Land Revenue Administration

Action taken by the Government on the resolutions passed at the Village Officers' Conference of Kolimigundla firka, Kurnool district, held on the 11th November 1934.

447 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a copy of the resolutions passed at the Village Officers' Conference of Kolimigundla firka of Koilkuntla taluk in Kurnool district, held on 11th November 1934; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Government thereon?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Electricity

Proposals for the electrification of Anantapur town.

448 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Anantapur Municipal Council sent up any proposals for electrifying Anantapur town;

(b) at what stage the matter stands at present;

(c) whether the plans and estimates have been approved;

(d) whether the loan applied for has been sanctioned; and

(e) when is the work likely to be started?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The proposals are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer for Electricity.

(d) No.

(e) If and when a licence under the Indian Electricity Act is granted and funds become available, it will rest with the municipal council to start the work.

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

II.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1934-35.

(1) GRANT XVI—ELECTRICITY—RESERVED—cont.

*The Hon. Mr. PRESIDENT:—"The discussion on the grant for Electricity and the two cut motions will now continue."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, on this very important matter of a grant of Rs. 21,25,000 from the revenues of this province, I do not want to give a silent vote. The hon. Member Mr. Arasu is justified in drawing attention to the fact that a cautious policy is necessary in the matter of expenditure on projects such as this. I am glad that the Chief Engineer to Government in his note at page 12 of the note explaining these demands, has also supported this view. In paragraph 3 of his note, the Chief Engineer says:

"The policy of the department has been extremely cautious and careful in the past as Government and the Legislative Council were somewhat nervous at one time about embarking upon large hydro-electric enterprises and considerable criticism was launched from time to time—particularly in the Press—against the Pykara scheme * * *

"Fortunately, I am one of those who have been fighting that expenditure on the Pykara scheme should be very cautiously made; because, I know the danger ahead of committing the revenues of the province to a larger extent on these enterprises. My suspicions were justified when I stated that this kind of expenditure was growing. When first the project was started, I said it would not end there but that it would create larger and larger commitments from out of the provincial revenues. To-day I am not surprised that this demand comes up here for extending the scheme. I am enquiring the Government to let me know first, whether this Rs. 21 lakhs is to be found from the revenue balances of this province or whether it is to be met from the Loan Fund. If it is to be from the Loan Fund, as the construction is to last for two or three years, as estimated, is the interest on the loan to be guaranteed from out of the provincial revenues? Secondly, if the amount is to be paid from the revenue balances, it remains to be seen—and that is a question of policy—whether the Government will be justified in depriving all other districts and all other parts of the province, by expending such a huge sum on this project alone which benefits only one district, of their share of benefit from similar projects. I quite sympathise with my friend from Coimbatore—where the mill industry is growing—when he thinks that it is necessary that the Pykara scheme should be developed. Similarly, I find the Tanjore and the Trichinopoly people supporting this additional expenditure. I quite sympathise with them in their desire to have everything possible done for their constituencies; but they forget that they do so at the expense of the general tax-payer in this province. What about that wonderful scheme which has been devised, known as the Mettur scheme which is a wonder of the world as it has been said, which has been tom-tommed about that it would be a paying

¹ Discussion resumed from the previous day.

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concern? What is the condition of things to-day? The hon. Member then in charge of the department said that if the project was finished, it would flood the country with milk and honey, that every village would have a cottage industry developed and that therefore that scheme must be supported. Six years ago that statement was made, and the nationalist press strongly supported the idea for reasons best known to itself. Now that same press has got a different tale to tell. Whatever that may be, . . ."

*The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Member is referring to irrigation works or electric works?"

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I think the Hon. Member is very impatient because his guilty conscience is touched when I am referring to other matters. In his anxiety as Member of Government, sitting on the Treasury Bench, he forgets his original position as a non-official Member and a representative of the people. I speak now, not to him as a Member, but to the Government as a whole. I am not concerned with particular persons in charge of the portfolio; I am concerned with the Government policy as a whole. The Mettur electricity generating scheme is another thing that is going to be tied round the neck of the province. The revenues of this province are going to be exhausted on that scheme, I think. But who is going to pay the interest on expenditure incurred on these projects? It is the general taxpayer, not the Tanjore or Trichinopoly people. The people in the dry area of the Pattukkottai taluk in the Tanjore district are already asking for a reduction in the water-rate. They say that the calculations made for showing that the project would be a paying and beneficial one, were all unsound and that the seasons that followed show that there can be no remunerative return from the project. That is the wonder of the world! And it is only such people that are going to be benefited by this scheme also! To-day we had so many questions put to the Hon. the Revenue Member as to whether he was going to reduce the water-rate on land coming under the Cauvery-Mettur Project. There has also been some agitation; the mirasidars have been saying that they are unable to pay the present rates. It was only to benefit the people in that dry area of the Pattukkottai taluk that the Cauvery-Mettur Project was started, with a view to supplement the water in the Cauvery channels. And with that state of affairs before us, another scheme is now attempted to be launched. What about generating electricity at Mettur? What is going to be done with it? In paragraph 2 of the note, it is stated:

"The situation may be considered as sufficiently compelling to call for immediate action. It has been created not only by the unanticipated, but healthy, demand for power in the Pykara area, but also by the extra load coming on in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts, which was not taken into account in the Pykara report. Although it is proposed eventually to relieve the Pykara system of the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts load by transferring it to the Mettur Hydro-Electric Project after it is executed, the extension to Madura would have been completed by then and additional power will be required in the latter area."

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If that is the object, i.e., of transferring the Trichinopoly and Tanjore loads to the Mettur Project, where is the necessity or the urgency for extending this Pykara scheme? I hope the Hon. Member in charge will now understand why I had to deal with the Mettur Project.

"The position is this: the demand for expenditure is based upon the condition that there is a demand from Tanjore and Trichinopoly; in that case an additional reservoir would be required to supplement the water in the Pykara Project. But it is also proposed to later on transfer the load from these districts to the Mettur project. In that case, why should there be such a large expenditure on the Pykara project now? Again, in the note of the Chief Engineer who, I must say, is a very sincere and enthusiastic officer—and it is fortunate that he is in charge of this Pykara scheme and I know but for him the scheme would not have been the success it is to-day—what does he say? In paragraph 9, we find certain calculations made, on the basis of which I am sure neither the Chief Engineer nor the Government will consider it desirable to expend Rs. 21 lakhs. The Chief Engineer says:

New mills and industrial establishments are being talked of all over the Coimbatore district, while several of these already existing are planning extensions.

Of course, while we talk of projects, so many things are talked of in every district, rice-mills, sugarcane mills, etc. But how long will such talks last? Is it all on the basis of these talks, of new things coming into existence, that Government have considered it necessary to expend this Rs. 21 lakhs of the people's money? It seems to me altogether unwise. Will the Government consider that there should be some caution in the matter, some delay, so that the hydro-electric scheme relating to the Mettur Project may be developed and then we may see how far it would supplement the Pykara Scheme? If both the schemes are to be taken together, then is it wise for the Government to ask this Council to sanction an additional scheme? It seems to me, Sir, that it is premature that Government should commit the revenues of this province to this additional project in view of the pendency of the Mettur project.

"Then again, Sir, in paragraph 11 of the Chief Engineer's note, he says:

Considered opinion states that, as far as textile manufactures go, saturation point has by no means been approached, while almost any other industry must thrive, if properly managed, as the Presidency is notorious for its small number of factories. Economic nationalism may tend to speed up and ensure further development, but production costs are now so low that the local products should successfully compete with the foreign article with little or no artificial aid.

He therefore calculates in this paragraph—I am only dealing with the reasons he has given and analysing them—and says that if certain things are going to happen, if all the millowners including my friend from Coimbatore are going to be businesslike and so very strong as

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to compete with Japan, if not with Great Britain . . . (Mr. W. K. M. Langley: 'Yes.') My friend here says 'yes'; I know a few will compete; I know his community does compete, I admit that; but I am speaking of the mills . . ."

Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"I am only speaking of the industrialists of Coimbatore."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am glad he is speaking for the industrialists of Coimbatore. It is that very position I am attacking, viz., that for the sake of the mills of Coimbatore, for the sake of a few, a handful of capitalists who want to exploit the situation in this country, for the sake of a few financiers who want to make large profits, the finances of this province should not be pledged.

"Where does the money come from? The general tax-payer who pays heavy land-tax and other taxes, should not be a party to this exploitation. In order to encourage one industry in one district in one corner of the province, this project should not be allowed and the whole province should not be mulcted because it benefits only one set of capitalists or industrialists. Of course, I am always grateful to the capitalists for developing our industries, but then they should leave the country afterwards (laughter). I always think that they should develop the country by assisting our industries and we should be grateful to them for that and give them every possible assistance, but there is a limit to all these things; there is a method in madness. When we are not able to do such things ourselves, we must ask other people to help us and assist us, but in doing that, we must take care of our hearths and homes. If Government policy is to be adopted and if Government is going to reduce taxes on land as a result of this project, then I can understand the generous policy of the Government. But when the people are starving and you see famine in the Ceded districts, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Bellary and when you are grudging to spend a few thousand rupees for the economic improvement of the people of these districts, you want to spend 21 lakhs of rupees. Where is the money coming from for this? If you ask Government to spend 5 lakhs for the development of a reservoir, they say 'No' and if you ask money for this Pykara Project or the Mettur Project, money comes in freely. That kind of policy, I say, is most disastrous to the economic interests of the country.

"Again, Sir, hon. Members will pardon me, if I ask what has been done in the past in the Trilinga or Telinga country. There is not even one scheme in the Trilinga or Telinga country, but everything in the south. That is the mentality of the Government. The policy of the Government is apparent in regard to the Trilinga or Telinga country. I won't call it Telugu country. In paragraph 13 (Annexure B) you will find 'The situation calls not only for immediate action but for a bolder and more liberal policy in future, if advantage is to be taken of the increasing industrial activity in the south . . .'. It is only the industrial activity in the south that is sought to be

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encouraged, but not the industrial activities in the northern districts. If you take into consideration the amount spent on schemes for irrigation, electricity and other such development schemes, you will not find any single project so far planned for the northern districts. I want to know why all this capital of the country should be concentrated in the matter of this wonderful Mettur Project which is going to be a white elephant to the people of the province. Hon. Members of Government may, each of them, retire, but this legacy is left to this country of seeing how far they will pay the bill that would arise out of it. About 21 lakhs have been spent upon this Pykara Project. Who is going to pay the interest on this amount and who is going to pay the capital? After all who is going to be benefited by this scheme; only Coimbatore which is very near it. While I support that the industries should be developed, I cannot say that it should be done at the expense of the general tax-payer. Let Coimbatore mills pay more than they are at present paying as taxes. If Coimbatore millowners and industrialists are prepared to pay more, by all means provide comforts for them and give them every facilities for such development. I do not see any reason why Coimbatore industrialists should be supported at the expense of the general tax-payer. That is the point which I want to ask the Government. Again, I ask, why only the southern districts should be favoured and not the northern districts like the Ceded Districts.

“Now, what is the reason for this. Are there no projects in the north. Some years ago, my hon. Friend, Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari, brought to the notice of the Government that there are projects which have been investigated and found useful and necessary for purposes of the development of the economic resources of the northern districts. Why no steps have been taken by the Government with regard to them? I therefore say that it is very untimely and unnecessary that this scheme should be taken up at present. Let us wait and see how far the hydro-electric scheme from out of the Mettur is going to prove useful and then we can divide the efforts between these two schemes and then if found necessary we can have this scheme.

“Then again, Sir, you will find from the report of the Chief Engineer, who, as I have already stated, is an able officer (in paragraph 7 of Annexure B on page 12) that ‘the maximum water-supply at Pykara is sufficient for an average load of 5,900 K.W. while the machinery can take a maximum demand of around 15,000 K.W.’ If you take the present demand of 5,900 K.W. and what the machinery is capable of, it will go on for three years and after three years, it will be time enough to revise all this and in view of the two projects coming into existence, it will afford us substantial grounds to see whether we should support the Pykara Scheme. If on the other hand, we find that it is unnecessary, we can drop it. Therefore, in view of the report of the Chief Engineer, it seems to me that it is very unwise that this Council should sanction this grant at this stage. If necessary, later on, when the new scheme comes, we may examine the question.

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“Then, Sir, as regards the expenditure and the cost of it, it seems to me that the expenditure is most appalling. In Annexure C, on page 13 of the Explanatory Note, under the heading ‘Clearing Accounts,’ we find:

	rs.
‘Establishment, Miscellaneous, General, etc.	1,75,000
Engineering and Construction Equipment	2,17,000
Temporary camp	1,94,000

In this connexion, I wish to draw the attention of this House to the temporary camp at Mettur and how many lakhs have been sunk on gardens, clubs, buildings, road-making and in the laying out. Government have got before them the example of the remains of the building of temporary camps at Mettur. Now, in this case also, they want to spend Rs. 1.94 lakhs. I know, Sir, hon. Members of this House had the honour of having a pleasure ride to Mettur and saw the buildings. They can now have an idea, how far these materials and the amount of money spent in Mettur would be useful to the people. Therefore, it seems to me that it is very very unfair on the part of the Government to sanction Rs. 1.94 lakhs on account of temporary camp and about 2 lakhs for construction and engineering equipment. Therefore, I say, Sir, the expenditure is exorbitant.

“Then, Sir, there is yet another item costing Rs. 74,000 in respect of permanent roads and bridges. Going into the details of all these items, it will be found that all these items require careful analysis and modifications. It may be that this scheme passed through the Finance Department. Finance Department does not know all things, nor does the last word lie with the Finance Department. Therefore, it is no explanation to say that the Finance Department scrutinized it and therefore it should be passed. What I therefore urge upon this House is to consider this aspect, namely, who is going to pay the interest and where the capital is to come from. Is it not the general tax-payer? When every district is crying for expenditure on more useful objects, why should we support this scheme which is going to be beneficial only to a few capitalists in the Coimbatore district? I submit, therefore, that this proposal does not stand to reason, does not stand for public good, but it will create discontent in the Telugu country, the Ceded Districts and the West Coast. I therefore beg this House to consider this question more carefully before giving a vote.”

* Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—“Mr. President; I did not intend to speak on this demand, because it never occurred to me that this supplementary demand would be the subject of so much discussion, but after hearing the mixture of ignorance and bad economics which has been delivered to this House yesterday afternoon and again this morning, I feel that I cannot, as one of those iniquitous people described as millionaire capitalists and industrialists of Coimbatore, possibly keep silent. I should like to make my own position plain in the first

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place. My hon. friend with that wonderful skill in drawing red-herrings across the trail, which we all know he possesses so well, has tried to make this House believe that the industrialists in Coimbatore consist of bloated European exploiters . . .

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I said nothing of that sort; I never said, Europeans; I said, many of them are Indians. I did not know that my friend has any interest in Coimbatore mills; nor do I know of any European firms, except Stanes & Co. I was only referring to Indians mostly."

* Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"Of course, I absolutely accept what my hon. friend said and I am sorry I should have so misunderstood him. When he said that after these exploiters, whether they be Europeans or Indians, had served their purpose, they should then be kicked out, I concluded that he was claiming that it was we who should be kicked out of this country. While possibly he might kick me out of this country, I do not think he would be successful in kicking out my hon. friend, the Member for Coimbatore. At any rate he would have to go to Coimbatore to fetch him and I would not envy him the task."

"Mr. President, to return to the matter of this proposal for the supplementary grant which has so stirred up my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, and others, this proposal, in my opinion, is a proposal to create wealth and that I submit is what we want in this Presidency. We are all unfortunately aware that the agricultural wealth of this Presidency on which we have so largely depended for all our revenues, all our provincial revenues, has gone down very considerably; and we cannot look, however favourable conditions may be in the future, judging by the development of the world in general, for the agricultural wealth of this Presidency to provide all the revenues that we require. My hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, himself during the last Budget debate agreed with me, I believe in the opinion, that the revenues of this Presidency were so inelastic. To set that matter right, we should look elsewhere for revenue other than from agriculture (Sir A. P. Patro: 'Borrowing'). Borrowing, I shall come to that in due course, if my friend will allow me to develop my argument. We are now faced with the fact that in many of the agricultural districts, to our great sorrow, there is great distress. Government have the greatest difficulty in finding revenue, and there have to be unavoidably large remissions in many places; famine is prevailing in certain districts. In one district, at the present moment, there is perhaps prosperity and that is the largely developing industrial district of Coimbatore; and that development has synchronized and very largely depended upon and has proceeded along with the development of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. In my opinion, while I do not agree with many of the grandiose schemes which Government are apt to take up, more in the north of India, still I believe, any reasonable scheme, carefully worked out as the Pykara Scheme has been and keeping pace as it is doing with the industrial development that depends upon it,

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is a scheme which it seems to me we will do well to encourage to the utmost degree instead of avoiding the issue by pouring out wrath over the Mettur Project. I do not know anything about the Mettur scheme and I do not know whether it is a success or not.

"I do not know whether it will be successful or not. But to compare the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme generating electricity with the Mettur Scheme for irrigation at a time which unfortunately coincides with a most grievous state of agriculture is, in my opinion, I say with some confidence, drawing a red-herring across the path of this proposal. To turn now to the proposal. It is a proposal for a modest sum of Rs. 21 lakhs which is to return after paying all charges and after paying 5 per cent interest as well, that is where the interest comes from, will give a net return, on this 21 lakhs, of well over 2½ lakhs. That is a most unusually large return for any Government project as naturally Government projects do not attempt to make large profits. Even for a hydro-electric scheme managed by private individuals, this would be a handsome return. Similarly we know what returns are expected by municipalities which are proposing to develop electricity schemes. As public utility schemes they are not expected to pay extravagant dividends, because such schemes are started on very sound basis and if well managed are regarded as gilt-edged securities. Now, this scheme promises a return of 100 per cent in excess of the present rate of interest that people can expect from any gilt-edged security. That shows the scheme in itself is absolutely sound. But quite apart from the scheme itself, I would ask you just to consider the return of wealth it gives in other ways. It is not only the return to Government and thereby to the tax-payer. There are also the profits, the scandalous profits, in the opinion of Sir A. P. Patro, made by industrialists. Those profits are heavily taxed and that brings in further revenue to the Government. Those mills then use this very current for converting agricultural produce from the surrounding area into manufactured goods and thus create a market for agricultural produce which otherwise would not be grown or have to be thrown away or sold at a heavy loss. I maintain that as you pass from the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme to the industrialists of Coimbatore, you will be developing from that centre a steadily larger radiating circle of wealth. That is going to assist the public in every possible way and at the same time will provide revenue for Government and thereby relieve the tax-payer. As far as economics is concerned, my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, I remember only two years ago during a discussion on the White Paper referring to the arguments of the Leader of the Opposition, claimed that he was a greater constitutional expert than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Well, all I can suggest is if in the same way, he claims such a high standard of knowledge of economics, he is surely wasted here and he should be in Washington advising President Roosevelt. (Laughter.) Well I hope I have dealt sufficiently and I hope completely with my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro. No doubt in due course he will deal with me. The point is that I beg of this House not to be led away by the eloquence of Sir A. P. Patro

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and others who have opposed this motion and who went so far as to suggest that because the Ceded Districts are in a state of absolute misery, therefore turn Coimbatore also into a state of absolute misery. Coimbatore is at present doing more than its share in the matter of contributing to the revenue and wealth of this province. (A voice: Question.) We can hope that many other districts in due course may be doing the same. But when you have got an existing project worked on careful and sound lines and asking for assistance for future development, well, many of business friends present know that if you put a brake on the wheels of business and industry, it immediately stops and does not start again. You now have a ball at your feet and seeing that the development of this hydro-electric project proceeds *pari passu* with the development of industrialism in Coimbatore district and let us hope will be extended to other districts afterwards, we shall be doing our duty as legislators in this province by encouraging the development of wealth instead of discouraging it."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very thankful to the House for the discussion with which they entertained us both yesterday and to-day. I did not, in the least, expect that this discussion would take so much time that it had to be carried out from yesterday to to-day and that some very eloquent speeches had to be expected. Of course, the most excellent and eloquent speech is that of Sir Patro. He has pointed out what he considered to be inaccuracies, want of caution and so on and so forth. Well, Sir, I must be thankful to Mr. Langley for the answer that he has given which spares me so much. I suppose there is very little more if there is anything at all in my hon. Member's speech, I mean the hon. Member for Berhampur. But there are two points over which I must express my satisfaction and gratification, two points mentioned by him in his speech. He assured the House that his attack was not personal to anybody. It is only an attack against the whole Government. I am perfectly grateful to him for that. The second point that is most gratifying to me is to find that he was a very great friend of the ryots of this province. He spoke about their inability to pay tax, that their taxes should be reduced and that every care should be taken to see that the ryots are helped in this province. That is a proposition to which I entirely subscribe. What is more important is that our friend has told us that the Andhra districts or the Thrilinga districts as he calls them also require to be attended to. I claim to belong to those districts myself and certainly I am one with him in thinking that we ought to be able to see that benefits like these should be extended to every part of the province. But with all respect, may I point out that it is not correct to say that the electric scheme of Pykara was intended for Coimbatore alone nor is it actually used in Coimbatore alone. To-day you will notice that electricity is being supplied from Pykara to Trichinopoly and straight off to the far-east end to Negapatam. I suppose the charge that this district of Coimbatore is so much pampered will lose its weight, when the facts are referred to. Nor is it intended to stop with Tanjore alone. The idea is that

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as soon as Mettur is completed, the large quantity of electricity which is going to Trichinopoly and Tanjore will be extended to the northern districts eastward as far as Madras. If the Telugu districts to-day are not represented, it is not because the Government is unwilling to give electricity to Telugu districts but that situated as Pykara is, it is not physically possible to get electricity from Pykara to the northern districts to which I and the hon. Sir Patro belong. That does not mean that they are being neglected. There are many municipalities, even small municipalities with a population of fifteen thousand or twenty thousand producing electricity and Government have been assisting them in every possible way. (Voices: 'By financing them or by giving Commissioners?') Well, Commissioners have to be appointed. There is one other point, Sir, in this connexion which I should like to refer to. Much has been said about the Ceded districts and the West Coast. But did hon. Members realize that the Ceded districts are benefited by Coimbatore purchasing their cotton? (A voice: 'Their cotton is purchased by Marwaris from Gujarat.') My hon. friend seems to be obsessed like a familiar character with King Charles' head because he is evidently obsessed and is dreaming of capitalists. Well, Sir, let us no more think of King Charles. Whatever it is, his constant reference to the capitalists and exploitation are, I must say to say the least, very unfortunate. Of course, he dissociated himself and disclaimed his intention of referring to certain sections and it is a matter of great satisfaction that he was good enough to say so.

"Whatever it is, I do claim that these mills in Coimbatore and elsewhere are purchasing a good deal of cotton produced in the Ceded districts. 12-30 p.m.

"Coming now to the West Coast, every attempt is being made, and I hope it will soon be satisfactorily settled to supply electricity to the West Coast from Pykara. As soon as the Mukurti project is completed; there would be enough supply from Pykara, so that Calicut and even I hope Mangalore will be supplied with electricity from the scheme.

"Having said that, I had better refer to few other points which have been raised. One point that was raised especially by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar is as to whether this amount will be obtained by loan or will be spent out of the revenues. Well, Sir, hon. Members are aware that the policy of the Government has always been and will continue to be that whenever necessary certain works like these, especially remunerative works, will be financed from loan funds. But, of course, when there are balances at the end of the year and balances that are available for purposes like this, it is just possible that a certain amount might be spent if it is considered that it is in the best interests of the tax-payer himself. Whatever is considered to be in the best interests of the country will be followed taking into account the general policy which I have just now mentioned.

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"My Hon. Friend, Sir Patro, was asking us 'what about the interest?' I suppose interest has got to be paid when money is borrowed. (Mr. B. S. Mallayya: Very low interest now.) Well, that is another point. I am glad to find that the interest that we are bound to pay is low indeed. I hope the present conditions will continue so far as the rate of interest is concerned and not the other depressing conditions. In any case, that policy alone will be continued which can be said to be in the best interests of the country.

"Then, Sir, another point that has been raised is with reference to the Mettur irrigation works. I must confess I was not able to see the connexion between Mettur irrigation works and the Pykara hydro-electric works. There seems to be some confusion that because the people in Pattukkottai complained that the water-rate was higher than they could pay and refused to pay it, if it is a fact, therefore, you should not go on with the electric scheme. If the hon. Member referred to the estimates made of the revenue from Pykara works and if he found that the revenues were falling and were not realized as was expected, I can well understand that point. But what are the facts here? I have the figures which show what the revenues are. These facts will tell their own tale and will need no further explanation from me. In the year 1933-34, the Chief Engineer estimated that the revenue from the Pykara works would be 3.38 lakhs; as a matter of fact the actuals were 3.82 lakhs, that is, about Rs. 44,000 increase. In the second year, 1934-35 which may be taken not merely as an estimate but as actuals because we are coming to the close of the year, the estimate was Rs. 4.69 lakhs, whereas the actuals are 8.55 lakhs. Now, I suppose anyone who has any regard for facts will at once realize that here is a circumstance which says that in the very second year our revenues have simply doubled themselves. Is that want of caution or over-caution, as my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar would say? In the face of these circumstances, to say that the Government have not been cautious enough, that the Government are taking a leap in the dark, that the Government are supporting the capitalists is not reasonable. Any criticism must be based on some foundation of truth, something based upon facts and figures; and that we call responsible criticism to which weight could be attached. Mr. President, I do not think I need take up the time of the House so far as the grant is concerned. Certain points connected with it either closely or remotely have been raised in this House. For instance, my hon. Friend from Salem wanted that the rates should be reduced and that electricity should be supplied to three places, Tiruchengode and two others, and few other matters have been mentioned. I assure the hon. Member and others who have raised similar points that every attention will be paid to them, due consideration will be given to them wherever it is possible and is in the best interests of the people affected."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, I am surprised, Sir, that the Hon. the Law Member should have taken exception to the objections raised for expanding the Pykara Hydro-electric scheme. No doubt, as

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I have said in my opening remarks, it is necessary that electricity should be made available to every village, if possible, to every home. But at the same time, one should not forget that in the interests of the State at large and in the interests of the general tax-payer, Government must take care to see that they are able to get a return for the money spent on the scheme. No doubt, the Pykara scheme is showing signs of being a complete success, and the demand for power in the second year of its inauguration is very nearly double what was actually estimated for when the scheme was prepared. But, Sir, it must be understood, and my hon. Friend Mr. Langley who professed to be an economist must know, that in economics there is what is called a marginal demand, a margin beyond which any industry cannot expand. There has been an increasing demand, and we have been getting good revenue indeed. But is it possible for the Hon. the Law Member or anyone in this House to say that we will continue to go on like this for any length of time and will get continuously increased returns for the investments made on the scheme?

"Secondly, Sir, this House must be thankful to the Hon. the Law Member when he said that with the extension of this Pykara scheme, electricity will be made available to practically all the districts in the south. He said there will be demand for electricity generated from Mettur hydro-electric scheme also. Supposing this Grant enables the Government to expand the Pykara scheme, then this scheme will be enabled to supply electricity to Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, West Coast and other districts. Then, where is the demand for electricity to be generated at Mettur to come from? The Hon. the Law Member said that the Government have decided upon the scheme and are only awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State. If that has been decided upon and the Government are determined to go ahead with the scheme, I ask whether they are justified in launching upon the scheme without making themselves sure that there will be demand for power generated at Mettur. Even taking it for granted that the investment of 21 lakhs for the expansion of the Pykara scheme is going to be productive, and that it will yield a large revenue, I ask the Hon. the Law Member whether he is sure that the amount that is proposed to be spent on the Mettur hydro-electric scheme will also yield such a revenue. I hope not. When with the expansion of the Pykara scheme, districts as far as Madras are going to be served, I ask where the demand for electricity from Mettur scheme will come from. Unless the Hon. the Law Member is going to give us an assurance that there will be demand for Mettur current also and that scheme also will be remunerative one, I for one am not prepared to cast my vote for this grant.

"Incidentally, I should like to make a reference to one or two remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley. He began his remarks by saying that there was a mixture of ignorance and bad economics in the course of the debate on the floor of this House yesterday and this morning. But I should like to tell my hon. Friend that none of the hon. Members who participated in this debate have shown greater

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ignorance of the subject than my friend Mr. Langley. You, Sir, would remember that he himself confessed that he was ignorant of what the Mettur hydro-electric scheme was."

Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"On a point of explanation, Sir. I made no reference to Mettur hydro-electric scheme at all (laughter)."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"That is exactly what I was saying (laughter). My friend admitted that he was ignorant of the Mettur scheme."

* Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"I only dealt with the question whether the Pykara Hydro-electric scheme will succeed or not. I was referring to the Mettur irrigation scheme."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"My friend has corrected himself and said that he referred to the Mettur irrigation scheme. Sir, I was pointing out that if the Mettur electric scheme is going to be proceeded with by the Government and if the scheme is to become productive, there is no need to further improve the Pykara hydro-electric scheme by spending a further 21 lakhs over it. I ask my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, whether this is bad economics. After hearing his speech carefully, I am reminded of a fallacy in ductive logic which is called 'celerini.' Though he accused others of mixture of bad economics and ignorance, he himself said that the Pykara scheme must be carefully worked and gradually proceeded with. My hon. Friend has after all come to the same point that my humble self and the hon. Member from Ganjam, Sir Patro, have been driving at. We only said that the Government should not rush in haste and repent at leisure. That is what I would wish the Hon. Law Member to bear in mind. The Pykara scheme has been worked only for the last two years; but we have actuals only for one year. And during that year I find from the report that the demand has not increased considerably; nor is the demand likely to exceed the maximum estimated by the Government when the scheme was prepared, viz., 15,000 kilowatts. I think that Government should wait for some time more and see that the demand for power has increased to such an extent as to warrant spending another 21 lakhs over the scheme. For these reasons, I feel unable to cast my vote in favour of the demand made by the Hon. the Law Member."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member pressing his cut motion?"

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"No, Sir."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The cut motion is, by leave, withdrawn."

12-45 p.m. * Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I withdraw my cut motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

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(2) GRANT XXI—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 38,600 under Grant XXI—Agriculture—Transferred.'

"This demand provides for the acquisition of land for sugarcane and fruit stations in North Arcot and Cuddapah districts. The explanatory note^a circulated to hon. Members of this House gives the reasons for the delay in opening the two stations. The amounts which were provided for in the Budget of 1933-34 had lapsed, as the grounds required for experimental work could not be taken possession of. Now they are available for occupation, I request the House to vote the grant."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that Mr. Krishnayya Choudari (who has given notice of a cut motion) cannot raise a discussion upon this particular matter. If the hon. Member should speak of one or two districts, other hon. Members may pick up other districts to speak about. If he has got anything to say about the policy that is to be adopted with regard to those districts, he is at liberty to move his cut motion."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I shall confine myself to the general question and make a few observations upon it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If that is so, Mr. Arasu will be allowed to move his motion."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, I beg to move the following cut motion:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,600 under Grant XXI by Rs. 100 (to discuss policy).'

"My object in moving this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government that the policy at present pursued by them in the matter of acquiring lands for starting agricultural stations and farms is retrograde and not in the best interests of the State. You remember, Sir, and I believe my friend the Minister also ought to be aware of the fact, that in this Presidency, in every district we have large tracts of what are called cultivable waste lands. I am unable to understand why Government should go and acquire lands belonging to private individuals at an enormous cost. From a perusal of the seasonal crop report prepared by the Agricultural department I find there are thousands and thousands of acres of cultivable waste lands which can easily be brought under cultivation. That is the statement made by the Director of Agriculture himself. So I expect the Government to make a statement as to why they should acquire lands at an enormous cost of 20 and 30 thousands, instead of utilizing their own lands.

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" Besides this, I also find that in the matter of demonstration farms Government pursue the policy of acquiring private land belonging to ryots instead of cultivating their own waste lands. It was only recently in Pattukkottai taluk the Agricultural department acquired a number of acres of land at a cost of Rs. 30,000, whereas in the neighbourhood there were large tracts of fertile land available for Government to start their demonstration farms. This I submit is a waste of public money and Government ought to avoid it by utilizing their own land for the purpose. I believe the Hon. the Minister will agree with me when I suggest that virgin soil is better suited for agriculture, especially for demonstration and research stations than lands which have long been under cultivation. Government waste lands are all virgin soil which require only an expenditure of about Rs. 50 per acre or so as to be made fit for cultivation. The Government rate for acquisition ranges from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 per acre. From an agricultural point of view also the land which has been long under cultivation by the ryots is not so well suited for starting research stations or demonstration farms, as virgin soil which can be brought under cultivation with very little expense. For these reasons I submit this demand should be rejected by this House and Government should be compelled to utilize their own waste lands for the purpose in view."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Mr. President, Sir, I want to urge the necessity of opening sugarcane and fruit stations in Guntur or Kistna districts as the places are most suitable for garden crops. I have just one or two observations to make on this matter. One is this. The Imperial Council has agreed to pay a certain amount as contribution for taking leases. In contravention of that the Government of Madras is going to acquire land at a particular place in North Arcot, about 30 acres, at a cost of Rs. 27,000, spending over and above what they get as contribution from the Council of Research. No doubt I appreciate the generosity of the Madras Government, but at the same time I want to suggest that the same amount may be utilized for better purposes, such as starting more sugarcane stations. If they require 30 acres, they can get land by way of leases at Rs. 20 per acre which will come to Rs. 600. The balance with the Government may be utilized in increasing the strength of demonstrators and supervisors. The Government has got at present some deputy directors at the rate of one for two or three districts. At Guntur there is a Deputy Director and there are several demonstrators. The Madras Government can select some areas in Guntur or Kistna and the agricultural demonstrator already in charge of certain taluks can be safely asked to look after these sugarcane farms, and if necessary, they can even appoint an additional man. The additional sum of Rs. 11,000 means that it can be distributed amongst three centres at roughly about Rs. 4,000 for each. So instead of having one centre at North Arcot, we can have three places.

" Another point is in places where paddy is cultivated largely, sugarcane may be substituted. The paddy crop is not fetching the proper price which it ought to for the ryot. If sugarcane is introduced

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and demonstrated to the people, they will be very much benefited. Instead of starting such farms, one at Tanjore, one at Kistna and one at a place where paddy crop is more largely grown, they have chosen to start somewhere in North Arcot. Sugarcane should replace the paddy crop so that people may have more money for agriculture. No doubt the Government is anxious to try in a dry area. Coimbatore is one centre where the Agricultural College demonstrates for the dry area. As for North Arcot, I do not say that it should not have one such station, but I say that they can provide such stations in other places also.

" Another point is this. The Government originally fixed the station in the Chittoor district. I do not know what made them shift it to North Arcot. I want to know whether they had made any investigation and found as a result of it that they could not secure proper land in Chittoor itself. Is Chittoor so barren as not to be able to supply 30 acres of land for sugarcane cultivation? I wonder whether the Hon. the Minister has got any interest in North Arcot. I do not know, I leave it to others to judge about it.

" Again, if you want to demonstrate about sugarcane, the fertility of the soil also ought to be taken into consideration. The neighbouring people should be convinced that it is more profitable to cultivate sugarcane than paddy. As a matter of fact, the Hon. Minister cannot prove that Gudiyattam taluk in North Arcot is the best centre for sugarcane to grow. In the absence of any statement from the Hon. Minister on this matter, I advise him to investigate into the matter and see to the fertility of the area also before he launches on any scheme.

" Another point is the possible opening of sugarcane mills in some parts of the Presidency. If the sugarcane demonstration farms could be opened anywhere near those mills, it would be of immense advantage. In Bellary and in Kistna they are starting mills. In Bobbili there is already a mill, but as it is close to Anakapalle, there is no need for another station there. So far as Kistna is concerned there is no demonstration farm anywhere near the proposed mill. The mill itself has been registered under the Co-operative Act and I do not know why the advisability of starting a sugarcane farm in that district near the mill has not struck the Hon. Minister's mind.

" I must next refer to the loss of the grant already sanctioned. On account of the indifference of the Hon. the Minister or the Director of Agriculture the sugarcane industry as well as the fruit-growing industry lost the last year's grant. If the officers of the department had taken steps in time, this money would have been available to these industries and would not have lapsed. If any non-official of a local body had allowed this to happen, the Government would have surcharged him and that being the case, I ask why the Hon. Minister or the Director of Agriculture should not be surcharged for allowing this sanctioned amount to lapse. Government surely should show a better example. I do not want to say anything more. But I want the Hon. Minister to see that no allotment lapses in future.

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"About the fruit station, I just want to say a few words. It is stated in the note that they are going to purchase 49 acres at a cost of Rs. 11,300. My idea is that instead of acquiring these 50 acres in one place, if they had taken this much acreage of garden lands in three or four different centres on lease, it would have been more remunerative and would have benefited the people of those three or four centres. These demonstration stations have at no time been remunerative and hence they have to be termed failures. But if my plan is adopted, these plots would give a return. Further, as fruit trees will take a long number of years to grow, it is better to take on lease gardens where there are grown-up fruit trees and show by improved methods better yield than formerly. If they want to grow new varieties they can take a fresh plot and demonstrate. If, however, they want to grow the same varieties of fruit trees now in existence they can adopt my suggestion and open three or four centres without incurring any extra cost and demonstrate to the benefit of the whole province. I have nothing more to say."

* Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, I am glad that some of the points on which I wanted to speak were touched upon by my hon. Friends, Mr. Arasu and Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, who preceded me."

"Sir, as stated by the previous speakers, there seems to be no necessity to acquire the land for this purpose. In the explanatory note it is stated that the original proposal was to take the land on lease. They have not stated why they have now decided to acquire the land. It is not known how long this demonstration is to continue. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has guaranteed a grant for five years only. Will the demonstration cease at the end of that time? We do not know. Last year the amount proposed for the cost of acquisition is said to be Rs. 24,100 and now they say it is Rs. 27,300. If the land had been acquired last year they could have saved this excess amount of Rs. 3,200."

"The explanatory note further on says that the original idea was to locate the demonstration station at Chittoor and that owing to the excessive rate of compensation demanded by the owners and for other reasons, they had to change that plan. The other reasons are not stated here and I would like the Hon. the Minister for Development to give those reasons. On the ground of excessive compensation demanded by the owners of the land the Government need not have changed their plan. The Revenue Department could have settled the land compensation in accordance with the prevailing market-rate. If this had been done there would have been no question of demanding any enhanced compensation by the private owners according to their likes and dislikes."

"With regard to the fruit station, much avoidable delay has been caused in opening it. Even the Services Commission has had occasion to criticise this delay in connexion with the postponement of the appointment of the Superintendent of the fruit station for which a person had been selected by that body. I cannot understand what stood in the way of the acquisition of the land if they had been prompt, they could have taken acquisition proceedings earlier, and settled everything in time."

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"Sir, as regards the grants sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, I have my own doubts if they will not lapse. In the case of grants allotted to local bodies, the policy of the Government is to resume them if they are not spent within the year. Now, in this case the Government would be blameworthy if the Agricultural Council resumes these grants which remain unspent. I regret that I am not convinced by the reasons given for the delay occasioned."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, before I could speak on the main question, I wish to reply to some remarks made by Mr. V. T. Arasu in this connexion. He said that there is no necessity to acquire the lands and that there is plenty of poramboke lands available for the purpose. I have to differ from him and point out that such lands cannot be used for this purpose. If virgin soil is cultivated for demonstration purposes, the results of experiment on such soil will not be useful to the public. It generally contains good manure and the results would be much better than what they would be in a soil long under cultivation. Therefore virgin soil is out of the question for this purpose."

"Sir, the Central Research Institute wanted lands to be taken on lease. The note does not say why the Government have not taken the lands on lease, but they have acquired new lands for the purpose. They do not say that no land was available for lease. Leasing would have been a more economic proposition than acquiring new land."

"The note says that the original idea of having a research station at Chittoor had to be given up on account of the increased cost of the acquisition of the land. The estimated cost was Rs. 24,100 whereas for the proposed acquisition at Gudiyattam, the estimate is for Rs. 27,300—an increase of Rs. 3,200. The note does not say why the land could not be purchased at Chittoor itself at this increased cost. I consider that even if the cost is Rs. 5,000 more, on account of the central situation of the district, Chittoor should be preferred. For the important research in sugar, a couple of thousands should not be allowed to stand in the way of Chittoor being preferred to Gudiyattam. There must be some hidden reason other than excess cost for choosing Gudiyattam."

"Sir, another reason why Gudiyattam should not be preferred to Chittoor is this: There are at Gudiyattam two retired officers, one of the Agricultural Department and one of the Revenue Department who have knowledge of the subject. They are starting a sugar factory at Gudiyattam and I have received a prospectus of the company. If it is to be started at Gudiyattam there is no need for a demonstration farm here. There is need for one at Chittoor."

"Now coming to the fruit cultivation station, the Local Government should have interested themselves in opening such stations in larger numbers. They have delayed even in spending the allotment which the Central Committee has placed at their disposal. The hon. Member for Ganjam, the Raja of Parlakimedi, in all his budget speeches

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more than once said that there is every need to develop fruit cultivation and fruit farms in different localities of the Presidency. Government have not only failed to open fruit cultivating stations at their own cost, but they have also considerably delayed the starting of a station even at the instance of the Central Institute of Agriculture. I am afraid the department concerned is very lethargic, and I cannot but accuse it of considerable delay in putting the scheme into execution. Sir, with regard to fruit cultivation, the Government should not take the land on lease. Fruit cultivation stands on a different footing from that of sugarcane. Sugarcane is an annual crop and they could take land on lease for such a cultivation. But in the case of fruit cultivation, they would have to improve the land permanently. It is not an annual crop, but a permanent crop. Therefore, in this case, the Government should not take the land on lease. Fruit-yielding trees on such lands will stand for a number of years. So it will be a loss to the Government if they take the land on lease and leave it to the owner after the lease period. For such a purpose the best thing would be for the Government to acquire the land at their own cost and carry on research. I want the Government to be more prompt in such matters.

"I request the Government to start additional research stations for sugarcane; and fruit cultivation at their own cost and thus help the ryots."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I may mention that these two schemes were undertaken by the Agricultural Department with financial assistance from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the success of the schemes would benefit not only Madras but also the other Provinces of India. Such being the case, the Local Government or the department concerned cannot in any way utilize the funds placed at their disposal by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. No doubt the Local Government had to pay its contribution towards these two schemes. In the case of sugarcane station a certain amount was set apart for research and also for taking the land on lease. As was suggested by some hon. Member, this Government contemplate purchasing the land instead of taking it on lease, for the reason that the scheme may extend beyond five years. If that be the case, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may not give the necessary funds and this Government will have to find the funds. If we purchase the land for ourselves and if the scheme is to go on extending for five years there will be a saving to this Government."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"How?"

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Because we will not lose the land at the end of five years, and the amount that is spent will not be a waste. If the land belongs to us, the Government may realize by the sale of the land a greater amount than what they have spent. Government by spending an additional sum of Rs. 15,000 will get full possession of the land."

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"Sir, it was said that for some hidden reasons the place was shifted from Chittoor to North Arcot, and some insinuations were made by two hon. Members. One of them said that the Minister or the Director may have some interest in the station being shifted to North Arcot. At least so far as I and the Director of Agriculture are concerned, we have no personal interest in North Arcot."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he has received a letter from the Collector of North Arcot that he cannot acquire the land?"

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I could give my hon. Friend all the information that he desires if he would be pleased to see me in my chambers."

"Sir, we had to give up Chittoor because after the preliminary work had been done for the purchase of land greater compensation was asked for. Government thought the lands were not worth more than what we were prepared to pay. Sir, that is the reason why instead of the station being opened at Chittoor it is to be opened in Gudiyattam in North Arcot. My hon. Friend Mr. Choudari said that this station could have been opened in Kistna or Tanjore. Sir, people in Tanjore or Kistna could start their own stations and the Co-operative department will readily help them. Incidentally I may reply to the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar who said that some retired officials are interested in the factory being started at North Arcot. As far as I am aware, I do not think any factory is going to be opened in North Arcot either by the Government or by any other private company."

"Sir, some hon. Members pointed out that the grants made in 1933-34 were a loss to this Government. As a matter of fact these funds were not lost. They are merely grants which have lapsed, for the reason that the lands could not be purchased. It is not a question of loss occurring to anybody. In shifting the sugarcane station from Chittoor to North Arcot a certain amount of delay also occasioned and the Government are fully aware of it. I can assure hon. Members that in so far the work could be started without any delay it will be done."

"Coming to the fruit station, there again lands were purchased because according to the obligation on the part of this Government the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research said they would finance the scheme only if this Government were to pay its contribution in the shape of land, necessary for starting the fruit station. Cuddapah has been chosen for the simple reason that it is a district where fruit growing is done on a large scale and the station when opened will be very helpful to the ryots. As soon as it is found that this Research Station works successfully, other stations will be opened in other districts. After all, these two stations are research stations carrying on experiments and as I said the work is being done by the Department of Agriculture on behalf of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research."

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"Coming to my hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, he said that virgin soil is always good for cultivation, that there are Government waste lands and that they instead of utilizing such lands are wasting their money by purchasing new lands. As some hon. Members pointed out, after all in starting these stations which are supposed to turn out quick results, we must take into account the nature of the soil, water-supply and various other things. We cannot go on carrying experiments on waste lands or take lands at random, a piece here and a piece there. These stations are in the nature of experiment where results are expected in the near future and as such I do hope the House will be pleased to reject the amendment moved and accept my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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

(3) GRANT XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXVII—Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved.'

The reasons for this demand are set out in full detail in the Explanatory Note^a which has been circulated to hon. Members. I have little to add to what is stated there. The grant is intended for the purpose of gathering the family budgets of some of the industrial workers in the City of Madras with a view to having fairly accurate figures to base thereon ameliorative measures that may be undertaken for the benefit of the labourers. This was one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour, and in pursuance of that this enquiry has been started."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I want that the Government should in addition to investigating the family budgets of workers in Madras City investigate also the family budgets of labourers in rural areas, so that they may compare both budgets and have a general idea of workers both in cities and rural areas. For one thing, the workers in Madras City will be getting more wages than workers in rural areas. If the Government undertake the investigation of budgets of rural workers also, they can have a complete idea."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'that the token demand of Rs. 100 moved by the Hon. the Home Member be reduced by Re. 1.'

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 259-260 infra.

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"My object is to elicit information from the Government as to the method that they propose to adopt in the matter of the collection of these statistics regarding the family budgets of industrial workers in the City of Madras. Secondly, I wish to point out to the Hon. the Home Member that a large percentage of industrial workers do not live in the City of Madras proper, but outside the municipal limits in a belt of territory surrounding the city. Therefore, if this investigation is to be satisfactory, it must cover the workers living outside Madras. Otherwise the figures would not be of any value at all for the purpose of arriving at any conclusion regarding the standard of living of industrial workers in the city. As the Hon. the Home Member is aware there is only one industry which can technically be said to be located in the City of Madras; and that is the textile industry. The workers in this industry are mostly employed in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the Choolai Mills and they number about 11,000. But not more than two or three thousand of these workers live in the City of Madras. If the Hon. Member is not aware of that he may take it from me that more than 75 per cent of the workers live outside the City of Madras. Therefore any investigation which is confined to the City of Madras will not be accurate.

"There is another reason why this investigation should be extended outside the city proper. The workers in the big transport industry, viz., the Railway, live outside Madras. I mean the people employed in the Perambur Workshops numbering about 8,000. Almost all of them live outside the city limits. Therefore it would be sheer waste of money if the investigation is confined to the City of Madras and not extended outside.

"There is yet another reason for this cut motion, and that is: I want to urge upon the Government the necessity of getting the co-operation of non-official agencies in the matter of the collection of these statistics. The Royal Commission on Labour recommended, if I remember aright—I am speaking from memory—that the help of non-official agencies like trade unions ought to be availed of in any scheme for the collection of such statistics. But it is strange to find that the procedure proposed to be adopted here is to appoint a special statistician and ask him to collect figures. I grant that the statistician that the Government have in view may be an excellent man with high qualifications. But he must be in a position to know which localities are the best for the purpose of collecting statistics. Even granting that the enquiry is to be confined to the City of Madras, Madras is a city of distances, and the statistician must know which area will yield him the best results. That is the reason why I submit that non-official agencies like the trade unions must be consulted. I wish that the Hon. the Home Member constitutes a committee consisting of one representative of the textile industry—the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the Choolai Mills unions—and one representative of the Transport Industry, i.e., the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Union. These two are registered trade unions with very large memberships; and they can very

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well be called upon to depute one representative to the statistician in the matter of selection of areas. I hope that the Hon. the Home Member will see his way to accept my suggestions."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, I am not going to speak at any great length. I only want some information and throw, Sir, some suggestions. I am glad that the Government have taken up this question of investigation of family budgets of industrial workers. It is stated in the Explanatory Note that a part-time clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue will be enough for the clerical work involved in this investigation. I think that able clerical assistance is necessary to compile the statistics in proper form and I suggest to the Government to consider the question of having a separate clerk to do the work so that it can be completed in a neat and proper form. With regard to limiting the enquiry to the City of Madras, perhaps the Government may contend that the Royal Commission on Labour have recommended the making of thorough enquiries into the family budgets of workers in certain industrial towns including Madras. But the town of Coimbatore, for instance, has been developing industrially to a very great extent in recent years and that town also should be included in the scope of this investigation. I may also add that places like Madura and Tuticorin where there is a large industrial population should be included in the investigation, so that the results obtained from various centres may be of great use. It is said in the Explanatory Note that this investigation will go on for a year only. As soon as the information is collected, I want to know what further steps the Government are going to take in the matter. I will be very glad to have some information on these points from the Hon. the Home Member."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Mr. President, Sir, the workers in the Madras Presidency will welcome with considerable hope and relief the fact that after all the Government have taken up the question of ameliorating the condition of labour on the lines recommended by the Whitley Commission. It is a happy augury of the future. I am sure that the Government will not be satisfied with obtaining the results for the City of Madras alone, but will extend their investigation even during this year to other places like Coimbatore and Madura where the workers are in different environments, where wages vary from mill to mill and where the conditions of work are very bad."

2-45 p.m. "My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, made the suggestion that a committee may be appointed of representatives from Trade Unions, of Textile Industry and of the Railway transport. As far as I am aware, no trade union has had time to devote or train any of its members or office-bearers in the task of investigating into the family budgets or similar matters. They are far too much occupied with facing troubles with the employees. The only private body that had conducted this investigation is the Servants of India Society. I am sure that the Statistical Officer with his three assistants as proposed in the Explanatory Note, will certainly take all the co-operation the trade unions

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can give but there is no special need for instituting any committee. The committee may on the other hand act as a clog to the progress of the investigation. I am told in the note that the Statistical Officer has been working at present in the office of the Settlement Commissioner, but I do not know what experience he has acquired. The Royal Commission on Labour has pointed out the danger of an untrained worker descending on the workers' homes and collecting such particulars as he can on a casual visit; they say that it is valueless. I would, therefore, take this opportunity of impressing upon the Government to kindly take steps to see that this Statistical Officer and his assistants are given the necessary training in the technique of investigation. Investigation of the family budget is not a simple matter, as some may imagine. It requires a knowledge of considerable technique which, fortunately for us, the Bombay Labour Office has developed. If it is not out of place, I would request the Government respectfully to give the Statistical Officer and his assistants training at least for a fortnight in the Bombay Labour Office.

"I heartily support the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, that Coimbatore and Madura are two centres which can usefully and must necessarily be investigated. The workers in Coimbatore and Madura suffer, as I have already stated, from a multitude of troubles and grievances which the Madras workers are not called upon to face. If the Government are going to adopt a policy of amelioration of the condition of the workers, it is highly necessary that they should have statistics from the mufassal areas also. With regard to Chirala, there is only one factory which employs about 3,000 workers. If the Government can find funds, they can investigate into the conditions of Nellimarla, Chittivalasa and Chirala where thousands of labourers are employed. Madura and Coimbatore are two centres where a good number of labourers are employed on varying conditions, on different wages and on varying terms of service. I would respectfully request the Government to see their way to extend the investigation, if not immediately, at least in the course of the year, to these two places also. With these words I have great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by the Hon. the Home Member."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that the Government have come forward at least at this late hour to start this enquiry. The Royal Commission issued its report long ago and the Government of Madras should have set up this enquiry much earlier. I am glad that the Government have started this enquiry at least now and that they have not forgotten the matter altogether. The Commission on Labour wanted that the enquiry should be very thorough. They wanted that reliable information should be obtained. I have my own misgivings whether the statistics collected by the officer working under the Settlement Commissioner can be relied upon. The Statistical Officer and his three assistants have been trained to work in a certain groove. We have been criticising the data furnished for resettlement of every district; they have been every time questioned

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by all the Members in this Council. I doubt very much under these circumstances, whether the statistics collected by the assistants trained by the Settlement Commissioner will be reliable. Whatever information is collected by them, it will only go to put the expenditure at a very low figure; it will not be a reasonable scale. They have not only been trained in a certain grove, but they have also to take their instructions from the Commissioner of Labour. I do not know whether he will have the same angle of vision which the non-officials can be expected to possess. This is a very important matter. Unless non-officials also are associated with this enquiry, I am afraid that the report cannot be expected to be thorough. In the interest of the Government also, it would be better if the report is backed up by non-officials also. In that case it will be a strong report satisfactory both to the Government and to the public alike. With regard to the Pykara Scheme, Coimbatore came in for a good lot of criticism. I am glad at least in this case, there is some unanimity of opinion that this enquiry should be conducted in places like Coimbatore and Madura as well. The report of the Royal Commission speaks of the setting up of thorough enquiries into family budgets in certain important industrial towns including Madras. So Madras must be given only a secondary place. The mufassal towns should be given a prominent place for conducting the enquiry."

* The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"By way of correction, Sir: The Royal Commission mentioned several other towns all of which are outside this Presidency. For this Presidency, Madras alone is mentioned."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Conditions obtaining in Madras are quite different from those in the mufassal. Conditions in the mufassal places may be more or less similar. The data obtained of the condition of labour in Madras will be quite different from those for labour in the mufassal. If Madras and Coimbatore are left out, the report will not give us a correct account of the conditions of labour. It will not be a correct report on which we can take action to improve the condition of labour. My own idea is that we can spend another three or four thousand rupees and undertake enquiry in the other cities as well. On the whole we can spend a sum of Rs. 10,000. The amount is worth spending in the interests of the public. I would request the Hon. the Home Member to consider this question very seriously and to make investigation into the conditions of labour in Coimbatore and Madura also. We may have to spend twice or thrice the sum proposed to be spent now; but it is worth spending. Otherwise the present expenditure will be a waste."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I find that the labouring classes are exploited—to use a strong word—not only by political parties; we find to-day that the Government also is participating in the exploitation. This is certainly not the way to help the mass of people who are called labourers; this is not the way to ameliorate their condition. The object of the Government is first of all to find out what

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exactly is the expenditure that is incurred by families of labourers. My fear is that the agency that is sought to be constituted by the Government for collecting the statistics is not at all very desirable. The official agency which starts the work will be under a very serious handicap; it will carry on its duties with the policy of the Government behind it. We have known the attitude of the Government towards the labouring classes all through. It has certainly not been very favourable. These employees who are entrusted with this work are not temporary employees of the Government for this particular work but permanent employees. They have to consider first and foremost the safety of their permanent position. They cannot afford to endanger their posts by giving facts which may not be palatable to the Government at all. In that way, this agency will certainly not be advantageous to the class of people which the Government and the party in power seek to help by this motion. My hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, knows more than myself for he belongs to the party in power. He may know more exactly what his party stands for. However, if the Government seeks to help labour really and honestly, it is necessary that it should set up a non-official agency. My Friend Mr. Basu Dev who has been interesting himself in all kinds of labour problems seems to be averse to handing over this work to any of the labour unions. He has recently developed antipathy for labour organizations in this Presidency for reasons best known to himself. In every country in the world, labour organizations are functioning and where they do not exist, they are started so that problems affecting the labouring classes can be best tackled by those organizations. No class of people and much less the labouring classes can get their grievances redressed or their problems tackled satisfactorily unless they have a strong organization of their own. If any one of the labour unions are not functioning properly, we should not condemn all labour organizations wholesale. They have come to exist and they will continue to function for a long time."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I never condemned any labour union at all. I said that they were not working satisfactorily."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"To say that they are not working satisfactorily is the best way of condemning any organizations. To say that a labour union is not functioning in the proper way it should function is certainly nothing less than condemning that organization. It is necessary that anybody who wishes to dabble in labour politics, should place some faith in these organizations. They should function and they should be brought into existence if they do not exist. Whatever information the Government seeks to get, it should get it from these organizations themselves."

"This agency which the Government want to establish will certainly not result in anything which will be acceptable to the people at large, 3 p.m. much less to the labouring classes; for, as I have already stated, the information obtained will be one-sided. We know also what the result of such information will be. The same fate that has met many a report

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will meet the report of this body also. What exactly do the Government want to do after getting the statistics? How are the Government going to interfere with the freedom of employers? Do the Government mean to raise the wages if they find that the wages of any particular class of labour are not satisfactory? Are the Government going to bring forward any measure which will result in increase of wages all round? I am yet to know from the Government what exactly they have in view in ascertaining this information through this agency. I hope, therefore, that the Government will not tinker with this very serious problem of labour. This is certainly not the way of dealing with it; if at all they are sincere about the object they have in view, they should allow a non-official agency to secure this information, when alone, it will be satisfactory to the people."

* The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Mr. President, Sir, little did I expect that what appeared to me to be a very simple and innocent motion, would raise so much discussion. The Government have, on the one hand, been charged by the hon. Member from Coimbatore, of being tardy in giving effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission, while on the other hand, the hon. the Muhammadan member for the City has charged the Government with trying to exploit labour. As regards the statement of the hon. Member from the City, all that I can say is that no reason can be usefully advanced against a warped mentality. The measure taken by the Government for securing figures would help them when occasion arises, in starting ameliorative work. As regards the charge of tardiness levelled by the hon. Member from Coimbatore, all that I can say is that the Royal Commission has made ever so many recommendations, and that all of them could not be given effect to at one and the same time. The various proposals are being examined and as time goes on, one after another will be given effect to. This question of starting an investigation or enquiry into the family budgets is one of those recommendations.

"As regards the suggestion that non-officials might be co-opted or added on to this Committee for conducting the investigation, I submit that hon. Members have apparently misconceived the purpose of this proposal. It is not a case of our setting up a commission to hold an enquiry and submit recommendations or make proposals. It is a mere case of collecting figures, collating them and putting them in a proper form, so that they might be readily available on future occasions when any ameliorative measures are thought of. It is a purely mechanical task for which no doubt special technical skill is required.

"There was again the suggestion of my friend Mr. Basu Dev that these persons who are to conduct the enquiry may be sent to Bombay to undergo a special training. That proposal was at one stage considered by the Government, and it was thought that for the work lying immediately before us—that is, the task of collecting statistics for the City—such a procedure was not necessary. If it is a case of setting up a bureau to go into the state of affairs throughout the whole province,

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as was the case in Bombay and as has been recommended by the Royal Commission in the case of Bengal, an elaborate procedure of that sort might be necessary. The Royal Commission itself has stated that as far as this province was concerned, it would for the time being suffice if these figures were collected for the City of Madras alone. And for this limited work, it was not thought necessary to send out any one to Bombay for special training, so that he might on his return set up a regular office here. There was readily available to the Government one who was considered competent to perform the task of gathering these figures, collating them and putting them in a readable form; and that was the statistics officer working in the Revenue Board. He, in addition to his own work, with the assistance of three other people, will be able to carry on the work; I may also state that the proposal to extend the enquiry to the mufassal is one which certainly deserves consideration. When we start this enquiry for the City, it is not intended to confine it altogether to the City. After all, this is only the first step we are taking in the matter of family budgets of industrial workers; and with the experience gained in the City and after some progress is made, if we think that it can be advantageously extended to the mufassal, I am sure the question will be considered with due sympathy. For the time being, however, the proposal is to confine the enquiry to the City.

"I may also state that it will not be possible to carry on this work for the whole province with this limited staff. When that stage of extension to the whole province comes, perhaps we will have to consider the question of sending some men to Bombay for training, so that we may set up a bureau afterwards. All these things will have to be considered in due course, and as I said, we are now confining the first step of enquiry, to the City only.

"As regards labourers residing on the borders of the City, I may say that the work of this officer will not be so much bound by red tape as to confine the enquiry to the limits of Madras City. Obviously, the intention is that the condition or financial status of labourers working in the City is to be ascertained. If however they reside outside the municipal limits, I am sure on that ground they are not going to be left out of account. I may state that the investigation is to be carried on in what are called the intensive and extensive methods. By 'intensive' I mean that certain specified areas will be taken and an investigation will be made into the affairs of each family resident in that area. As far as 'extensive' investigation goes, it is a case of sampling out what are considered typical cases and collecting figures. I therefore submit that as a first step and merely in the nature of an experiment, the Government may be allowed to go on with this investigation, for the limited purpose of which we are proposing this limited staff. We are availing ourselves of the special capacity of men already in Government service. The question of a special clerk was also considered and because it was thought that there won't be sufficient work for a full-time clerk, we decided upon giving an allowance to one of the existing clerks.

[Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam] [22nd January 1935]

"With this explanation, Sir, I hope the House will allow to the Government the grant asked for."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

(4) GRANT XXIX—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS—RESERVED AND 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. 100 under XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.'

This is a token demand which provides for immediate improvements to the Brodie Castle, Adyar. The note* already circulated, states in detail the exact improvements to be carried out and when they are to be carried out. The funds are available, and it is proposed to get the sanction of this House for the work. I hope the House will accept this token motion."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, I beg to move—
'to reduce the amount of this demand by Re. 1.'

Sir, in the explanatory note the condition of the building is described at great length. After having read it, I am still doubtful whether even if the building is repaired, it will be of any use. It is said that white ants have got into the walls and flooring on the eastern wing which is considered unsafe; that the ground-floor rooms are so dark and damp as to be really unuseable 'and the floors sweat and the plaster peels off the walls.' It is also stated that the sitting rooms are of very little use and that the building is in a very rotten state. When one portion of the building is in such a state, I doubt very much whether the other portion which should have been built only along with this portion will be good. When this aspect of the question is taken up it is a matter for consideration whether it is desirable that the building should be repaired at all at a cost of Rs. 30,000. I want to know whether it will not be better to pull down the entire building and put up a new one in the site. I think the site is a very extensive one, and if the present building is pulled down and new buildings are erected or if you divide the site conveniently we can have a suitable building in each. If the cost of these repairs, i.e., Rs. 30,000 is invested on a new building, I think we can have a decent bungalow for the official residence of the Chief Secretary and the rest of the site may be used for putting up other bungalows too. It may also mean a very good saving for Government since they will be able to have sites readily available without cost for other bungalows. I do not know whether there are any extraordinary reasons for allowing the western wing to continue as it is; and

* Printed as Appendix X on pages 260-261 infra.

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I have my own doubts whether it would be worth while reconstructing the eastern wing alone. I should like the Hon. the Minister to explain the condition of the western wing and to say whether he has considered the idea of pulling down the entire building and erecting a new one in its place. With this object, Sir, I move my amendment."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have seen this building, and it was a surprise to me why the Corporation of Madras has not condemned this building long ago. Under the present circumstances, it is in a very dangerous condition. The wings are actually rotten and dropping. My question is whether it is suitable for human habitation at all under present conditions. The floor of the dining hall, I am told, is ripping and the plaster is flaking off. White ants have actually invaded the walls and the central beams are also rotten. I doubt whether the engineer who examined this building is of the opinion that it is still fit for human habitation. The present occupier, I am told, is going out because the rent has been cut down by the Government. But, is it wise on the part of the Government to cut down the rent and allow the dangerous building to be occupied by one of their most valuable officers? Sir, it is also said that there is no water convenience. It is a surprise to me that though there is water, it has not been taken to that place. Putting all things together, I do not think it is advisable on the part of the Government to spend Rs. 30,000 in repairing one or two wings leaving the main building rotten to the core. The foundation of the building is gone. The book value of the building is said to be Rs. 80,000, but the market value won't be more than Rs. 35,000. The best advice from a layman like me to the Government will be to sell that out and find out a new pucca building for their officers. Now, after all, if you spend Rs. 30,000 on a wing, you will be asked to spend another lakh or two for completing the whole structure later on and the total expenditure on the castle will then come to about 2 lakhs and the return from it will be very negligible. The best course will therefore be to pull down the whole structure and build in its place three or four buildings for the Ministers and their assistants or for Government officials who want official quarters. It is not at all advisable to go on repairing the building bit by bit and you can never make it all right. Under the circumstances, I think the Minister will be pleased to consider the withdrawal of the grant and then look out for a new building for the safety of the person occupying."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, while associating myself with what my hon. Friends have said, I want to point out to the Government that it is unnecessary to spend the so-called savings made on starting repair works on this Brodie Castle. I am glad the Hon. the Chief Minister is here. Yesterday when I put him a question as regards the want of water-supply in Penukonda, the answer he gave was that the Government had no information that the people there were going miles off to private wells and drawing drinking water. The owners of those private wells were complaining of trespass and consequently for want of proper drinking water the whole of Penukonda

3-15
p.m.

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town has become quite uninhabitable. As the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that the Government had no information, I now supply him this information and it is up to him to have it tested. I know the situation there and I have recently been there personally."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know how the hon. Member can bring in the question of water scarcity in Penukonda into the discussion on this motion."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I wanted to tell the Government that there are other ways of spending Government money except on this Brodie Castle. It is in that respect I may say that my remarks are relevant."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"To the extent that the hon. Member has made."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I have no objection to stop at this stage then. I request the Hon. the President to permit me to make some observation on the Cuddapah water-supply also. If the President does not permit me, I leave it there with the statement that while there are at least one district station and one taluk station which are suffering for want of drinking water, Government propose to spend to the extent of Rs. 30,000 on Brodie Castle in Madras which is said to be not good. I respectfully submit that that is not the way of spending the extra money at the disposal of the Government. There are hundreds and thousands of people who are suffering for want of drinking water and while this is the case, one wing of an old and dilapidated building whose value is Rs. 86,000, is going to be repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,000 for the time being; and as Dr. Mallayya has already stated, you may have to indent in future upon another lakh of rupees for repairing the main building later on. That is certainly an unwise piece of expenditure and anybody who knows anything about old houses knows fully well how costly it is to repair old houses. One of my friends, a retired High Court Judge once told me that the D.P.W. Buildings and Scotch whisky are the only two things which grow costlier with age. If it is then the idea of Government to swell the book-value of the building with possibly no return from the future incumbent, I submit that that would not be a very wise expenditure of the public funds. I therefore submit that the demand ought to be withdrawn and the matter must be re-examined by taking technical opinion of the Engineers concerned and see whether it is worth while to repair wing after wing or whether it is worth while to remove the whole building once for all or demolish it or sell it away and find some other building for the officers of Government. I am making this suggestion for another reason. Madras City is not like the mufassal where there are poor people. Here in Madras there are many rich people who have built many castles and palaces and such buildings can easily be rented by Government for their officials, instead of investing such large amounts on repairs; and there is no need for Government to invest money upon repairing this building when there

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are other things more urgent and pressing from the stand-point of the ordinary rate-payer. Therefore, Mr. President, I submit that this demand ought to be sternly opposed."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think I heard Dr. Mallayya saying that the Corporation should have given a warning to the owners of Brodie Castle. If it was in such a dangerous condition, certainly the Corporation would have given such a warning. Government of course know the condition of the building and therefore they want to take precaution and they certainly do not want to allow the Brodie Castle to come to such a condition as to make the Corporation warn them. I think it is good for the Government to take action promptly and see that it would not allow the building to fall. I am extremely thankful to the Hon. the Minister for having brought up the question now."

"As a matter of fact, I have myself paid a visit to the Brodie Castle and if anybody paid similar visits, he will understand that it cannot be allowed to be destroyed or pulled down or sold away to somebody. Brodie Castle is certainly an acquisition to the Government of Madras and I would ask the Government to keep it as a monument as also such places as one in Triplicane where Mr. Arasu lives, the Kannan Durvaja, as also Leith Castle now owned by a private party among others in the City. I would request the Government not to destroy Brodie Castle or sell it to somebody, but see that wings are substantially reconstructed so that it may be a landmark in the City of Madras. Let not Dr. Mallayya think that the Corporation has not taken any action in the matter. As a matter of fact, Corporation is very anxious and is in fact discharging its duties without caring for the frowns or favours of anybody. If Brodie Castle is in such a condition as to require drawing the attention of the owner, the Corporation would have done it. Probably the Corporation did not think it was in such a condition as to collapse. I am glad, before such a thing happens, the Hon. the Minister has taken care to see that the building is repaired and for that purpose he has come forward to the House for a grant for reconstructing it and keeping it in proper condition. I hope the Council will take my word—I am a Madrasi—and sanction this grant and see that Madras is made as beautiful as possible and such buildings as Brodie Castle and Leith Castle are preserved as monuments."

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, the suggestion of the hon. members is that the whole building should be pulled down and that a new building should be put up in its place. Now, as far as the Government is concerned they can be guided only by their technical advisers; and the advice of their Public Works Department is that immediate repairs are required in the eastern wing alone. No doubt some alteration has to be made in the other portions of the building and other sanitary arrangements should also be made to the whole building. The permanent incumbent of the building, Mr. Bracken, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, had to give up a major portion of the House

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because it was not habitable. The proposal in this demand is that the eastern wing should be repaired and I believe it can be done within a period of six months and will be ready for occupation by the time Government returns from Ooty. If the whole building requires repairs, Government would have been advised so. As it is, they are told, the present repairs contemplated are enough.

"One other reason why Government want to repair it is this, because a portion of the House is not being used a reduction in rent has been made. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Has the rent been reduced?) Yes, ever since the portion referred to has become uninhabitable. It is hoped, after the repairs the whole house would be ready for use and Government will be able to recover the full rent. Incidentally I may mention that in this compound, Government contemplate putting up three or four more buildings for occupation by the Members of Government and Ministers, if they want or for other high officials who find it very difficult to get houses in the City of Madras. I can state to the hon. Members of this House that Government have considered the question carefully. I do hope the House will not accept the token cut."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

III.—THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL— SELECT COMMITTEE.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to move—
'that Dr. P. Subbarayan be appointed as a member of the Select Committee to consider the Madras City Municipal Amendment Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1934) in place of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti resigned.'"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES VALIDATION BILL (BILL No. 25 OF 1934).

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"I beg to introduce the Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill * (Bill No. 25 of 1934) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

"Sir, this is a small Bill and the necessity for it is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to it. Briefly, the position is this. A certain missionary gentleman who was licensed under the Act solemnised a number of marriages irregularly between the 7th of August 1933 and the 15th of November 1933 and it is therefore necessary in the interests of the parties to these marriages to validate these marriages and the only way this can be done is by passing a short Act to effect that object."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it, Sir."

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th November 1934.

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The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 3 were put and carried.

The Preamble was then put and carried.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Sir, I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it, Sir."

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

V.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1918 (BILL No. 26 OF 1934).

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to introduce a * Bill ³⁻³⁰ further to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918 (Bill ^{p.m.} No. 26 of 1934) and move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

Mr. T. B. Russell.

Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.

Mr. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib.

Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.

Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi.

Mr. P. C. Moses.

Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.

Mr. Yakub Hasan.

Dr. B. S. Mallayya.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.

Mr. G. R. Premayya.

Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig.

The Mover (The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili).

"In doing so I wish to say a few words. As hon. Members are probably aware, the Madras Food Adulteration Act was passed in 1918 and in the course of these years, certain defects have come to light and it is now proposed to remedy them. They have also carried out certain other amendments to bring this Act into line with the English Food and Drugs Adulteration Act of 1928. Some of the main amendments contained in this Bill change the definition of Government analyst so as to enable local boards to appoint their own public analyst. The distinction between the two will be made clear. It is also proposed to make provision to extend the provisions of this Act to panchayats also

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st January 1935.

[The Raja of Bobbili] [22nd January 1935]

if necessary in the future and to permit local bodies to appoint their own public analyst if they choose to do so. The rules as regards the enforcement of any regulations drawn up by Government have been made more stringent and a vendor who resides outside the area over which the Act is in force for the time being is also proposed to be brought under the provisions of this Act. There is also another provision: to return the articles seized under section 9. There is another provision empowering the local executive authorities to purchase samples for analysis whenever it is found necessary and it is also proposed to give power to the local Government themselves in any special circumstances to have such samples of food-stuffs analysed. Power is also being taken to make rules and by-laws under this Act. These are some of the main changes which we propose to make in this Amending Bill. With these words, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House."

Mr. T. SUNDARARAO NAYUDU:—"I second it."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to the Raja Saheb for having brought this Bill. There is confusion in working this Act in the City of Madras as far as I know. An officer goes to the bazaar, an officer appointed by the local authority, buys some ghee as if for his own consumption and has it analysed. The ghee seller is then prosecuted. No appeal lies against such prosecution and punishment when once the magistrate fines this seller. The Corporation withdraws the licence given to him for selling the ghee. The ghee merchant has to close the shop. That is what is taking place to-day. So many of the ghee merchants have to close their shops once they are taken to the magistrates and fined. According to this amending Bill, if a local authority officer goes to a shop, he has to notify that he is taking ghee for analysis and then the ghee is made into three parts, one is kept with the seller, another kept with the Corporation and the third is sent to the public analyst. So the man is safe. After all these things, if the public analyst's decision is considered by the seller to be unsatisfactory, there is the Government analyst who will be an appellate authority. For these reasons, I am extremely obliged to the Raja Saheb. There is another thing. If a man has a label saying that five per cent of ghee is there he is excused. It is not known whether the Government is not to consider that the rest 95 per cent ghee is not a stuff that is injurious to the health of the consumer. I think the local authorities and the Government may take action under other Acts. Anyhow, I would think it very good if this Act itself makes the point clear. If five per cent of ghee is allowed, suppose the other 95 per cent is castor oil, what is there to be done? (A Voice: 'Motions.') I hope the Hon. the Raja of Bobbili will see that the other 95 per cent stuff is not prejudicial to the health of the people. This Amending Act must say that even the 95 per cent should not be injurious to the health of the people. I hope it will be considered in the Select Committee. At any rate, the Raja Saheb is for clearing the situation so that the real

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culprit may be brought to book. So, in various ways the amendment is clear for the seller and the prosecutor. In the Select Committee, we will see that the Bill comes out in as fair a form as possible and that there is not the confusion which is created by the Corporation prosecuting the people and the people making a hue and cry and the Councillors having to discuss it for a whole day."

The motion was put and carried.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to move under Standing Order 39 (2) that the leave of the House be granted to include the name of Mr. Langley in the list of Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918 (Bill No. 26 of 1934.) Since this list was circulated, it has been brought to my notice that the name of a representative of the European Group has been omitted. Mr. Langley has expressed a desire to serve on the Committee. We shall be only too glad to include him."

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

The motion was put and carried.

VI.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1920, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL NO. 17 OF 1934).

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Report * of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 for certain purposes (Bill No. 17 of 1934) and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. H. CHAMPION:—"I second it."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I oppose the Bill being introduced in this Council. You may think that it is unwise for me to do so when the country in general and my community in particular need it very badly. It is a fact that our country has a large number of illiterates. Therefore, I wish the Government to make education as the first charge on the finances of the country."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may inform the Hon. Member that we are not now in the introduction stage, but at the stage of considering the Bill as reported by the Select Committee."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"May I know at what stage I can oppose this Bill?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I remember to have heard the hon. Member saying that he is opposing the introduction of the Bill itself. I therefore wanted to know if it is a fact."

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th November 1934.

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* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I oppose the Select Committee's Report."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Certainly you can."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I wish to explain the reasons why I oppose the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee. Sufficient publicity is not given to this Bill, Sir."

3-45 p.m. "I am afraid, Sir, this Bill as amended by the Select Committee which is going to be considered by this House will affect the parents of the poor children in elementary schools very seriously. The Hon. Minister says that he got the Select Committee's report published in the Gazette and in the papers. But the parents of the poor children are not in a position to know the provisions and the implications of this Bill. The important feature of this report, Sir, is the enforcement of compulsion. If the child is stopped from the school, the parent will be penalized. So, Sir, if the parents are not informed of this penal provision, it will work great hardship on the parents. Last month I toured through two districts and discovered that the parents of children are entirely ignorant of this Bill. Instead of having the Bill published in the gazette and the papers, I think the Hon. Minister would be well advised if he will send a departmental circular to all the headmasters of elementary schools, so that the parents of children may be able to understand the provisions and the penalties in this Bill. Parents who can afford to keep their children in the school need not be afraid of this penal clause. But the poor parents who have their children at school, if they stop their children for any reason, will become subject to this penal clause. Because there is an economic value for children of poor parents who cannot earn enough money for themselves and for the children. If the parent takes away the children from school and employ them, the children will earn something to add to the income of the family. So, when the Bill is not going to punish the man who does not care to send the children to the school, how is it going to be beneficial? Supposing this Bill is passed into law, before it is given effect to, parents will be compelled to take away their children from the school because they will come to know that they will be penalized if they once keep the children at the school and then withdraw them. I do not know how a Bill of this kind is going to be helpful in the spread of elementary education in this Presidency, unless the Hon. Minister is able to render some sort of help for the poor children by way of food, midday meal, books or some such thing. I am sure if this Bill is passed into law it will be of no use to the poor children in the schools. So, I oppose the consideration of this Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to support the previous speaker. I am rather sorry that I have to oppose the consideration of the Select Committee report for the simple reason that it does not go far enough to remove illiteracy from the land. Well, as has been remarked by several people, if there is one thing that is needed more than any other at the present stage of India, I

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believe it is the removal of illiteracy. Without the removal of illiteracy, I do not think any reforms in any shape whatsoever will have any chance or do any good to the country. Adult franchise or any widening of the franchise will be practically useless. So far as this Bill is concerned, I do not think it goes far enough but it is only a half-hearted and step-motherly Bill, if I may say so. I emphasise the words 'half-hearted' and 'step-motherly.' It is certainly a step-motherly measure if it is aimed at removing the curse of illiteracy from the land. It may be said that it is very easy for the hon. Members of this House to make allegations of this sort, and we may be asked, where are the funds to come from? Well, the funds must come from somewhere. If there is imagination enough, if there are brains enough on the part of the Cabinet, certainly there would be enough funds forthcoming. Well, I will be very sorry if I am misunderstood. You have been able to find money for a productive scheme like Pykara—I know it is a very necessary scheme and I am not opposing that scheme—and we are trying somehow to get funds for remunerative enterprises of that kind. If we also try to get money for this most important reform we ought to succeed. What I am driving at is this. If you want to remove illiteracy, come out with a bold, straightforward reform and not with a half-hearted and step-motherly measure of this kind. Let it be a wholesale reform. Never mind the cost. Take courage boldly into your hands, abolish all grants to other educational institutions like secondary schools, abolish all grants towards university education. The first and foremost need is to impart elementary education. Well, from my little experience of foreign countries, this is what I have found. Educating the children both boys and girls is the first charge on the revenues of the land there. Why should it not be so in this country also? Probably it may be said that I am encroaching on an all-India subject and not a provincial subject. Even if I am wrong and even if this happens to be an all-India subject, let the Hon. Minister in charge of education get the necessary sanction from the Government of India and let him introduce a Bill which will bring real tangible benefit to the people. Let it not be a half-hearted Bill like the one we have. There are many other things which I wish to point out in this connexion, but I shall take the opportunity later on. However, I oppose the consideration of the Bill now before the House, because it would serve no useful purpose whatsoever to consider a Bill of this kind. The Government may as well put it off. Constitutional changes are coming on. Let us wait and let us see whether when the new Cabinet comes into being and when provincial autonomy is in full swing we cannot find a bold Minister to come forward with a Bill of the nature I have described before, which would at once be operative in order to see that illiteracy is removed from the land once for all, so that our motherland may proceed to the goal which we all cherish, and that is the attainment of full Swaraj."

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* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I move—

'In sub-clause (1) for the figures "1934" substitute the figures "1935".'

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I move to—

'Omit sub-clause (i).'

"I am not moving the other part of my amendment, i.e., to omit sub-clause (ii). I just want that the Government should give power and full freedom to the local authorities or the municipal councils whatever they may be, to elect their own representatives to the District Educational Council instead of restricting them. Even in the Act that was passed in 1920, Mr. Macphail, Mr. Davidson and others have accepted the principle of allowing outsiders to be elected to the District Educational Council by the local boards. I therefore formally move my amendment."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I second it."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"In the Select Committee itself opinion was almost equally divided on this subject. The clause as it is now in the Bill was accepted only by a majority of one. If the local authorities want to elect a man from outside—but such cases have been very exceptional in the past and I hope it will be exceptional in the future—I have no objection, and I accept the amendment."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that sub-clause (i) be omitted."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I move my other amendment with a slight alteration, and it is this:

*'In sub-clause (ii) add the following words at the end:—
"which shall not be less than a revenue taluk".'*

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

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* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I accept it."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Mr. President, may I point out a discrepancy in this? In the explanation, it is said:

'The Local Government shall have power to prescribe that any of the members elected by the local authority shall be persons who have been elected to the local authority by a constituency comprising any specified local area or areas.'

"In sub-clause (i) mention is made only with regard to members of 4 p.m. local authorities by adding the words 'from among its members.' When that sub-clause has been omitted I think it is necessary that that portion of the sentence in the explanation of sub-clause (ii), viz., 'who have been elected to the local authority by constituency comprising any local area or areas' should be deleted as I have stated in my amendment and that portion of my amendment is to be accepted. When outsiders are given scope by omitting sub-clause (i), there is no meaning in restricting it to members of the local authorities in the explanation, under sub-clause (ii)."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think there is any discrepancy in that. Instead of allowing the local body to elect members from all over the district, the area from which members can be elected has been restricted."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I may be permitted to make one observation. If by reason of the amendment now accepted, any consequential amendments become necessary I shall examine and bring them forward at the third reading. Such consequential amendments I submit need not be considered now."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I move—

'at the end of sub-clause (ii), insert the word "and".'

"This is a drafting amendment."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 3.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I move—

'In new sub-section 8 (1), for the words "vacancy in respect of which he had been elected or appointed had not occurred," substitute the words "vacancy in respect of which he is elected or appointed, does not occur."'

"This is purely a verbal amendment."

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The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I beg to move—

'In the first proviso under section 8 (1) in lines 3 to 14 omit all the words "he ceases to be a member . . . previous term of office" and substitute in their place the following words, viz., "the normal term of three years for the local authority which elected him expires".'

"This amendment is necessary partly as a consequential amendment arising out of the omission of sub-clause (i) of clause (2) and partly to make the position logical. It is not desirable to continue a member as a representative in a particular body when the normal period of the personnel of the electorate which elected him to that body comes to an end. It is not proper to restrict a local authority from exercising their right of sending one of their choice, by allowing the old person to continue as its so-called representative if he happened to be re-elected to the local authority. So I move the amendment and hope it will be accepted."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I second it."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, the original Bill itself contained this amendment, but in the Select Committee it was not accepted. It is not desirable to order a fresh election the moment he ceases to be a member of the local authority, immediately after the efflux of time; because if a district educational council member is elected from a local authority and if he happens to be a president or vice-president of a district educational council, automatically he will cease to be a member. If this provision is accepted, immediately fresh election will be necessary in the district educational council also. The local authority which sent their representative to the district educational council will lose its privilege of having their representative on the Council. After long debate the Select Committee members accept the present Bill. So I oppose Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder's amendment and request him to withdraw his amendment."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Another point I want to add to Mr. Choudari's. The normal time of the elections of the district educational councils does not correspond to the term of the local authorities. If this provision is not accepted and if a member is to lose his seat as soon as the term of the local authority expires, then what will happen is this: almost every member elected by a local authority, either by a district board or municipality, will not have his term of three years, even though he happens to be re-elected by them. In some cases the members of the educational council will have broken periods. I think it is good and necessary that members elected to the district educational council should have the full term of three years, so that they can render full normal service in the council."

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* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I oppose the amendment. The question was fully discussed in the Select Committee. I do not see why the Select Committee's recommendation should not be accepted."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"With regard to the misapprehension entertained by some of my friends that if this amendment is accepted, the Members cannot have a full period of three years on the district educational council, I may explain the position. As soon as the local authority is newly formed it sends its representatives to the district educational council. Since the local authority has got a normal life of three years the representatives sent by it to the district educational council may continue uninterrupted for three years in the said council; and when the local authority ends its normal life of three years, its representative on the district educational council can conveniently complete his period of three years on that body and then make room for the representative of the newly elected local authority. I thought this is necessary in fairness of things. But if the Government is not agreeable to this amendment I do not want to press it."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 3 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 4.

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I move—

'in section 19 (2) (b), line 5, for the word "three," substitute the word "seven".'

"My object in moving this amendment is that the President and the District Collector must have sufficient time to receive the notice sent by the Vice-President and reply to him if need be. A period of three days from the date of sending the notice by registered post will not at all be enough to receive the notice and communicate a reply if circumstances demand it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is not seconded and so falls through."

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I move—

'in the third line from the bottom of the new sub-clause (c) before the word "vice-president," insert the words "president or".'

"These words have been inadvertently omitted in the clause."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4 as amended was put and carried.

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Clause 5.

Sub-clause (i).

4-15
p.m.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I move—

'For this sub-clause, substitute the following:—

"(i) Sub-section (3) shall be lettered as clause (a) of sub-section (3) and to the same sub-section, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

'(b) The Director of Public Instruction shall also have power to modify or cancel any order passed by the district educational council under sub-section (2) otherwise than on appeal;

'Provided that the Director shall, before modifying or cancelling any such order, communicate to the Council the action proposed to be taken by him and his reasons therefor and consider any explanation or objection which may be made by the Council;

'Provided further that no action shall be taken by the Director under this clause unless he has communicated to the Council his proposal to modify or cancel the order passed by it, within one year from the date of the passing thereof' " " "

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I second it."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, this amendment is the result of a discussion which some of us had on the subject-matter of this clause and I am prepared to accept it, subject to a slight modification I shall move later on."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, I move—

'that in sub-clause (b) of the above amendment, the words "otherwise than on appeal" occurring at the end may be deleted and inserted after the words "shall also have power" occurring after the words "The Director of Public Instruction" " " " "

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 5 (ii).

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I move—

'For new sub-section (4), substitute the following:—

"(4) The Local Government may—

'(a) direct the district educational council to grant or refuse recognition to or withdraw recognition from any elementary school or any standard or standards thereof, or

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'(b) suspend, modify or cancel any order passed by the district educational council under this section, or

'(c) suspend, modify or cancel any order passed by the Director of Public Instruction under this section:

'Provided that the Local Government shall, before taking action under clause (a) or modifying or cancelling any order under clause (b) communicate to the district educational council the action proposed to be taken by them and their reasons therefor and consider any explanation or objection which may be made by the Council.

'Where the Local Government have issued a direction to the district educational council under clause (a), they shall have power to modify or cancel any proceedings of the council in contravention of such direction and to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the same.' " " "

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I second it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the hon. Member is not moving his amendment to section 41 (3) of the Act, printed as No. 9 in the agenda."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"It is a mistake of mine, Sir. I shall move it after this is disposed of."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, I am willing to accept this amendment also."

The amendment was put and carried.

Section 41 (3) of the Act.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I move that—

'In sub-section (3) of section 41 of the said Act, after the words "An appeal shall lie," the words "within sixty days," shall be inserted.'

"Sir, I have put it as 'sixty' instead of 'thirty' as in the amendment in deference to the opinion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, who wants 'sixty days.' "

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I second it."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, the hon. Mover wanted only thirty days, but Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder wanted sixty days. I am willing to accept the amendment for inserting 'sixty days.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 5 as amended was then put and carried.

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Clause 6.

Sub-clause (i).

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" I move—

' For this sub-clause substitute the following:—

" (i) Sub-section (3) shall be lettered as clause (a), sub-section (3) and to the same sub section, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

' (b) The Director of Public Instruction shall also have power to modify or cancel any order passed by the district educational council under sub-section (2) otherwise than on appeal :

' Provided that the Director shall, before modifying or cancelling any such order, communicate to the council the action proposed to be taken by him and his reasons therefor and consider any explanation or objection which may be made by the Council :

' Provided further that no action shall be taken by the Director under this clause unless he has communicated to the Council his proposal to modify or cancel the order passed by it, within one year from the date of the passing thereof.' " " "

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" I second it."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, it would be better if the hon. Member moves his other amendment incorporating also my amendment to the same to add the words ' otherwise than on appeal ' after the words ' shall also have power ' and deleting the same where they now appear in his amendment. I accept his amendment incorporating my amendment."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The motion as amended reads thus:

' For clause 6, sub-clause (i), substitute the following:—

" (1) Sub-section (3) shall be lettered as clause (a), sub-section (3), and to the same sub-section, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

(b) The Director of Public Instruction shall also have power otherwise than on appeal to modify or cancel any order passed by the district educational council under sub-section (2) :

Provided that the Director shall, before modifying or cancelling any such order, communicate to the Council the action proposed to be taken by him and his reasons therefor and consider any explanation or objection which may be made by the Council :

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' Provided further that no action shall be taken by the Director under this clause unless he has communicated to the Council his proposal to modify or cancel the order passed by it, within one year from the date of the passing thereof.' " " "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask the hon. Mover what exactly is the scope of the proviso: ' Provided further that no action shall be taken by the Director under this clause unless he has communicated to the Council his proposal to modify or cancel the order passed by it, within one year from the date of the passing thereof ' ? "

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" As the Bill stands at present, the Director has power to cancel a resolution passed even as early as 1920 by the district educational council. Hy proviso seeks to restrict this power of the Director to resolutions passed within one year."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6 (ii).

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" I move—

' For new sub-section (4) substitute the following:—

" (4) The Local Government may—

' (a) direct the district educational council to grant or refuse aid to, or withdraw aid from, any elementary school, or

' (b) suspend, modify or cancel any order passed by the district educational council under this section, or

' (c) suspend, modify or cancel any order passed by the Director of Public Instruction under this section:

' Provided that the Local Government shall, before taking action under clause (a) or modifying or cancelling any order under clause (b), communicate to the district educational council the action proposed to be taken by them and their reasons therefor and consider any explanation or objection made by the Council.

' Where the Local Government have issued a direction to the district educational council under clause (a), they shall have power to modify or cancel any proceedings of the Council in contravention of such direction and to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the same.' " " "

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—" I second it."

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

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Clause 6.

Section 42 (3) of the Act.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I beg to move that—

'In sub-section (3) of section 42 of the Act, after the words "An appeal shall lie," the words "within sixty days" shall be inserted.'"

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I second it."

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I accept this amendment."

* Mr. K. A. NACHAYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I may point out, Sir, that this amendment is not clear. From which date the period of sixty days is to be reckoned must be unmistakably stated. For that purpose, I think, I should move my amendment."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sixty days from the date of the resolution or order passed by the Council."

Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder did not move his amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Krishnayya Choudari was then put and carried.

Clause 6 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 7.

Section 44.

* Mr. K. A. NACHAYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I beg to move that—
'clause 7 be omitted.'"

"Sir, just a few minutes ago, when the report of the Select Committee on this Bill was proposed for consideration, my hon. Friends, Messrs. Premayya and Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, have opposed it, I believe, only with reference to this clause which brings in this modified form of compulsion. They have stated the reasons and there is not much for me to say in this matter. My fear, with regard to the new alternate form of compulsion, is that it may endanger even the present state of affairs, and completely ruin the aided institutions. A vast majority of the parents are poor and if they are to be penalized for stopping their children after sending them to a recognized school for a day, they may not prefer to send them to any recognized school at all even to know the 3 R's and the strength will heavily fall in all schools and illiteracy will still increase. Some time ago the Elementary Education Act was so amended that even in compulsory areas aided institutions may levy fees. Since the parents are to pay fees in an aided recognized school for their children and also face the risk of a penalty if they are to stay them away from school for some reason or other, I fear, Sir, that they may

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prefer to abstain from sending them to schools at all or to send them to an unaided and unrecognized school which can be newly started in their place and which does not come under the purview of this Bill. Since unemployment is very great, there may be lots of persons available to start pial schools without Government aid even though they are able to get a pittance by way of school fees. If such a thing is to happen, the long-cherished aided and recognized schools will have to end their days. The pial schools too will be closed in a short while and then absolute illiteracy will prevail in the whole area. That is how I fear it will affect even the present situation. Having known the rural areas of our country, I have got gravest anxiety that this new form of compulsion will absolutely shatter even the present condition of elementary education and it cannot at all serve the purpose for which it is intended. So, Sir, what I suggest is that Government should come forward with liberal grants and that compulsion may be started in one area after another as was originally thought of in the Elementary Education Act after providing all the amenities to the poor children instead of trying to introduce this new form of compulsion, which will even endanger the present situation and absolutely ruin all the aided institutions at the very outset itself. So, in order to urge upon the Hon. Minister and point out to him the danger ahead of us, and to allow him the only choice, namely, the original form of compulsion to be brought in though slowly but steadily, I move this amendment."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA ATYANGAR:—"I second it."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Unfortunately I have to oppose this amendment. The reason is that although compulsion is enforced it is not very successful because though certain local bodies have passed resolutions that compulsion should be introduced, when those persons who have passed such resolutions vacate their office by efflux of time and when another party comes in, these resolutions are being cancelled. So a certain amount of power is necessary to insist upon local bodies to introduce compulsion. Now, Sir, there is a lot of wastage of public moneys. To avoid that the Hon. Minister has introduced this new form of compulsion. If you look into the Administration Report of the various elementary schools in the Presidency you will find that most of the boys who are studying in the first standard will not at all go to the second standard. It is only 50 per cent of the boys who are promoted to the second standard that go to schools. By the time boys reach the fourth standard they will only number about 10 per cent. In the case of aided schools whenever they employ additional teachers in their respective schools in order to get more grants from district educational councils they admit a very large number of boys in the first standard in order to justify the existence of the several teachers in the various schools. In order to avoid such contingencies and also to avoid public moneys being wasted, we want this new form of compulsion being introduced. The parents will not send their children to schools for the mere distribution of sugar to their boys by the teachers."

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When once they are penalized for sending their boys for such cheap attractions, I think they will not send their children to such schools afterwards. In order to prevent a huge wastage of public moneys, I think this form of compulsion is necessary."

* Mr. H. CHAMPION:—"Mr. President, Sir, I hope hon. Members will give some consideration to the remarks of one who, though a new Member, is engaged in the practical working of these matters. Now, Sir, it seems to me that elementary education means two things. It means in the first place we have got to bring the children into the schools. It means in the second place we have got to keep them at school. That the existing Act has failed to achieve these two things is admitted on all hands. It has failed in the second of these two essentials. While it has been a comparatively easy matter to bring little children into the schools it has been a matter of almost insuperable difficulty to keep them at school until they have completed their school course. What I have said may be put in another way. There are two kinds of parents. There is first the parent who, in circumstances unhappily beyond his control, such as poverty, finds it impossible to allow his children to attend school for any prolonged period. As soon as they are old enough to work at this or that employment they are withdrawn from school and put to work so that their earnings may go to the upkeep of their families. At present under the existing Act, these parents have to send their children to school, and it is a comparatively easy matter to compel them to do this so long as the children are too young to be useful outside the schools. As soon, however, as they are old enough to be of any use outside the school, they are withdrawn from school, and that is where the existing Act has failed."

"There is another kind of parent. He is not so stricken with poverty that he is unable to give his children some sort of education. He intends to send them to school without being compelled. He sends them to school, but owing to indifference or lack of control over his children he allows them to be absent from school, and any day we may see about the streets large numbers of children of school-age who ought to be attending schools but who are not."

4-45 P.m. "I submit, Sir, that we need to discriminate between these two kinds of parents, between the parent who finds it economically impossible to send his children to school, and the other kind of parent who although poor can and does send his children to school for a certain period. It is easier and simpler to bring compulsion to bear upon the parent who is able and may be expected to keep his children at school than it is to bring compulsion to bear upon the parent who is too poor to keep his children at school. I submit also, Sir, that it is more reasonable and less oppressive—that is a word I choose rather diffidently and I hope hon. Members will understand me—it is not so oppressive to compel the parent who is able to send his children to school as it is to compel the parent who on account of utter poverty cannot send his

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children to school. In my opinion the Government have shown wisdom in suggesting to local bodies that they should tackle the easier and less comprehensive form of compulsion before proceeding to tackle the more comprehensive and more difficult form of compulsion. If there is any form of compulsory education which is practicable, it is this modified form of compulsion which is imposed upon parents who, by voluntarily sending their children to school for a certain period have given evidence that they are able to keep their children at school."

"There is another point. I suppose most of us regard compulsory education as a process first and foremost of bringing the children to school. This Act embodies a new idea. It conceives of compulsory education not as a process of bringing the children to school but as a process of keeping them at school. It transfers the emphasis from the need of bringing them to school to the need of keeping them at school, and that is a thing that needed very badly to be done. We have been far too much concerned in the past with bringing little children to school, and we have been too little concerned with keeping them at school. And the result is the wastage of pupils which throughout India is such an insuperable problem. I believe that this new form of compulsion properly operated will yield much more fruitful results than have accrued from the existing Act."

"The new clause now under the consideration of the Council has been criticized on the ground that it will tend to drive the children away instead of bringing them into the school. It has been argued that a parent may send his children voluntarily to school, but if he is told that at the end of a certain period he will have to keep them there for at least five years, he will take good care to withdraw them before the end of that prescribed period. I am not so pessimistic as to believe that that extreme will ever be reached, that the number of withdrawals made before the end of that prescribed period will ever be so great as to nullify the effect of this modified form of compulsion. There are and there will always be large numbers of parents who desire a certain amount of education for their children, and I do not think that the new form of modified compulsion will deter them from continuing either to desire a certain amount of education for their children or from sending them to school for a certain period. Indeed I believe that with a little persuasion and a little coercion that class of parent who voluntarily sends his children to school for a certain period will keep his children at school throughout the period of school-age or throughout the school-course. But if it so happens that this fixing of a prescribed period does deter him, then after all the local body can fall back upon the Act as it stands, because this new clause is merely an alternative to the clause in the Act as it stands. It does not supplant the more comprehensive form of compulsory education. It is merely an alternative to it."

"This brings me to my last point. The Act as it stands has failed to achieve its purpose. We have so far failed to bring about compulsory

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education. This being so, it behoves us to look about for alternatives. Here in my opinion is an alternative which is logical and which, I believe, is practicable. But it is to be remembered that it is only an alternative. It is still open to the local bodies to adopt the more comprehensive form of compulsory education. As I have said, I believe that this alternative scheme now offered to local bodies is a logical and practicable scheme, and I hope it will commend itself to the acceptance of hon. Members."

* Rao Bahadur R. SRINIVASAN:—"Sir, the poor parents of these children who are agricultural labourers are threatened by the Government with punishment if they do not send or if they withdraw their children from school. On the other hand, their employers (landlords) threaten them with dismissal if they do not send their children to work under them. Look at the position of these poor labourers! They are between the devil and the deep sea as it were. Are they to obey the Government or their employers? I suggest, Sir, that if the parent does not send his children to school, it is the employer who should be held responsible and punished and not the poor parent. If this Act makes some such provision like that, it will be of some use."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not want to oppose this clause, because I cannot oppose it. But I can only say that clause 7 is defective. The Director of Public Instruction spoke about two classes of parents, namely, those who are too poor to send their children to school and those who though poor can send their children to school for a certain period, and said that the present scheme is an alternative to compulsion. I do not think that this is an alternative to compulsion. It is an improvement of the compulsory scheme. Section 44 of the Act deals with compulsory areas and if a child lives in one of those compulsory areas, he cannot leave the school unless he completes a certain standard, for otherwise the money spent upon him to keep him at school in the lower standards would be a waste. I think in our poor country learning the three R's is considered to be something; even learning of alphabets in their mother tongue is considered to be something. So the money spent is not wasted but spent. But since the opinion of the Government is that money spent on the child in the lower standards of the school should not go to waste, it is proposed to adopt some compulsory measures to keep the child at school for some more years. Therefore it is an improvement on the old compulsory scheme and not an alternative to it, as the Director of Public Instruction has said."

"I said that clause 7 was defective. What I had in mind was that the Government should have come forward with an additional sub-clause after sub-clause (f) saying that as soon as the Bill was passed the Government shall contribute Rs. 5 lakhs or sufficient amount for feeding these poor children who are compelled to remain at school. That is what we are doing in the Madras Corporation. The Government have no idea of the property of these people. When the child is born, if the mother has no milk they cannot get milk to feed the child. In the

22nd January 1935] [Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

Madras Corporation we have a good system. Before the child is born we go to the help of the mother (antenatal work). After that, if the child has no milk and if the mother has no food, the Corporation helps the child and the mother in the maternity and child welfare centres. The child is under the supervision of the Corporation till the child is one year old. When the child is 5 years of age, the Corporation gives him or her free education in the Corporation schools till he (she) is 11 years old. This is what is done all over the civilized world where it is recognized by the States that the children born are children of the State. Why should not the Madras Government recognize that fact and spend a little more money on our children instead of accumulating balances and paying them later on as contributions to the Central Government? In pre-war Germany they were lavishing money on their children. I think the children born in a country are the children of the State and the State should take care of them. If the Hon. Minister for Education comes forward with a demand for the feeding of the children, I have no doubt that the Council will be glad to grant it. Let the Government follow the example of the Corporation in this respect, and provide in addition to free education free mid-day meal also. There are many Corporation Councillors in this Council and if they undertake to provide morning and evening meals also in the Corporation it will be well and good. Some other parents are too poor to send their children to schools. Others are so poor as to want that the children eke out their own livelihood. Others are poorer still as to depend on their children's earnings for their own (parents') maintenance. For instance, it is only children who can work as shopkeepers' assistants and not old men. The Hon. Minister has taken steps to see that Government money is not wasted. I appreciate him for that. But let him go a step further and come forward with a demand for Rs. 5 lakhs. (Mr. C. Basu Dev: As much as will be necessary.) Yes, as my Labour Friend says, as much as is necessary to take care and for complete maintenance of these children. Otherwise what is the use of forcing skeletons and scare-crows to remain at school? I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister who is a popular Minister will bring in such a demand. The popular Minister should be popular in his measures also. He will be more popular if he makes provision for the maintenance of these children. As Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder remarked, the provision for the levying of school fees is bad enough. In Madras they scared away about 10,000 children from the schools and left many adrift without education. When I was told of the amending Bill, I expected that this provision regarding the levying of fees would be repealed, but when I actually saw the amending Bill I was disappointed."

"Anyhow I am not going to oppose this Bill; inasmuch as the Hon. the Chief Minister is watching my movements, I request the Hon. Minister to do his best to see that sufficient provision is made for supporting poor children. All over the world, in all civilized countries, a large amount of money is lavished upon education."

[22nd January 1935]

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I know if a large number of Members are desirous of taking part in the discussion of this motion? (After a pause) the discussion on this motion will be continued on the 26th instant."

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

VII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

^a 1. G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935, regarding the report of the Special Settlement Officer for the re-settlement of the South Kanara district exclusive of Amindivi Islands.

^b 2. Notification regarding the transference of the village of Melur from Nilgiris to Coimbatore.

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

^a Printed as Appendix XI on pages 261-279 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix XII on page 279 infra.

22nd January 1935]

APPENDIX I.
[Vide answer to question No. 404 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the
Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 161 supra.]

District.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Number of Shops.	Rentals. RS.	Number of Shops.	Rentals. RS.	Number of Shops.	Rentals. RS.	Number of Shops.	Rentals. RS.	Number of Shops.	Rentals. RS.
Ganjam	150	31,809	149	16,371	154	31,553	153	28,599	153	29,210
Vizagapatam	201	1,27,080	199	76,473	198	1,21,887	197	1,19,370	196	1,44,351
East Godavari	348	2,42,028	351	1,45,671	349	2,28,276	349	2,56,029	350	3,24,195
West Godavari	278	3,25,752	275	1,19,984	274	2,56,680	273	2,47,932	275	2,73,420
Kistna	444	1,17,813	436	63,342	444	1,40,715	449	1,58,379	448	1,76,365
Guntur	290	1,52,799	286	67,458	291	1,21,428	292	1,40,823	290	1,41,654
Nellore	323	92,994	318	44,596	330	1,10,289	334	1,13,928	333	85,220
Cuddapah	206	1,35,540	274	1,11,804	261	1,43,568	268	1,25,881	266	1,15,512
Anantapur	548	5,50,944	539	4,21,816	546	5,50,775	547	6,28,146	547	6,88,000
Bellary	355	5,04,954	352	4,34,532	356	4,70,064	360	4,79,496	361	4,88,640
Kurnool	396	6,35,376	391	4,45,278	396	6,54,672	395	6,07,368	394	4,88,172
Madras	54	5,92,140	54	4,05,492	54	4,83,000	54	6,36,360	54	5,37,120
Chingleput	340	6,73,020	334	5,26,404	338	6,49,932	338	6,38,808	339	5,91,216
Chittoor	297	3,33,708	269	2,02,362	290	3,51,522	294	3,76,536	299	3,41,748
North Arcot	420	8,73,576	413	4,78,794	419	9,08,208	419	9,07,032	414	8,91,748
South Arcot	296	5,44,056	284	3,27,972	292	4,02,768	294	3,87,312	293	7,52,184
Tanjore	995	14,62,704	992	7,94,736	993	12,47,952	994	11,46,423	981	10,93,854
Trichinopoly	192	7,68,148	243	4,85,568	244	7,52,784	243	8,06,938	245	8,57,268
Madura	457	5,45,448	190	4,40,914	193	5,02,132	190	6,27,712	190	5,51,556
Ramanad	435	4,02,000	454	2,08,752	454	3,56,460	452	4,07,760	454	4,52,224
Tinnevely	435	3,21,840	429	1,78,506	434	2,93,316	433	3,45,588	434	3,52,044
Coimbatore	550	11,65,908	559	7,24,133	559	13,13,874	558	13,68,468	558	15,76,152
Salem	475	13,86,612	461	10,26,024	494	16,06,158	496	17,21,004	496	18,67,656
South Kanara	590	3,80,904	573	2,90,562	579	3,60,285	579	3,51,342	578	3,57,408
Malabar	945	3,90,783	950	2,79,922	969	5,12,985	954	4,70,691	964	4,47,750
Total	9,391	1,27,48,026	9,773	83,16,866	9,911	1,25,78,183	9,915	1,29,01,875	9,892	1,28,99,407

[22nd January 1935]

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I know if a large number of Members are desirous of taking part in the discussion of this motion? (After a pause) the discussion on this motion will be continued on the 26th instant."

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

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APPENDIX

22nd January 1935]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 404 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 161 supra].

District.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Number of shops.	Rentals. Rs.	Number of shops.	Rentals. Rs.	Number of shops.	Rentals. Rs.	Number of shops.	Rentals. Rs.	Number of shops.	Rentals. Rs.
Ganjam	150	31,800	149	16,371	154	31,563	153	28,509	153	29,210
Vizagapatam	201	1,37,080	190	76,473	198	1,21,887	197	1,19,370	196	1,44,351
East Godavari	248	2,49,028	251	1,45,071	249	2,28,276	249	2,56,029	350	3,24,195
West Godavari	278	3,57,712	274	1,49,981	274	2,56,680	273	2,47,932	275	2,78,420
Kistna	444	1,17,812	436	63,342	444	1,40,715	449	1,53,379	448	1,76,365
Guntur	290	1,49,790	286	67,458	291	1,21,428	292	1,40,823	290	1,41,654
Nellore	223	1,82,934	218	44,592	230	1,10,289	234	1,13,925	233	85,220
Cuddapah	266	1,85,540	274	1,11,804	261	1,43,568	268	1,25,881	266	1,15,512
Anantapur	248	2,50,944	239	4,21,816	246	5,56,775	247	6,23,146	261	5,88,000
Bellary	333	2,04,954	332	4,34,532	356	4,70,064	360	4,79,496	361	4,86,172
Kurnool	396	6,95,376	391	4,45,278	396	6,54,672	395	6,17,368	394	4,68,640
Madras	34	5,92,140	54	4,05,492	54	4,83,900	54	5,36,360	54	5,37,120
Chingleput	397	6,73,020	334	5,26,404	338	6,49,932	338	8,70,536	339	6,91,216
Chittoor	297	8,33,798	269	2,02,362	290	3,51,522	294	3,70,536	299	3,41,748
North Arcot	239	8,23,576	413	4,78,794	419	9,03,208	419	9,07,032	414	7,52,184
South Arcot	296	1,42,056	294	3,27,972	292	4,02,768	294	3,87,312	293	2,80,488
Tanjore	996	1,62,704	992	7,91,736	993	12,47,932	994	11,46,423	961	10,93,854
Trichinopoly	243	7,53,148	243	4,85,568	244	7,52,784	243	8,06,928	245	8,67,268
Madura	192	4,45,448	193	4,40,914	193	5,02,132	190	5,27,712	190	5,51,556
Ramanathapuram	457	4,62,000	454	2,08,752	454	3,86,480	452	4,07,760	454	4,42,224
Tinnevely	487	3,21,840	434	1,78,506	434	2,93,316	433	3,45,588	434	3,52,044
Coimbatore	550	11,65,908	558	7,24,133	559	13,13,874	558	13,65,468	558	15,76,152
Salem	475	13,86,612	461	10,20,024	494	16,06,168	496	17,21,004	496	18,67,656
South Kanara	590	3,80,904	573	2,90,562	579	3,60,285	579	3,54,342	578	3,57,408
Malabar	945	3,90,783	950	2,79,922	960	5,12,985	954	4,70,691	964	4,47,760
Total	9,891	1,27,48,026	9,773	83,16,866	9,911	1,25,78,183	9,915	1,29,01,875	9,892	1,28,99,407

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 406 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 163 supra.]

Annexure I.

Districtwar strength.

District.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Ganjam	1	1
Vizagapatam	1	3
East Godavari	1	1
West „	1	2
Kistna	4	..
Guntur	9	7
Nellore	3	1
Kurnool	4	1
Bellary	..	1
Anantapur	1	1
Cuddapah	..	2
Chittoor	1	1
North Arcot	8	1
South „	3	..
Chingleput	9	3
Madras	13	13
Tanjore	7	8
Trichinopoly	1	2
Madura	1	..
Ramnad	2	..
Tinnevely	2	..
Salem	4	5
Coimbatore	2	7
Malabar	3	3
South Kanara	3	1
Total ..	84	64

Annexure II.

Communitywar strength.

	1933-34.	1934-35.
Brahmans	22	9
Non-Brahmans	46	38
Muhammadans	5	5
Christians	10	16
Adi-Andhras	2	2
Adi-Dravidas	3	..
Total ..	* 88	* 70

* Includes candidates from other provinces and Indian States.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 411 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 167 supra.]

Serial number.	Date of vacancy.
1st vacancy	16th April 1932.
2nd „	26th January 1933.
3rd „	Do.
4th „	Do.
5th „	Do.
6th „	Do.
7th „	Do.
8th „	Do.
9th „	2nd March 1933.
10th „	13th April 1933.
11th „	15th November 1933.
12th „	16th November 1933.
13th „	Do.
14th „	18th February 1934.
15th „	26th April 1934.
16th „	10th September 1934.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 417 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 174 supra.]

Name of month.	Number of schools to which grant was sanctioned.
1933—	
July	101
August	132
September	107
October	49
November	103
December	36
1934—	
January	47
February	26
March	149

Note.—This includes panchayat boards to which half grant was sanctioned at the first instance and then the balance was sanctioned.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 438 asked by Mr. Daniel Thomas at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 188 supra.]

Extracts of reports.

(1)

Letter from the District Medical Officer, Tinnevely, to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 17th July 1934, No. 637/34.

There was a fire accident in Senthattiyur, hamlet of Terku Sankarankoil village, about three miles from Sankarankoil hospital on Friday, the 13th July 1934—vide copy of letter of the Sub-Magistrate, Sankarankoil, dated 13th July 1934, herein enclosed for favour of reference. On receipt of an urgent telegram on the night of the 13th, I have deputed M.R.Ry. P. A. Ramanathan Avargal, Civil Assistant Surgeon on Reserve duty, Palamcottah, to do duty at the affected area, on the morning of 14th July 1934. I have also sent a compounder and two male nursing orderlies from the Headquarters Hospital, Palamcottah, with necessary medicines and dressings. This temporary duty will last for about a fortnight.

(2)

Letter from the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Sankarankoil, dated 13th July 1934.

[Subject.—Medical—Sankarankoil taluk—Therku Sankarankoil Senthattiyur—Hamlet—Festival in temple—Accidental fire—Damage to life.]

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*

To-day I received information at about 1-30 p.m. that Kodai was going on in Senthattipuram, a hamlet attached to Terku Sankarankoil village, about three miles to the south of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office and that when people were assembled within the temple which had a thatched pandal over, there was an accidental fire in consequence of which several people died and others had severe burns and were requiring aid. So I went to the place with the local medical officer and the police and there I found the corpse of 27 people charred. Then when I went into the houses of the village I found that several of them had

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extensive burns. I induced those that were injured to go to hospital. But with great difficulty I was able to secure only nine persons to enter into bus provided. So I caused a list of the injured that were remaining in the village, to be prepared and I found that about 43 persons were in that hamlet itself. I also heard that some of the injured were taken to adjoining villages. All these have no mind to go to hospital. The Medical Officer, Sankarankoil, may have sufficient work with those who have already been brought to the hospital and those who care to go to his hospital hereafter.

(3)

Letter from the District Medical Officer, Tinnevely, to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 26th July 1934, C. No. 637/34.

I am enclosing a report received from M.R.Ry. P. A. Ramanathan Avargal, Civil Assistant Surgeon.

A fire broke out at about mid-day on 13th July 1934 at Senthattiyur where a festival was being held. About 150 people appear to have sustained burns of various degrees, of whom 30 died on the spot. The local police and the Revenue authorities rendered all the help that they could and sent for and got the Medical Officers of Vasudevanallur, Sivagiri and Kadayanallur, who along with the medical officer of Sankarankoil hospital rendered immediate medical aid all that day and night. I received a telegram from the Inspector of Police that night and in response to it I deputed M.R.Ry. P. A. Ramanathan Avargal, Civil Assistant Surgeon (on reserve duty), one compounder and two male nursing orderlies from the Government Headquarters Hospital, Palamcottah, to proceed by the first bus available with the necessary drugs, etc. They reached the place next morning. I learn that there was great difficulty in persuading those more severely burnt to be taken to the Sankarankoil Hospital for proper treatment. However ten persons were taken there and admitted. The remaining were taken away by their relations to their villages. Even the ten admitted in the hospital went away or were taken away by relations against all advice within three days of their admission.

The Medical Officer, Kadayanallur, a Local Fund Sub-Assistant Surgeon, was also deputed on 15th July 1934 with his ward attendant.

The patients were being visited by Dr. Ramanathan and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Kadayanallur in their homes morning and evening every day. Dr. Ramanathan who was instructed to take charge of the situation remained there till 20th July 1934 when he returned, leaving instructions to the two Medical Officers left behind. The Medical Officer of Kadayanallur also returned to his place on 22nd July 1934 reporting that further treatment and attendance were arranged for to be done by the Medical Officer of the Sankarankoil hospital.

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The total number of deaths would appear to be between 90 and 100.

I myself visited the place on the evening of 17th July 1934 and met Dr. Ramanathan and discussed the situation with him.

(4)

Letter from M.R.Ry. P. A. RAMANATHAN Avargal, Assistant Surgeon, Reserve duty, Government Headquarters hospital, Palamcottah, to the District Medical Officer, Palamcottah, dated 23rd July 1934.

The following is a detailed account of the fire accident which occurred in a temple in Senthattiūr village, situated about two miles from Sankarankoil on the 13th of this month. It would appear for the last 35 years or more a God's festival is being celebrated year after year in this village temple. The temple itself is a small enclosure of 30 feet square with mud walls around and a thatched roof only 8 feet from the ground. About 500 people had gathered together to witness. The accident occurred at 11 a.m. when the pujari going about with a torch set fire to the roof, which became uncontrollable. As many as 150 people got burned. Thirty died instantaneously. The Police were informed, who came to the scene of the accident with the local Medical officer to render medical aid. There was a general disinclination for the people to get treated in the local hospital or with European medicines in their homes. So only 10 cases were admitted to hospital; even these went away to their homes next day. The majority of the injured wanted to be left to themselves to have their indigenous treatment.

Myself, one compounder and two nursing orderlies came to the village next day morning and began to treat the cases in their houses. On the 16th morning the Medical Officer from Kadayanallur arrived with an attendant to render additional help. So, in addition to the local hospital staff, two doctors, one compounder and three nursing orderlies were deputed to look after the burn cases.

Up to the 20th instant nearly 75 had died. As is usual in such festivals people belonging to the neighbouring villages had come and had their share of casualties. Altogether six villages were affected and these were visited by the staff regularly. On the 20th I, with my staff, returned leaving the Medical Officer of Kadayanallur with his attendant to carry on the treatment for those who were willing to take. I left instructions to the local Medical Officer as well to do the needful in continuing the treatment.

22nd January 1935]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 439 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 189 supra.]

(i)

Statement of the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police selected from the year 1930.

Community.	Year.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Non-Brahmans	37	15	15	22	28
Muhammadians	18	6	7	7	15
Anglo-Indians, Christians or Non-Asiatics.	14	3	7	10	11
Brahmans	15	4	6	8	12
Scheduled classes	5	1	4	3	8
Total	89	29	39	50	74

(ii)

Statement of the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police selected from each district in each year since 1930.

District.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Madras City	8	2	1	4	5
Ganjam	6	1	1	4	8
Vizagapatam	2	1	1	1	2
East Godavari	3	2	5	2	4
West Godavari	2	2	..	1	1
Kistna	1	..	1	..	2
Guntur	3	1	1	4	1
Nellore	1	2	2	2	1
Kurnool	3	..	2	2	3
Bellary	3	..	2	..	3
Anantapur	1	..	3	..	1
Cuddapah	3	..	..	2	2
Chittoor	2	..	..	1	4
North Arcot	3	2	2	1	6
Chingleput	5	1	3	2	..
Salem	2	2	..	1	2
Madura	3	2	3	1	4
Ramanad	5	..	..	1	2
Tinnevely	11	2	2	5	6
Coimbatore	3	..	1	3	3
The Nilgiris	1	..	..	..	..
Malabar	6	3	3	3	6
South Kanara	2	..	..	3	1
South Arcot	1	..	..	..	1
Tanjore	5	2	2	4	2
Trichinopoly	3	2	3	1	2
Bangalore	1	..	1	..	..
Secunderabad	..	1	..	..	..
Zomba, Nayasaland, British Central Africa	..	1	..	..	..
Shwebo District, Upper Burma	..	..	..	1	..
24 Parganas, Calcutta	..	..	..	1	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	1
Mysore	..	..	..	..	1
Total	89	29	39	50	74

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 441 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 190 supra.]

Statement showing the number of constables, head constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police belonging to the Adi-Dravida Community now serving in each of the districts of this Presidency and the number recruited in 1934.

Districts.	Number serving in the district.			Number recruited in 1934.		
	Sub-Inspector.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-Inspector.	Head constables.	Constables.
Ganjam ..	..	3	2	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	1	..	2	..	..	1
Jeypore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	1	60	..	..	4
West Godavari ..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	6	..	..	1
Guntur ..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	1	21	..	..	2
Bellary ..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	1	8	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	2	13	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	49	..	..	1
Chingleput ..	..	6	42	..	..	2
Salem ..	..	..	32	..	..	4
North Madura ..	..	..	4	..	..	2
South Madura ..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Ramnad ..	..	3	15	..	..	2
Tinnevely ..	..	..	13	..	..	1
Coimbatore ..	..	..	31	..	..	5
Nilgiris ..	..	9	51	..	..	2
Malabar ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	26	..	..	4
Tanjore ..	..	..	22	..	..	6
Trichinopoly ..	..	2	8	..	..	..
Railway Police, Madras ..	..	..	4	..	..	1
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	..	..	30	..	..	7
Criminal Investigation Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	28	471	..	..	46

NOTE.—Eight Sub-Inspectors belonging to the depressed classes, who were recruited this year and sent to Police Training School, Vellore, recently, are not included in the statement as it is not known to which districts they will be attached on completion of training.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 442 asked by Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1935, page 191 supra.]

Letter from the Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, dated the 12th February 1934, No. L. 632/34.

[Buildings—Salem First-class Bench Court—Details furnished. Reference.—Government Memo. No. 881/B-2, dated 30th January 1934.]

The building formerly occupied by the Superintendent of Post Offices is vacant from the time the circle was abolished. The exact date on which it fell vacant is not known. The building was handed over to the Police department on 23rd December 1933 for use as the residence of one of the Sub-Inspectors of Police, Salem town. I understand that the building has not yet been occupied.

The President, First-class Bench, Salem, applied for the building last year for use as Bench Court, but his request was not complied with as the District Superintendent of Police stated that it was required for use as quarters for the Senior Sub-Inspector of Police, Salem town.

The First-class Bench Court is occupying a rented building from 15th January 1932 on a monthly rent of Rs. 30.

APPENDIX VIII-A.

[Vide item II (2) at page 209 supra.]

ACQUISITION OF LAND OF SUGARCANE AND FRUIT STATIONS.

Grant.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1934-35.
(1).	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
XXI. Agriculture—Transferred.	34. a. Agriculture—Agriculture—Transferred—D. Agricultural stations.	Acquisition of land for opening a sugarcane station in the North Arcot district.	27,300
	D. 2. Contingencies—Other Contingencies—Voted—Miscellaneous.	Acquisition of land for fruit station in the Cuddapah district.	11,300
		Total ..	38,600

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Explanatory note.

Land for the sugarcane station.—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has made a grant of Rs. 1,50,100 spread over five years for a scheme of research to be carried on by the Agricultural department at the existing station at Anakapalle and at a sub-station to be newly opened in the Central districts. The original proposal was that land should be leased for the sub-station, the annual rental being met out of the grant made by the Council. Subsequently, however, it was decided that land for this purpose should be acquired by the Local Government; the Council agreed to pay annually to this Government the amount provided for the lease of the land. A sum of Rs. 24,100 was provided for the acquisition of land for the research station in the Budget Estimate for 1933-34 by a further demand in the Legislative Council after placing the proposal before the Committee. Quite contrary to expectations the land for the station could not be taken possession of during 1933-34 and the provision made in the budget estimate had therefore to be surrendered. The site originally selected in the Chittoor district had to be given up later on owing, among other reasons, to the excessive rates of compensation demanded by the owners. Another site of 34.64 acres has therefore been selected in the Gudiyattam taluk of the North Arcot district and notified for acquisition at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,300. It is expected that the land will be taken possession of during the current year. The Local Government will receive a rental of Rs. 11,500 from the Council during a period of five years for which the scheme has been sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 2,300 per annum and the net cost to the Local Government will be only Rs. 15,800. Credit for the lease amount will be taken for a portion of the year with reference to the date on which the land is made available for the working of the scheme.

Land for fruit station.—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned a grant of Rs. 66,064 for a period of five years for experimental work on a fruit farm. The Council provided all the staff and cost for working the scheme on condition that the land required for the station was provided by the Local Government as their contribution to the scheme. A sum of Rs. 13,000 was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1933-34, but as the land could not be taken possession of during that year the amount was surrendered by the Director of Agriculture. The original proposal was to acquire about 40 acres of land. The Director of Agriculture has since selected an extent of 49.56 acres of land in the Rajampet taluk of the Cuddapah district which can be acquired at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,300. Notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act has already been issued and it is expected that the land will be taken possession of during the current year.

No provision was made in the budget estimates for the current year for the acquisition of land for either of these stations as it was expected that the lands would be taken possession of during the year 1933-34 itself. As this expectation did not materialize for the reasons

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explained above and the Director of Agriculture has not been able to find the amount required for acquisition of these lands from savings in his budget during the current year, this department proposes to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a total sum of Rs. 38,600 under "Grant XXI. Agriculture—Transferred."

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item II (3) at page 216 supra.]

INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE FAMILY BUDGETS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE CITY OF MADRAS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.

Grant.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1934-35.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXVII—Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved.	37. a. Miscellaneous Departments—Labour—Reserved—A. Direction.	Investigations into family budgets of industrial workers in Madras City.	100

Explanatory note.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India have recommended the setting up of thorough enquiries into family budgets in Madras for the purpose of obtaining reliable information about the cost of living of industrial workers. The Commission's recommendations are twofold, viz.:

- the setting up, in important industrial provinces, of labour bureaus on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office. They recommend this at once only in the case of Bengal; and in respect of other provinces they doubt the possibility of a similar step at once until financial conditions have greatly improved; and
- the setting up of thorough enquiries into family budgets in certain important industrial towns including Madras.

The Government of Madras consider that only recommendation (b) need be given effect to at present and that the scope of the enquiry should be confined to Madras City. As regards the methods of inquiry, the Government agree that both methods, viz. (i) the intensive collection of the family budgets of all the workers in selected small or unorganized industries, and (ii) the collection by random sampling of the family budgets of workers in large organized industries, should be tried simultaneously in regard to industries in Madras City.

2. It is proposed to utilize the services of the trained statistician working at present in the office of the Settlement Commissioner for the above work. The Board of Revenue is of opinion that the Statistical Officer can attend to the work with the help of three research students

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on Rs. 75 each per mensem (for collecting family budgets and other information) with some clerical assistance. A clerk of the Board's office, who will do this clerical work in addition to his own duties, will be given a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem. The extra staff will work under, and be controlled and guided by, the Statistical Officer, who for this purpose, will take orders when necessary from the Commissioner of Labour. A sum of Rs. 240 will be required for conveyance charges and a sum of Rs. 150 towards the cost of printing and stationery. The scheme will be tried for a period of one year in the first instance, the cost of investigation being kept within Rs. 3,200 a year. The question of continuing the arrangement after a year will be considered with reference to the results obtained during the year.

3. It is proposed to give effect to the scheme during the current year. The Commissioner of Labour has stated that he can find the money from his budget by reappropriation. But it is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXVII—Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved," as the expenditure is on a "new service."

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item II (4) at page 224 supra.]

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE BRODIE CASTLE, ADYAR.

Grant.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1934-35.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil Works—Works — Reserved and Transferred.	41. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works —Buildings—F. General Administration — Major.	Improvements to Brodie Castle, Adyar.	100

Explanatory note.

'Brodie Castle,' Adyar, which is occupied by Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, was purchased by Government about 17 years back. The building is an old one and extensive repairs to it and partial reconstruction are now considered very necessary. White-ants have got into the walls and flooring of the eastern wing which is considered unsafe. The occupant has accordingly vacated this wing. The Executive Engineer who examined the building feels also doubtful of some of the beams in the drawing room. The ground floor rooms are also so dark and damp as to be really unuseable and the floors sweat and the plaster peels off the walls. Thus the accommodation for living purposes is reduced to one drawing room, one hall (used as dining room), one large and two small bed-rooms and two small sitting rooms which are of little use. It is also reported that the bungalow has no modern conveniences, such as water-supply. But the book value of the bungalow is large (Rs. 86,000) and the standard rent is disproportionately high.

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2. The official residences committee recently appointed for examining the development of the Government properties at Adyar, have also considered that the condition of the east wing of the bungalow is really in an unsatisfactory state owing to the ravages of the white-ants and have recommended that it should be demolished and reconstructed so as to provide two bed-rooms on each floor with bath-rooms and water closet and that modern sanitation should also be installed in the west wing and proper arrangements should be made for a serving or matey room, conveniently situated to the dining room. The provision of a matey room has since been sanctioned by Government and the Chief Engineer has been asked to submit plans and estimates for the reconstruction of the east wing. It is reported that they are being got ready and it is anticipated that the cost of the work will be about Rs. 30,000. But as the building is in very urgent need of repairs, it is considered desirable to start the work during the current year. If a start is made in the current year, the actual demolition and reconstruction work could be concentrated during the next Ootacamund season, and the bungalow made ready for occupation by the time Government come down from Ootacamund. The funds required for expenditure in the current year can be found from savings in Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred. It is, therefore, proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item VII (1) at page 248 supra.]

G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

Read—the following papers:—

* From the Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, dated 1st January 1934, R. Dis. No. 3171/33.

* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 3rd July 1934, No. 85 Press.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 26th October 1934, No. 3850.

Order—No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

The papers read above relate to the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer for the resettlement of the South Kanara district, exclusive of the Amindivi islands. The resettlement was due in the faslis specified below:—

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which resettlement was due.
Mangalore	178	1342 (1932-33)
Karkal	63	1342 (1932-33)
Kasaragod	42	1343 (1933-34)
Udipi	114	1343 (1933-34)
Coondapur	115	1343 (1933-34)
Puttur	103	1343 (1933-34)
	182	1344 (1934-35)
	2	1342 (1932-33)

* Printed in G.O. No. 1416, Revenue, dated 19th July 1934.

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Owing to financial stringency the Government in G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, ordered the postponement to fasli 1344 (1934-35) of the resettlement of those portions of the district in which resettlement was due before that fasli.

2. The Special Settlement Officer's proposals for resettlement were published in the *South Kanara District Gazette* in English and in Kanarese on 20th April 1934, and three months' time was allowed for the receipt of criticisms. The Government in their order Ms. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934, extended the period up to 1st September 1934. The proposals were laid on the table of the Legislative Council on 19th July 1934.

3. Altogether 97 representations were received up to 1st September 1934. A deputation representing the South Kanara Landholders' Association waited on His Excellency the Governor on 12th December 1934. The Government have carefully considered the representations made by the deputation and in the various memorials.

4. Some of the memorialists contend that the time allowed for the presentation of objections was insufficient. The usual period of three months was allowed from the date on which the Scheme Report was published and a further extension of time was later granted. It is evident from the large number of the representations received and their detailed nature that there is no force in the contention raised, and the Government are unable to accept it.

5. It is further urged that the system of revising the land revenue assessment by executive orders should be replaced by a system based on legislative enactments and that as it is likely that fresh Councils will under the new Constitution be brought into being next year the resettlement of the district should be postponed. The Government have explained their position in this respect on more than one occasion in the Legislative Council. Certain attempts at land revenue legislation have already been made but have proved unsuccessful and in view of the impending constitutional changes the Government do not propose to take at this stage any further steps towards legislation on the settlement of land revenue. They do not however see any reason why, pending any such legislation or pending the constitution of the new Councils, the introduction of the resettlement in the district should be postponed. The object of resettlement is to ensure a fair distribution of the incidence of land revenue throughout the Presidency. Other districts have been resettled recently and as the resettlement of the South Kanara district is now due the Government consider that it should be carried out, in accordance with the usual settlement principles.

6. One of the main contentions put forward is that the existing settlement was unfair and imposed upon the land rates of assessment, which were out of all proportion to the productivity of the soil. It is contended that the soil of the district is one of the poorest in India. In support of the contention the memorialists quote a passage from a letter written by Sir Thomas Munro at the beginning of 19th century.

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The Government observe that the same quotation was brought forward and considered at the last settlement. The quotation is from a letter written by Sir Thomas Munro immediately after his first arrival in the district. In a letter written about a year later Sir Thomas Munro, with more experience of the district, stated that—

"The small landlords are probably as comfortable as in any country in Europe. The never failing monsoon and the plentiful harvest of rice far beyond the consumption of the inhabitants secure them from ever feeling the distress of scarcity. Rents are therefore easily collected—no complaints about inability—no absconding at the end of the year. Even after all the disturbances of a Civil war, I had not a single application for remission except from one or two villages near Jamalabad, which had been twice plundered by the Garrison, and in this case they paid the money before making their demands saying that unless it was returned they could not replace their stock of cattle so as to carry on to the usual extent the cultivation of the ensuing year. In Kanara there is . . . a wide diffusion of property and a permanent certain revenue not only from the wealth of the inhabitants but also further secured by the saleableness of the land. What a wide difference between that Province and our late acquisitions here (in the Ceded districts) where land is of even less value and the ryots more unsettled than in the Baramahal!"

The Government consider that vague statements about the 'poverty and misery' prevailing in the district, unsupported as they are by any reliable evidence, are valueless. The rates of assessment were determined in accordance with the usual settlement principles and were based upon the actual outturns of the lands of the district as ascertained by enquiry and experiment. The comparison drawn by the memorialists between the rates of assessment in South Kanara and the adjoining district of Malabar is entirely misleading. In the Malabar district, for reasons which do not apply to South Kanara, the Government demand was limited to a smaller percentage of the net produce than elsewhere—two-fifths in the case of wet lands and one-third in the case of garden and dry.

As regards the rate of assessment determined at the last settlement the memorialists claim to have discovered certain errors and defects in the scheme of settlement. The Government observe that the same arguments were brought forward at the last settlement and that the points now raised were fully and carefully considered by the Government before final orders on the scheme report were passed. The Government were then of opinion that no valid reasons had been adduced for discrediting any of the data on which the settlement was based or for altering the inferences drawn from them. The Government do not see any reason to differ from that conclusion, and are satisfied that the settlement rates did not in fact exceed the commuted value of the Government's share of the net produce. As regards the method

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of calculation the Government observe that it is and always has been their policy to leave at the various stages in the calculations a sufficient margin to ensure that the landholders' interests are protected.

7. With regard to the contention that the economic condition of the district has not materially improved since the last settlement, the Special Settlement Officer has, from an examination of the several factors which indicate the economic development of the area under consideration in its relation to land revenue, clearly shown that, taking the settlement period as a whole, there has been a definite advance. It is in fact admitted in the Memorandum of the South Kanara District Landholders' Association that the standard of living has risen very considerably since the last settlement and has reached a distinctly high level.

8. The Government realize that the South Kanara district in common with other districts, is suffering from the effects of the economic depression. The fall in prices has, however, been general throughout the Presidency and the result of continuing the existing rates of assessment in the district of South Kanara would be to perpetuate the advantage enjoyed by it at the expense of other districts of the Presidency which have been resettled since the year in which the settlement of the district was introduced.

In these circumstances and in the light of the facts set out by the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue, the Government cannot find any justification for the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the district.

They accordingly proceed to pass orders on the proposals made for its resettlement.

9. The recommendations of the Board of Revenue in regard to the following matters are approved:—

Subject.	Reference.
(1) Soil classification	Paragraph 5 of B.P. No. 85, Press, dated the 3rd July 1934.
(2) Wet classes and reclassification of wet lands and double-crop cultivation on single-crop lands.	Paragraph 7 ibid.
(3) Garden classification	" 8 ibid.
(4) Assessment of pepper vines in kumaris.	" 12 ibid.
(5) Neriya cardamon forest	" 13 ibid.
(6) Kumaki	" 14 ibid.
(7) Banas and kans	" 15 ibid.
(8) Mulpattas	" 16 ibid.

The Government have already considered in detail the question whether subdivision should be effected by the settlement staff for the transfer of portions of revenue fields requiring reclassification as wet or garden and of portions of kumaki, bane, kan and mulpatta fields under regular occupation and orders were passed in G.O. Ms. No. 494, dated 9th March 1934.

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The Government observe that it is proposed in the third sentence of the penultimate sub-paragraph of paragraph 52 of the scheme report that when a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, the appropriate garden rate should be levied, without subdivision, on the actual extent converted. The Government are unable to accept this proposal and they direct, in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 494, dated 9th March 1934, that when a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, each revenue field should be considered as a whole for the purpose of determining whether or not it should be classified as garden. Paragraph 22 of the draft notification is amended accordingly.

10. The memorialists have raised objections to the reclassification of dry lands, converted into wet or garden, on the ground that such conversion of dry lands is effected at the ryots' expense and that the proposal of the Government to levy higher rates of assessment on such lands will involve the taxing of the ryots' improvements. The notification for the settlement of the South Kanara district issued in 1902 expressly reserved to the Government the right to introduce at the end of the period of settlement such changes in the classification and assessment of wet, dry and garden lands as might then seem proper. The rates of assessment in South Kanara, as elsewhere, represent a share of the produce, the commuted value of which at market rates is calculated in accordance with the ordinary settlement methods. The reclassification proposed is based on the same principles as those on which the classification now in force is based and cannot in the circumstances be held to be a violation of the concession made in favour of ryots' improvements.

11. The objections urged against the methods of determining the garden rate to be adopted for dry lands classified as garden are based upon a misconception. It is proposed that the lowest adjoining garden rate should ordinarily be adopted. This is, in general, more favourable to the ryot than a system of assessing all new gardens on their merits. The proposed rule is, however, subject to the proviso that when the lowest adjoining garden rate would be higher than would on the merits appear appropriate for the new garden it may be waived in favour of a more suitable rate. Dry lands, converted to wet, will be assessed on their merits. The Government are satisfied that the proposed reclassification rules are fair and they see no justification for adopting the suggestion that all new gardens should be assessed at the lowest garden rate, and that all dry lands converted to wet should be assessed at the lowest wet rate of the group. The Government accept the proposals for reclassification contained in paragraph 52 of the Scheme Report. The Special Settlement Officer proposes that such reclassification as may be found necessary during the currency of the resettlement may be undertaken by the district revenue staff on the same principles as those followed at the resettlement. The Government accept this proposal.

12. In paragraph 54 of the scheme report the Special Settlement Officer has recommended that there should be no enhancement of the existing dry rates. At the settlement of the South Kanara district ragi

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was taken as the standard dry grain. It is contended by the memorialists that since ragi is raised on only a comparatively small extent of the dry land in the district, the existing rates of assessment are excessive and are not in accordance with settlement principles. The Government cannot see any justification in this contention. The principle of land revenue settlement is that the rates of assessment, calculated according to the usual methods, represent a share of the produce which the land is capable of yielding. The fact that there has been a very large demand for dry land since the last settlement demonstrates clearly that the existing rates are not excessive. The Government would be fully justified, in accordance with settlement principles in enhancing the dry rates at the resettlement. In view, however, of the circumstances mentioned by the Special Settlement Officer they are pleased to direct, as a matter of grace, that there shall be no enhancement of the existing dry rates at the present resettlement.

With regard to the new rates of assessment, proposed for wet and garden lands, the Government observe that the Special Settlement Officer has recommended an enhancement of only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in order to bring the rates more into line with the wet and garden rates in the Malabar district which were enhanced at the resettlement by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The Government accept these proposals. They are of opinion that the proposed enhancement is moderate and that on the facts reported the maximum increase of $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent would have been justified.

In view of the present level of prices the Government propose as a matter of grace to grant to the district the same concessions in the matter of increment remissions as were allowed in the district of Malabar. The question whether any further concessions should be granted will be considered separately.

13. The Special Settlement Officer, after a careful examination of the existing grouping, has recommended that the grouping of a number of villages should be lowered and that the wet tarams in 55 villages in the existing fourth group should be reduced. A large number of requests for regrouping have been put forward. These requests, which would involve sweeping changes in the existing system, have been made without regard to facts or principles and the Government see no grounds for accepting them. The Government are satisfied that the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer are liberal and will afford relief, wherever it is needed.

The proposals in paragraph 51 of the scheme report are approved. The Government also accept the Special Settlement Officer's proposals for the regrouping of the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk.

14. The Special Settlement Officer proposes that the existing kistbandi should be altered to one of four equal instalments from February to May. The Government observe that this change has already been introduced in the Hosdrug sub-taluk of the Kasaragod taluk. The Special Settlement Officer considers that at present the first kist month—March—is too far removed from the time when the principal crops are harvested.

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The Collector of South Kanara and the Board of Revenue strongly support the Special Settlement Officer's proposals for the alteration of the kistbandi. The Government, after careful consideration, are of opinion that the objections urged against the proposal are based mainly upon a desire to postpone the payment of kist to as late a date as possible and that they cannot be accepted. The Government therefore direct that throughout the entire district the annual kist shall be collected in four equal instalments in February, March, April and May.

15. Mention has been made in the memorandum of the South Kanara District Landholders' Association and in other memorials of the alleged grievances of the ryots in regard to the withdrawal of forest concessions. The Government observe that the proximity of forest areas, in so far as it affects the settlement of land revenue, has been taken into account in the grouping adopted at the settlement and in the regrouping proposed to be introduced at the resettlement. The representations regarding the withdrawal of forest concessions are under the consideration of the Government and orders will issue separately in the matter.

16. The resettlement will be in force for the usual period of thirty years.

The draft notification as approved by the Government is appended to this order.

(By order of the Governor in Council) .

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
 „ Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge No. III Party, Mangalore.
 „ Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands
 (with C.L.).
 „ Collector of South Kanara.
 „ Finance Department.
 „ Development Department.
 „ Public Works and Labour Department.
 „ Secretary, Legislative Council.
 Press.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

I.—AREA AFFECTED.

1. The term of thirty years, for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in the several taluks of the South Kanara district, expires in the faslis noted below in column 3. Government have, however, ordered the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district

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due for resettlement before fasli 1344 (1934-35) to that fasli. A revision of the rates and the conditions of assessment in all the taluks will, therefore, be carried out in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the existing settlement expires.	The fasli in which the revised rates will be introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931-32)	1344 (1934-35).
Karkal	63 (a)	1341 (1931-32)	
Kasaragod	42 (b)	1342 (1932-33)	
Udipi	114	1342 (1932-33)	
Coondapoor	115	1342 (1932-33)	
Puttur	103	1342 (1932-33)	
	182 (c)	1343 (1933-34)	
	2 (d)	1341 (1931-32)	

(a) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902-03 along with that taluk.

(b) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903-04 along with that taluk.

(c) The Neriya cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908-09) and the resettlement rates will be introduced in fasli 1344 (1934-35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(d) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

II.—GENERAL POLICY.

2. The resettlement will be based mainly on the rise in the prices of the standard crops since the last settlement.

3. At the original settlement, various allowances and deductions were made in order to arrive at the net income to the ryots; the same liberal deductions will be allowed at the resettlement.

III.—CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

4. (a) No general reclassification of soils will be made at the resettlement; the system of soil classification now prevalent will be retained. The present arrangement, by which soils of equal productive capacity are grouped in tarams, and the existing method of notation of the different soils will also be continued.

(b) In describing soils, the following symbols will be used:—

VI means red ferruginous clay;

VII means red ferruginous loam;

VIII means red ferruginous sand;

XII means arenaceous loam;

XIII means arenaceous sand; and

XIV means arenaceous very sandy.

Arabic numerals, following the Roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 10 and 20 below, denote the sort of soil.

5. The Special Assistant Settlement Officer, however, is authorized to assign a classification, or suitably alter or adjust, wherever necessary, the existing classification in the case of the following lands:—

(a) Lands classed as "poramboke" or "unassessed" at the last settlement, which have since been transferred to the head of assessed during resettlement;

(b) disafforested lands; and

(c) lands transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa* or from garden to dry during resettlement.

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IV.—GROUPING.

6. Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of "wet" and "dry" assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangadi (present-Puttur) taluk where a fourth group was added in view of the climate and other difficulties which the inhabitants of the inferior villages had to contend against. Wet lands in the coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. "Gardens" were classified into seven sorts. The last settlement grouping has been carefully examined by inspection and enquiry and study of maps and statistics. The wet lands in the coastal villages, lying to the north of the Chandragiri river will be retained in the same group, as they possess special advantages which other villages do not have.

As regards villages in the first, second and third wet and dry groups, the grouping was on the whole well and carefully done at the last settlement. It is found, however, that in a few villages in each of these groups conditions now approximate to those in villages of the next lower group and Government have decided, as a measure of relief, to reduce the grouping of such villages. A list of villages, the existing grouping of which will be so reduced, is given below:—

Number and name of village affected by regrouping.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is proposed to be placed at settlement.	Number and name of village affected by regrouping.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is proposed to be placed at settlement.
Coondapoor taluk—			Karkal taluk—cont.		
18 Yelajitta ..	II	III	73 Nuralvettu ..	III	IV
20 Golihole ..			74 Idu ..		
77 Hengavalli ..			97 Sulkerimo-garu.		
78 Belve ..			98 Shirlalu ..		
89 Hebbige ..			Kasaragod taluk—		
90 Koteschiruru.			87 Pollur ..	I	II
91 Nagodi ..	III	IV	Mangalore taluk—		
19 Kolluru ..			157 Barimaru ..	I	II
21 Jodkal ..			Puttur taluk—		
22 Muduru ..			60 Punachapadi.	II	III
80 Madamakki.			145 Nyayatarpu.		
83 Amasheballu.			8 Belala ..		
84 Machchattu.			9 Ujre ..		
85 Hosangadi ..			10 Kalmanja ..	III	IV
86 Edamoge ..			11 Dharmastala.		
87 Kamalashile.			12 Mundaje ..		
88 Hallihole ..			102 Nekkiladi ..		
Karkal taluk—			103 Kodimbala ..	I	II
27 Jarkala ..	II	III	146 Savanalu ..		
89 Peradi ..			Udipi taluk—		
90 Kashiapatna.			28 Haladi ..	I	II
91 Marodi ..			82 Kudigrama.		
2 Kuchchuru ..	III	IV	83 Pernankila ..		
8 Kabbinala ..					
9 Nadapal ..					
31 Mala ..					

As regards villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement Government are pleased to reduce the existing wet rates by one taram in some and by two tarams in others, according to their situation in

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order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in these villages and to concede to the ryots a larger margin of profit. The following statement shows the villages coming under the two heads:—

A.—Villages in the Puttur taluk in which the existing wet rates will be reduced by one taram.

1 Navuru.	85 Balya.	100 Aituru.
2 Nada.	86 Ichlampadi.	101 Bantra.
3 Kanyadi.	87 Nujibaltala.	104 Kadaba.
4 Layla.	88 Kankradi.	105 Balpa.
13 Kadirudyavara.	89 Rehya.	113 Kenya.
14 Indabettu.	90 Shiradi.	114 Nalkuru.
15 Mittabagilu.	91 Kutrupadi.	115 Guttigaru.
17 Charnadi.	92 Renjaladi.	118 Devachalla.
18 Chibidre.	93 Konaje.	123 Madapadi.
19 Tottatadi.	94 Shirivagilu.	124 Sampaje.
22 Neriya.	95 Kombaru.	125 Todikana.
27 Kokkada.	96 Bilinele.	126 Arantodu.
28 Patrame.	97 Subrahmanya.	127 Markanja.
82 Konalu.	98 Ainakidu.	128 Nallurukemaraaje.
84 Nelyadi.	99 Enekallu.	

B.—Villages in the Puttur taluk in which the existing wet rates will be reduced by two tarams.

16 Malavantige.	24 Shishila.	120 Kollamogaru.
20 Nidle.	25 Shibaje.	121 Balagodu.
21 Pudevettu.	26 Hatyadka.	
23 Kalanja.	119 Hariharapallatadka.	122 Kalmakaru.

The Government have decided as a further concession to the ryots to reduce the highest dry rate in the villages in the existing fourth group and in the villages transferred from group III to group IV. In these villages the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of one rupee, which is the highest for the fourth group villages will be abolished by transferring all dry lands in this taram to the fifth taram which now bears an assessment of twelve annas.

In giving effect to the regrouping and reduction of tarams a slight re-adjustment of sorts and in a few cases of the class of soil also will be made.

V.—WET LANDS.

7. Wet land was divided into three classes at the last settlement and this classification will not be disturbed at resettlement.

8. *Commutation rates.*—Paddy was taken as the standard wet crop at the last settlement. The commutation rate adopted at the last settlement, of 27 imperial seers of paddy a rupee was arrived at from the average annual prices of paddy for the twenty years ending with fasli 1309 (1899–1900), omitting the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers to the rupee and allowing 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. This commutation rate works out at Rs. 133 per garce. Allowing the same 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits and calculating on the basis of the average price of paddy in ryots' selling months for the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1342 (1932–33), a commutation rate of Rs. 241 a garce is arrived at. This rate shows an increase of 81 per cent over the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement.

9. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided to enhance the existing rates on wet lands by only 12½ per cent. The resettlement rates will therefore correspond to a commutation rate of Rs. 149 per garce (settlement commutation rate plus 12½ per cent) which is extremely favourable to the ryots. The percentage increase sanctioned above will be applied to the wet lands concerned on the basis of the regrouping and reduction of tarams sanctioned in paragraph 6 above.

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10. The following table compares the new and the old rates:—

Class and sort of soil.		I class.			II class.			III class.		
Group.		Taram.	Existing rate of	Proposed rate of	Taram.	Existing rate of	Proposed rate of	Taram.	Existing rate of	Proposed rate of
			assessment per	assessment per		assessment per	assessment per		assessment per	assessment per
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Wet rates..										
		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	
I VII-1		1	7 0	7 14	2	6 0	6 12	3	5 0	5 10
I VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1 and XII-1		2	6 0	6 12	3	5 0	5 10	4	4 0	4 8
II VII-1										
I VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2 and XIII-1		3	5 0	5 10	4	4 0	4 8	5	3 0	3 6
II VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1										
III VII-1										
I VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2 and XIV-1		4	4 0	4 8	5	0	3 6	6	2 0	2 4
II VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2										
III VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1										
IV VII-1										
I VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3 and XIV-2										
II VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3										
III VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2		5	3 0	3 6	6	2 0	2 4	7	1 8	1 11
IV VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1										
I VI-5, VII-5 and VIII-5										
II VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4										
III VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3		6	2 0	2 4	7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2
IV VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2										
I VI-5 and VIII-5										
II VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4		7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2	9	0 12	0 14
III VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3										
IV VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2										
I VI-5 and VIII-5										
II VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4		8	1 0	1 2	9	0 12	0 14	10	0 12	0 14
III VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3										
IV VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2										
I VI-5 and VIII-5										
II VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4		9	0 12	0 14	10	0 12	0 14	11	0 12	0 14
III VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3										
IV VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2										

NOTE.—(1) In the special coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram which was raised by Re. 1 for single crop at the last settlement will be raised by Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement.

(2) There are no arenaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages. Hence they are omitted from those groups in the table.

(3) The consolidated double-crop rate will be one and one-fourth times the single-crop rate.

11. (a) *Transfers from wet to dry.*—If any registered holder applies for the transfer of a wet field to dry, the transfer will be made if, owing to pauses beyond his control, the field in question is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only.

(b) Transfers from wet to garden will not be allowed.

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12. *Charge for second crop.*—All lands which, prior to resettlement, were registered as double crop, will continue to be so registered and pay for the second crop the same proportion of the first crop charge, viz., one-fourth, as they have hitherto been paying. The consolidated charge must be paid whether a second crop is grown or not. Single crop wet lands will not be transferred to double crop or vice versa.

VI.—GARDEN LANDS.

13. *Definition of garden land.*—At the last settlement, garden land was defined as land which contained ten or more bearing coconut palms (or their equivalent in areca, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra or pepper vines) to an acre, one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree being taken to be equal to two bearing coconut palms, and four bearing pepper vines or palmyras or twelve areca palms to be equal to one bearing coconut palm. The Government have decided at resettlement to exclude mango and palmyra in all the groups and jack in the third and fourth groups alone from the list of garden products for transfers from dry to garden to be made at resettlement.

There will be no reclassification of the existing gardens either by raising the present class or by lowering it.

14. *Commutation rates.*—At the last settlement, coconut was taken as the standard garden crop. After making a deduction of 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, a commutation rate of Rs. 22 per thousand nuts was arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner. Prices at the Mangalore market alone are available for the twenty faslis ending with 1342: deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rate works out at Rs. 62 a thousand nuts as against Rs. 30 at the last settlement, or an increase of 107 per cent. If the figures for the last twenty years (1913 to 1932) for the eight plains taluks of the Malabar district are taken into account, a commutation rate of Rs. 36 a thousand is arrived at, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. Strictly speaking, this rate should be compared with the Malabar settlement commutation rate of Rs. 16 a thousand; but, if in order to be fair to the ryots, a comparison is made with the South Kanara settlement commutation rate of Rs. 22, the result shows an increase of 64 per cent.

15. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided as in the case of wet lands to enhance the existing garden rates by only 12½ per cent, thereby adopting for resettlement an extremely favourable commutation rate of Rs. 24-12-0 (Rs. 22 plus 12½ per cent).

16. The following table compares the new and the old rates on garden lands:—

Garden rates.

Taram.	Existing rate of assessment per acre.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre.	Taram.	Existing rate of assessment per acre.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
1	8 0	9 0	5	4 0	4 8
2	7 0	7 14	6	3 0	3 6
3	6 0	6 12	7	2 0	2 4
4	5 0	5 10	8	..	1 2

17. (a) *Transfers from garden to dry.*—If any registered holder applies for the transfer of his garden to dry, such a transfer will be carried out if satisfactory proof is forthcoming that, owing to causes beyond his control, the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation.

(b) Transfers from garden to wet will not be allowed.

VII.—DRY LANDS.

18. *Commutation rate.*—At the last settlement, ragi was taken as the standard grain for dry lands. A commutation rate of Rs. 175 per garce was adopted at the last settlement, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants'

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profits. Calculating on the basis of the average price of ragi in the ryots' selling months for 17 faslis from 1326 to 1342 (the prices prior to 1326 are not available), a commutation rate of Rs. 390 a garce is arrived at after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. This represents an increase of 123 per cent over the commutation rate of Rs. 175 a garce adopted at the last settlement.

19. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided not to enhance the existing rates of assessment, thereby conceding to the ryots the full value of the increase in the prices of products grown on dry lands.

20. The following table shows the rates of assessment on dry lands:—

Dry rates.

Taram.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Existing rate of assessment.	Proposed rate of assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS. A.	RS. A.
1	I VII-1	.. .. .	2 0	2 0
2	I VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1, XII-1	.. .. .	1 8	1 8
	II VII-1	.. .. .	..	..
3	I VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2, XIII-1	.. .. .	1 4	1 4
	II VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1	.. .. .	..	..
	III VII-1	.. .. .	..	..
4	I VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1	.. .. .	1 0	1 0
	II VI-1, VII-3, VIII-2	.. .. .	..	..
	III VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1	.. .. .	..	..
5	I VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2	.. .. .	0 12	0 12
	II VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	.. .. .	..	..
	III VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2	.. .. .	..	..
	IV VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1	.. .. .	..	..
6	I VI-5, VIII-5, XIV-3	.. .. .	0 8	0 8
	II VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	.. .. .	..	..
	III VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	.. .. .	..	..
	IV VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2	.. .. .	..	..
7	I .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
	II VI-5, VIII-5	.. .. .	0 6	0 6
	III VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	.. .. .	..	..
	IV VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	.. .. .	..	..
8	I .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
	II .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
	III VI-5, VIII-5	.. .. .	0 4	0 4
	IV VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	.. .. .	..	..
9	I .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
	II .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2	0 2
	III .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
	IV VI-5, VIII-5	.. .. .	..	..

NOTE.—(1) There are no arenaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages. Hence they are omitted from those groups in the table.

(2) As there will be no one rupee rate in IV group (vide paragraph 6 supra), the corresponding soil VII-1 is omitted from the table under IV group.

21. *Transfer from dry to wet.*—All occupied dry lands that have been converted to wet will be reclassified as wet, and appropriate rates of wet assessment will be imposed upon them.

22. *Transfer from dry to garden.*—All occupied dry lands that have been converted into garden (i.e., lands containing the requisite number of bearing garden trees with the exception of the mango and palmyra in all the groups and the jack in the third and fourth groups alone) will be registered as garden. Although it is open to Government to classify the new gardens on exactly the same principles as were adopted at the original settlement, and to levy the appropriate rates of assessment, they have decided to follow a system which will ensure a lenient treatment of such gardens. The rate to be adopted for a new garden land will be the rate of the adjoining garden lands; where there are more rates than one it will be the lowest of such rates; and, where there are no garden lands adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the village will be adopted. This rule is subject to the following exceptions:—

(i) All new arecanut gardens will be assessed on their own merits, irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens,

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- (ii) for new gardens which are not areca gardens and which adjoin old areca-nut gardens, the adjoining rate will be waived in favour of a more suitable rate,
- (iii) the rate to be imposed on any piece of land which contains no coconut or areca tree will be one rate lower than the garden rate that would otherwise be imposed under the above rule and the lower rate to be imposed for the present two rupees rate will be one rupee raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement subject however to the proviso that where the application of these rules results in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land the next higher garden rate will be adopted, and
- (iv) where however the application of these rules produces a rate which is definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden, would deserve, the lowest adjoining garden rate will be waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

Entire fields and subdivisions will be reclassified during the introduction of resettlement. When a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into wet the appropriate wet rate will be levied without subdivision on the actual extent thus converted. When a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, the entire field will be transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees is sufficient to justify such transfer; otherwise the field will be retained as dry. Occupations in assessed wastes (including kumakis, kans and banes) will be liable to assessment at dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. When such occupations have not already been subdivided for assignment, the extent actually occupied will be assessed without subdivision at the appropriate rate. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the entire occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

23. *Kumari lands*.—At the last settlement, after allowing 50 per cent for unprofitable areas, all-round rates of 3 annas, 2 annas and one anna per acre were adopted for warg kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups respectively. Special attention has been devoted to kumari grouping and the Government consider that the productivity of kumaris should take precedence over all other factors in grouping. Government, accordingly, have decided to place the kumari villages near the coast in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group and those in the middle in the second group. The following statement shows the existing and the proposed grouping of kumari villages:—

Group.	Villages in the existing groups.	Villages in the groups as proposed.
	<i>Kasaragod Taluk.</i>	
I	74 Bedadka	100 Panathadi.
	75 Kolatturu	101 Malottu.
	95 Kayyur	102 Eleri (East).
	96 Karindolam	103 Eleri (West).
	103 Eleri (West) .. .. .	....
	104 Chimeni .. .. .	....
II	72 Bandadka	72 Bandadka.
	73 Kuttikol	73 Kuttikol.
	86 Kodott	74 Bedadka.
	99 Belur	86 Kodott.
	100 Panathadi	96 Karindolam.
	101 Malottu	97 Kinanuru.
	102 Eleri (East)	99 Belur.
	106 Timiri	104 Chimeni.
	107 Kilaykote .. .. .	....
III	76 Tekkila	75 Kolatturu.
	84 Paniyal	76 Tekkila.
	85 Periyé	84 Paniyal.
	87 Pullur	85 Periyé.
	97 Kinanuru	87 Pullur.
	98 Matikai	95 Kayyur.
		98 Matikai.
		106 Timiri.
		107 Kilaykote.

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When a warg kumari is permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet or garden, it will be registered as ordinary dry, wet or garden as the case may be and assessed at the appropriate rates. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the ordinary occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification. The rest of the kumari area will be assessed at the favourable kumari rates.

The existing kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups will be retained but their application will be on the basis of the revised grouping referred to above.

24. *The Neriya cardamom forest in village No. 22, Neriya of the Puttur taluk*.—The extent and assessment on the different kinds of cultivation according to the last settlement are—

	Extent.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	CTS.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Cardamom cultivation	146	72	1	0	146	12
Kumari cultivation	1,900	19	0	3	356	4
Kumaki, etc.	17,366	09	0	2	2,170	12
Total	19,413	00	..	..	2,673	12

The Government are pleased to order that the present assessment under all the heads will be left unaltered at the resettlement of the district.

25. *Kan lands*.—Kan lands brought under effective occupation, otherwise than as provided for in the kan pattas, will be liable to assessment at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification. The existing rate of 4 annas an acre for the rest of the kan area will not be altered at resettlement.

26. *Kumakis and banes*.—These privileges will be allowed as hitherto. Kumakis or banes brought under effective occupation will be liable to assessment at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

27. *Mulpattas*.—At the last settlement, all unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at a uniform favourable rate of 4 annas an acre. This rate will be left undisturbed at resettlement subject to the provision that reclaimed areas will be assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the ordinary occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

VIII.—GROUND RENT.

28. The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the resettlement ground rent on ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification, if they are used for building purposes.

IX.—INCREMENT REMISSIONS.

29. In view of the relatively low level of present prices, the Government have decided that some leniency should be shown in the introduction of the new rates of assessment now sanctioned. This will take the form of the grant of increment remissions in respect of the percentage increase of the rates of assessment in the fasli in which the new rates are introduced and the two following faslis. This remission will not be allowed in respect of enhancements which are due to increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey.

In the case of holdings or portions of holdings on which the existing rates are enhanced by 12½ per cent the process of reaching the full sanctioned rates of assessment will be spread equally, as far as may be, over a period of four years; the full rates will be in force in the fourth fasli of introduction. On Government

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waste lands the full rate will be enforced with effect from fasli 1344. The Government will consider when the kist collections are due to begin in the next fasli and in the succeeding faslis, whether with reference to the economic situation then prevailing the increment remissions mentioned above should be increased.

30. The remissions due will be worked out for each patta in accordance with the instructions given below:—

- (i) The basis of calculation will be the total assessment due on each patta and not the assessment due on individual survey numbers or subdivisions.
- (ii) To give effect to the increment remission, a deduction will be made in the first year of one and a half anna for each rupee, one anna in the second and half anna in third year. In calculating the increment remission due, a sum of eight annas and less of the old assessment will be ignored, while a sum of nine annas and more will be reckoned as a rupee.

31. In the case of transfers of dry lands to wet or garden made at resettlement the special increment remissions referred to in paragraphs 29 and 30 above will be applicable to that portion of the increase which represents the difference between the enhanced resettlement assessment and the assessment which the lands would have paid at wet or garden rates as the case may be if they had been transferred to wet or garden prior to the resettlement. The remaining portion of the increase which relates solely to reclassification will, in cases where it exceeds 25 per cent of the original assessment, be collected in accordance with the following rules:—

When the reclassification results in an increase of more than 25 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual holding, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession will not be applied to enhancements which are due to increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey in excess of 10 per cent of the original extent or to cases in which the total increase does not exceed one rupee. In cases in which this concession is admissible the assessment will be levied in the following manner. In the first year the assessment payable will be the old assessment plus an additional sum not exceeding 25 per cent thereof; in the second year the assessment payable will be the old assessment plus an additional sum not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the old assessment; in the third year a further addition of not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent will be made and so on until the full resettlement rate is reached: provided that the increment of assessment in any one year shall not be less than one rupee unless and until the full resettlement rate is reached. If in any case it should happen that the application of this method will not admit of the full resettlement rate being reached by the twelfth year, the percentage rate of increase to be adopted in the second and succeeding years will be so raised that the full resettlement rate shall be reached in the twelfth year.

32. If the whole or any portion of the land held by a registered holder at resettlement is alienated or relinquished and reassigned, the full resettlement rate will be levied from the new holder with effect from the fasli in which the transfer takes place. In such cases the amount of remission equitably due on any portion of the holding which remains in the possession of the original registered holder, will be fixed by the Tahsildar subject to the control of the Jamabandi Officer, by the application of the principles already laid down above. When one of the holders of a joint holding transfers his interest therein, either to co-registered holders or to a stranger, increment remission will be admissible, so long as the joint holding remains intact and so long as one or more of the original holders retain his or their interest therein; but, when all the joint holders have transferred their interest in the holding, the full resettlement rate will be levied with effect from the fasli in which the last of such transfers takes place.

X.—REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.

33. Preliminary to resettlement, the latest revenue adangal was brought up to date in the resurveyed villages specified in the annexure to this notification and the results were embodied in a fresh land register. In other tracts the registry in the revenue accounts has been adopted for purposes of resettlement. Registered holders or other persons possessing any interest in lands affected by resettlement can obtain any information thereon from the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, No. III Party.

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XI.—ROUGH PATTAS.

34. In the villages specified in the annexure to this notification rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement in respect of changes made in connexion with revision of adangals and resurvey and objections thereto have already been heard. At resettlement a notice will be issued in these and other villages to the registered holders concerned of such alterations in the rate of assessment or description of land as may now be carried out in respect of the fields comprised in their holdings in accordance with the principles enunciated in the preceding paragraphs. Where, however, the alterations in rate and assessment are due merely to the percentage increase of the old rates in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 15 of this notification, such notices will not be issued. These notices will be issued through the village headmen and every endeavour will be made to secure their prompt delivery to the holders concerned. Non-resident and absentee registered holders, however, must make their own arrangements to obtain them from the village headmen. Objections to the entries in the notices should be submitted by post to the Settlement Tahsildar in charge of the Taluk Branch Settlement office within the time specified in the notices, and orders thereon will be communicated by him to the parties concerned by post. No objection petition will be received by the Settlement Tahsildar after the date specified in the notice unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction.

35. Errors found in the notices in regard to survey numbers, areas, names of registered holders and the registration of lands as dry, garden, wet, Government, inam, poramboke or the like can be corrected at any time during or after the resettlement, if brought to notice by the party interested. Petitions for alteration of demarcation, however, are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

36. *Objections barred.*—No objections will be admitted as to the rates of assessment in the case of lands on which the old money rate remains unaltered or has been altered only by a percentage increase in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 15 of this notification.

37. *Appeals.*—In the case of taluks and parts of taluks, where the hearing of objections to changes made in connexion with the revision of adangals or the resurvey has been completed before the issue of this notification, appeals against orders passed at such objection hearing may be preferred to the Collector in respect of assignments of lands under sivaigama occupation and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in regard to other matters, at any time within two months of the issue of this notification.

Appeals against orders passed under paragraph 34 by Settlement Tahsildars should, in the first instance, be preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the Party within 30 days of the date of communication of the order and an appeal against the latter's orders shall lie to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) within 40 days of the date of communication of that order whether passed *suo-motu* or an appeal against the Settlement Tahsildar's orders. This period excludes the time occupied in obtaining copies of the order appealed against and also excludes the time which the order will take to reach the party in the ordinary course of business. With the appeal petition must be sent, the original or a copy of the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not be stamped, but copies and enclosures appended thereto must be stamped in accordance with the rules.

XII.—RELINQUISHMENTS.

38. The date fixed for the relinquishment of holdings is the 30th April. As this notification could not be published before that date, the time within which relinquishments may be made will be extended until a month after its publication. Further if, in any of the taluks, under resettlement, it is found impossible to issue the notices referred to in paragraph 34 above, before the date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments, the time within which relinquishments may be made will be extended up to a month after the date of the order on the objections to the notices. Relinquished lands must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions indicated by sub-numbers or subdivision letters which are separately recorded in the notices or in the revenue accounts.

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XIII.—KISTBANDI.

39. The existing kist months are March, April and May. The kistbandi will be changed to one of four equal instalments in February, March, April and May.

XIV.—DURATION OF RESETTLEMENT.

40. (a) The Government reserve the right to alter or revise within the period of the resettlement the classification of the lands and to impose additional assessment within the period fixed for the duration of resettlement or substitute ground rent for assessment as the case may be, in the following cases:—

- (i) Where lands have been included in the ayacut of any irrigation work which may be constructed by Government during the currency of the resettlement;
 - (ii) Where ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of the resettlement notification are used for building purposes;
 - (iii) Where unassessed lands come under occupation;
 - (iv) Where assessed waste dry lands (including kumakis, banes and kans) come under occupation;
 - (v) Where occupied dry lands are converted to garden or wet or *vice versa*; and
 - (vi) Where kumari or mulpatta lands are permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet or garden.
- (b) Subject to the provisions of clause (a) (i) to (vi) above, the resettlement will remain in force for a period of thirty years from the year of its introduction and the rates of assessment now sanctioned will not be changed during that period. Government reserve the right to introduce at the end of the resettlement period such changes in the classification and assessment of wet, dry and garden lands as may then seem just and proper.

ANNEXURE.

List of resurveyed villages in South Kanara district for which rough pattas have been issued and objections thereto heard.

KASARAGOD TALUK.

1 Kunjatturu.	26 Heruru.	51 Ubrangala.
2 Pavuru.	27 Kayyaru.	52 Perdala.
3 Vorkadi.	28 Paivalike.	53 Bela.
4 Paturu.	29 Chiparu.	54 Madhuru.
5 Kodlamogaru.	30 Bayaru.	55 Patla.
6 Koliyuru.	31 Kudalamerkala.	56 Shirivagilu.
7 Kaliyuru.	32 Kiduru.	57 Kannuru.
8 Bangaramanjeshwara.	33 Ichalampadi.	58 Mogralu.
9 Kadambaru.	34 Ujarulwaru.	59 Putturu.
10 Talekala.	35 Bombrana.	60 Kudlu.
11 Minja.	36 Arikadi.	61 Adkattabailu.
12 Bekuru.	37 Koipadi.	62 Talangere.
13 Kuluru.	38 Edanad.	63 Kasaragod.
14 Mudambailu.	39 Puttige.	64 Muttattodi.
15 Majibailu.	40 Mugu.	65 Changala.
16 Badaje.	41 Angadimogaru.	66 Padi.
17 Udyavara.	42 Baduru.	67 Nekraje.
18 Hosabettu.	43 Maire.	68 Muliya.
19 Uppala.	44 Enamakaje.	69 Karadka.
20 Mulinja.	45 Katukukke.	70 Aduru.
21 Kodibailu.	46 Padre.	71 Delampadi.
22 Kubanuru.	47 Nettanige.	76 Tekkila.
23 Mangalapadi.	48 Aduru.	77 Bare.
24 Shiriya.	49 Belluru.	78 Pecambale.
25 Ichlangodu.	50 Kumbadaje.	79 Chamanadu.

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List of resurveyed villages in South Kanara district for which rough pattas have been issued and objections thereto heard—*cont.*

KASARAGOD TALUK—*cont.*

80 Kalanad.	91 Hosdrug.	108 Charuvattur.
81 Udma.	92 Kannangad.	109 Pulikkot.
82 Pallikara.	93 Pudukai.	110 Padne.
83 Kikan.	94 Nileshwaram.	111 Udenur.
84 Paniyal.	105 Kotakkat.	112 Maniyat.
88 Chittari.	106 Timiri.	113 Trikaripur (North).
89 Ajanura.	107 Kilaykote.	114 Trikaripur (South).
90 Balla.		

PUTTUR TALUK.

130 Sulya.	161 Vitla.	172 Punnacha.
131 Jalsuru.	162 Padnuru.	173 Idre.
152 Kedila.	163 Belanduru.	174 Panaje.
153 Peraje.	164 Kolanadu.	175 Bettamapadi.
154 Kotekar.	165 Saletturu.	176 Nidpalli.
155 Virakhamba.	166 Karopadi.	177 Badagannuru.
156 Anantadi.	167 Kanyana.	178 Ariyadkha.
157 Mudnuru.	168 Peruvayi.	179 Madnuru.
158 Idkidu.	169 Manila.	180 Padubannuru.
159 Kula.	170 Alike.	181 Mudnuru.
160 Mudnuru.	171 Kepu.	182 Kanakamajalu.

MANGALORE TALUK.

73 Bondantila.	161 Panemangluru.	170 Cheluru.
74 Tiruvailu.	162 Golatamajalu.	171 Boliyaru.
154 Kotekar.	163 Amturu.	172 Phajiru.
155 Talapadi.	164 Manchi.	173 Kurnadu.
156 Kadeshvalya.	165 Ira.	174 Panaje.
157 Barimaru.	166 Mudu.	175 Kairangala.
158 Baltila.	167 Munnuru.	176 Manjanadi.
159 Shambhuru.	168 Nadu.	177 Naringana.
160 Narikombu.	169 Padu.	178 Kinya.

UDIPI TALUK.

110 Pilaru.	111 Santuru.
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COONDAPOOR TALUK.

37 Hadavu.	38 Trashi.
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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item VII (2) at page 248 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1934.

[G.O. Ms. No. 5153, L, & M.]

No. 1491.—Whereas S.F. No. 347 in the revenue village of Melur has been transferred from the Revenue district of the Nilgiris to the revenue district of Coimbatore and whereas it is convenient and desirable that the jurisdiction of the corresponding district boards should be co-terminous with the respective revenue districts, the Local Government, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (i) and (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 3-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, hereby exclude the said area from the jurisdiction of the Nilgiris District Board and include the same in the jurisdiction of the Coimbatore District Board.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 23rd January 1935.

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

P R E S E N T :

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.	Metherell, Mr. J. K.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.	Millar, Mr. W. H.
Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. the.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, A. M.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur 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.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Birley, Mr. F.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Boulton, I.C.S., Mr. D. H.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.	Raja of Kallikote, The.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kumararaja of Venkataziri, The.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
	Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
	Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.

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PRESENT:—cont.

Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 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 Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Commerce

Refusal of recognition to the Malabar Chamber of Commerce.

* 449 Q.—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Malabar Chamber of Commerce applied for recognition at the hands of the Government and whether it was refused; if so, what the reasons are for such refusal?

A.—The Malabar Chamber of Commerce requested the Government of India in 1931 to admit it to the privilege of direct consultation by the Government of India on matters of commercial and financial importance and their request was not acceded to by that Government. The matter is one entirely within the discretion of the Government of India.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Local Government was consulted in the matter by the Government of India when they refused to give recognition? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ There was, I believe, a report called for from the Local Government by the Government of India in the year 1931 and it was sent.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether the Local Government recommended the application or offered any adverse recommendation? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I must ask for notice; I do not recollect the correspondence in sufficient detail.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask whether any other Chamber of Commerce at Calicut has been recognized by the Government of India? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I must ask for notice of that question also; I believe they have.”

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Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—“ May I know whether there is any reason why special privileges should be accorded to the Malabar Chamber of Commerce which are not accorded to the Calicut Chamber of Commerce? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I must ask for notice of that question; I am not aware of any reason.”

Measures taken since October 1934 for the prevention of the importation of foreign rice into the presidency.

* 450 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAYYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Madras Government to prevent the importation of foreign rice into the Madras Presidency since October 1934?

A.—The Government of India have again been addressed in the matter.

Mr. C. INDRAYYA:—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether any reply has been received from the Government of India? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ If the hon. Member will look into the answer given to the next question of Mr. Schamnad Sahib, he will get the information desired.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Will the hon. Member make a statement as to the exact position in which they are with regard to this question? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ The exact position has been repeatedly stated in reply to numerous questions put by hon. Members of this House.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I ask whether the Government of India have been kept aware of the number of questions that are being asked in this Council? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I have no doubt that they pay due attention to the deliberations of so important an assembly as this.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Am I to understand that, so far as the Provincial Government are concerned, they are not competent to take any action in the matter? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ It is competent for them to make representation on this point; they are not competent to do more than that, as I have over and over again told the House.”

Measures for the restriction of the importation of foreign rice and coconut products.

* 451 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state when this Government addressed the Government of India for the last time regarding

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the import of foreign rice and paddy from Siam, Japan, etc., and coconut and coconut products from Ceylon, into Southern India and with what result?

A.—Prevention of import of foreign rice ... December 1934.

Prevention of import of coconut and coconut products ... September 1934.

Replies from the Government of India are awaited.

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the fact that coconut products are still being imported into Southern India, will the Local Government address the Government of India once again?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"I will consider the hon. Member's suggestion."

Imposition of duty by the Ceylon Government on the import of ghee, eggs, etc., from India.

* 452 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 298 answered on 25th October 1934 whether this Government has received any and, if so, what reply from the Government of India to its representation regarding the imposition of duty by the Ceylon Government on the import of vegetables, ghee, eggs, etc., from India?

A.—Yes. The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State in the matter.

Administration of Justice

Allowances to jurors and assessors.

* 453 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any allowance is paid to assessors or jurors who are selected from the towns in which there are District Courts;

(b) if not, whether the Government have considered the desirability of an allowance being paid to them; and

(c) whether any allowance is paid to assessors or jurors selected for attendance in the High Court?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 395 of the Criminal Rules of Practice and Orders, 1931.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Provision of accommodation and allowances to jurors and assessors.

* 454 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any allowance is paid to assessors or jurors who are resident in the towns where they are required to serve;

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(b) if not, whether the question has been considered of at least recouping them for their out of pocket expenses for their noon-day meal and conveyance from and to their homes; and

(c) whether a room is set apart in every District Court for their use during the noon-interval and while waiting to be called?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 453.

(c) Accommodation has been provided for in each district court as far as possible.

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that at least in one district, the Tinnevely district, no such provision is made, for jurors and assessors?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I am not aware of it."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"If the matter is brought to the notice of the Government, may I ask whether the Government will take early steps?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Notice, please."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"May I bring to the notice of the hon. Member that no such accommodation is provided in the courts in South Malabar?"

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I ask whether the hon. Member is aware that there is no proper accommodation in the South Kanara district?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"If the hon. Members are referring to special and separate accommodation for jurors and assessors, I think I must say that there is no such accommodation. But accommodation is available mostly in the court-houses themselves."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether jurors and assessors may lounge and take tiffin in open court-houses?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"As far as possible, arrangements are made; of course there are some inconveniences in some places."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"It is stated in the answer that 'accommodation has been provided for in each district court as far as possible.' May I know whether this reply has been furnished by the Government to this House after referring the question to the district authorities or at random by the Government themselves?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I strongly object to the words 'at random'; the Government never furnish answers at random."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Will the hon. Member call for reports from all the District Judges as to what accommodation is available?"

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The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The question will be considered."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether the allowance that is given to jurors and assessors is sufficient for their conveyance to the courts and for taking tiffin?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I think, Sir, that this supplementary question refers to the main question No. 453 and not to No. 454."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to make a reference to the various District Judges and ask them to make special provision?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"As I said, I shall consider the suggestion."

Forests

Cultivation of cashew trees in Government forests.

* 455 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the question of planting cashew trees in Government forests has been considered?

A.—Yes. The species has been raised in plantations at Nilambur in Malabar and its introduction into the fuel forests of Kanara is prescribed in the working plan for South Mangalore Division.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know what extent of land has now been brought under cultivation with cashew trees in the South Kanara district?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of planting cashew trees in other districts also where the climate and soil are best fitted?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The hon. Member's suggestion will be considered."

Grazing fees in the Kurnool district.

* 456 Q.—Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the grazing-fee fixed for the Sivapuram Range, Gundla Brahmeswaram Range and the Byrluti Range of the Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district, is;

(b) whether it is a fact that the grazing-fee in the Byrluti Range has been enhanced a few years ago; if so, what the original rate was and for what reasons the grazing-fee has been enhanced;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are two rates of grazing-fees levied in the Byrluti Range itself; and

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(d) whether it is a fact that great hardship is being caused to ryots as they are not allowed to have their cattle in the reserve, when the permit is taken for the lower rate?

A.—(a) For the purpose of charging grazing fees in the reserves of the Kurnool district, cattle are divided into three classes:—

- (1) Local cattle, i.e., cattle of the village or villages within the limits of which the reserve is situated or which it adjoins;
- (2) district cattle, i.e., cattle belonging to bona fide ryots and not to traders in cattle, living in villages of Forest divisions of Kurnool district and not being local cattle; and
- (3) foreign cattle, i.e., cattle from outside districts and cattle belonging to professional cattle breeders, such as Lambadis or Sugalis.

There are only two rates for the whole district as shown below:—

	Sheep.			Cow or bull.			Buffalo.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Non-penta rate	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
Penta rate	0	8	0	1	0	0	2	0	0

The higher rate is charged for the better class of grazing involving facilities for penning in the forest and the lower rate for grazing without these facilities.

Local cattle have to pay only the non-penta rate whether they graze in pentas or non-penta areas. They can graze in approved pentas in the adjacent reserves of the village and have also got the privilege of penning. They will be given "free" passes for penning in approved pentas.

The district cattle are charged non-penta rates for grazing in the whole division but without penning.

The district and foreign cattle are charged penta rates for grazing in the whole division with the privilege of penning in one range only.

The district and foreign cattle seeking grazing and penning in the whole division are charged the following rates:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Sheep	0	10	0
Cow or bull	1	4	0
Buffalo	2	10	0

(b) No.

(c) Yes. The two rates are the penta and non-penta rates which apply uniformly to all the ranges in the Kurnool district.

(d) No. No representation has been received from the ryots of Byrluti Range.

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Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"So far as the famine areas are concerned, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to see that the cattle are allowed free grazing?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Famine conditions are within the purview of the Revenue Board and I am perfectly certain that, if they consider it necessary, they will take proper action."

Minor Ports

Proposal for opening a harbour at Malpe in South Kanara.

* 457 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the question of opening a harbour at Malpe in South Kanara district has been considered?

A.—The possibility of developing a harbour at Malpe in the South Kanara district was investigated in 1919 but the matter has not been further pursued.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know what the result of the investigation was?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"So far as I can remember—I am speaking from memory—the result was that this port was not considered fit to be developed; I think the hon. Member is aware that a great port is rising in the West Coast which would happen to be a first-class port in this Province."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I think the hon. Member is referring to the Cochin Port. Does the hon. Member think that it will be a suitable port for Mysore and South Kanara?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I should think so, Sir."

Arms and Ammunitions

Issue of gun licences.

* 458 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of gun licences issued for each year commencing from 1921 districtwar;

(b) the number of such licences cancelled for the past five years in each district; and

(c) the total number of licences remaining on 1st April 1934 districtwar?

A.—(a) A statement * is annexed.

(b) The information is not available with the Government.

(c) The number of licences in force on 31st December 1933 is given in the last column of the appended statement. Figures for 1st April 1934 are not available as the returns received by the Government are for the calendar year.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 370 infra.

[3rd January 1935]

Control of Cinematographs

Communication, if any, from the Government of India, regarding the exhibition of objectionable cinema posters.

* 459 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Madras Government have received any communication from the Government of India regarding legislation affecting the exhibition of objectionable cinema posters?

A.—A communication has been received from the Government of India.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Member will be pleased to place the communication on the table of the House?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The Government of India propose to introduce a Bill in the Assembly prescribing the pre-censorship of cinema posters."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras agree with the Government of India in the matter?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"We said that such a legislation was desirable."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether this Government insisted upon their being consulted in the matter when the Bill is introduced?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Whenever the Government of India think of introducing such a legislation, they generally circulate it to the local Governments and ask for their opinions."

Government Press

Classification of the piece-workers in the Government Press, Madras, for purposes of wages and leave allowances.

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

(a) whether Government have framed rules for the classification of piece-workers in the Government Press, Madras, for purposes of wages and leave allowances;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, what those rules are;

(c) whether they have been given effect to;

(d) whether any classification has been made by the concerned authority, and if so, when it has been done;

(e) what the number of workers in each class is and what the wages paid to them are;

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(f) whether in giving leave allowances any maximum amount has been fixed;

(g) whether it is a fact that though they are permanent pieceworkers with more than ten years' service and bearing good character they have not been promoted to the higher classes since the time the Government Order came into force; and

(h) whether a distinction is made between compositors and imposers in regard to classification and other privileges?

A.—(a) Pieceworkers are paid for the amount of work turned out by them at rates sanctioned by Government for certain units of work. The piecework rates are unsuitable for payment of leave allowances, wages for work done on hour account and extra allowances for overtime work. The pieceworkers are therefore periodically classified according to their average earning capacity and their class-rates are adopted for the purposes mentioned above. Rules have been framed for this periodical classification.

(b) A copy of the rules is given in Appendix II.*

(c) & (d) The rules for the classification of pieceworkers have been given effect to from 1st January 1931.

(e) A statement showing the number of pieceworkers in each class and the rate per hour for each class of pieceworker is given in Appendix II.*

(f) No maximum has been fixed. The leave allowances are calculated on the basis of the class-rates, the number of working hours per day being taken to be 7.

(g) As will be seen from the rules, promotion of piecework compositors to the higher classes depends on their average earning capacity.

(h) Piecework imposers who are working on hour account are promoted from a lower to a higher class for quick and correct work, general good conduct, regular attendance and long service. No distinction is made between compositors and imposers in regard to other privileges.

Rules regulating the wages and leave allowances of permanent piece-workers in the Government Press, Madras.

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

(a) whether the Government have framed rules regulating wages and leave allowances of permanent piece-workers in the Government Press, Madras;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, what those rules are and whether they are applicable to all presses under the Government;

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 371-372 infra.

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(c) whether these rules have been brought into force; and

(d) whether any report has been called for from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, regarding the working of the rules?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Vide answer to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Legislative Council Question No. 460.

The rules regarding the wages and leave allowances of pieceworkers apply to both permanent and temporary men in all the presses under the Government.

(d) No.

Police

Recruitment of the members of the depressed classes to the Police Constabulary of South Arcot between 1st April 1934 to 30th November 1934.

* 462 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any recruitment was made to the Police by the District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, from 1st April 1934 to 30th November 1934;

(b) how many applications were received;

(c) how many of them were from the depressed class people;

(d) how many of the applicants were recruited to the Police force;

(e) how many of them belonged to depressed classes; and

(f) whether any special consideration was shown to the depressed class applicants?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no information but they have called for a report.

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Sir, in the answer it is said that the Government have no information and have called for it. May I know why Government could not wait till they get the report. This sort of answer helps neither the interpellator nor the council?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The statement has been placed on the table of the House to-day."

Inams

Alleged unauthorized alienation of Khazi's service inam lands in Coimbatore town.

* 463 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition was submitted by the Coimbatore Taluk Committee for Muslim endowments to the Government of Madras against the alienation of khazi's service inam lands in Coimbatore town;

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(b) if so, what action has been taken on the petition and what the Government propose to do to protect and safeguard the khazi's inam for the office holders;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Juma Mosque bearing T.S. No. 503 is now registered as nattam poramboke in revenue adangals whereas the town survey registers show it as a mosque;

(d) if so, how this happened, and whether this wrong registry has been brought to the notice of the Revenue authorities; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken to rectify the inaccuracy?

A.—(a) A petition on the subject of Kazi service inams in Coimbatore was received by the Government in October last, from the Secretary, Coimbatore Taluk Mosque Committee.

(b) The petition was transferred to the Board of Revenue. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 54 relating to religious service inams. The local officers and the Board of Revenue are competent to deal with cases of alienations of inams under those provisions.

(c), (d) & (e) The Government have no information.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Government have since heard from the Board of Revenue as to what action they have taken?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The Government have no information."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the information will be called for and the House told as to what action the Board of Revenue have taken?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am prepared to ask the Board of Revenue what action they have taken in the matter."

Irrigation

Progress in regard to the Tungabhadra Scheme.

* 464 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the negotiations regarding the Tungabhadra Scheme are;

(b) whether the Government have approached the Government of India to arbitrate in the matter; and

(c) whether the Government propose to place only the Tungabhadra Scheme or all their pending schemes before the Government of India for arbitration?

A.—(a) No further negotiations have taken place since the Conference at Bangalore in October last.

(b) & (c) The Government of India have not yet been approached. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

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Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to state whether the Government are prepared to place all the irrigation schemes now pending (with which the neighbouring Indian States also are concerned) before the Government of India together for arbitration?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I presume the hon. Member means that the Government of India should be asked to decide on all schemes whatever they are, at one and the same time. If so, I am afraid that it will be rather difficult. So far as the Tungabhadra scheme is concerned, I may say that the matter is under consideration by the Government and that they will address the Government of India."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I ask whether it is not advisable to place all the schemes together before the Government of India for their decision once for all, instead of wasting time for getting the consent of the Indian States?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"We hope, Sir, that it will be possible in some cases, to settle the matter by negotiations with the States themselves and that there will be no necessity to refer them to the Government of India; but if it is necessary in any particular case to approach the Government of India, the Madras Government will certainly do so."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"It is stated in the answers to (b) and (c) that the Government of India have not yet been approached. May I know the reason for that?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"There has not been any unavoidable delay. The impasse occurred only in October last."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Inasmuch as no Indian State has to be consulted with regard to the Lower Bhavani project, may I know if it would be taken up immediately?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"May I know, Mr. President, whether this supplementary question is in order?"

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that that supplementary question arises. 'Pending schemes' refer to those connected with the Tungabhadra Project."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Is it not a fact that the Hon. Member replied yesterday to a question of mine, that the Nizam's Government are not in favour of the schemes to be launched at present?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No, Sir."

Progress of the Tungabhadra Project.

* 465 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state at what stage the Tungabhadra Project now stands?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 464.

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11-15
a.m.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government are going to concentrate their whole attention on the Tungabhadra Project alone, and not on any other project? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" No, Sir. The Tungabhadra Project is only one of the many projects, and I may assure hon. Members that other important projects will also receive sufficient attention."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether it would not be desirable and would conduce to a speedier result if, without referring the matter to the Government of India, the Government make one more attempt to start negotiations with the State of Mysore? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" I think, Sir, that any further negotiations at present with the Mysore State would be infructuous."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" With regard to the question of starting industries at Mettur, may I know whether the Local Government have received any representation from the District Board of Coimbatore to sanction their proposal to start a technological school? "

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" We are now on question No. 465 and not on No. 467."

Progress of the proposals for the supply of water to Salem for irrigation purposes from the river Cauvery.

* 466 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state at what stage the matter of investigating the possibilities of supplying water for irrigation in Salem district from the Cauvery by means of pumping is at present?

A.—The matter is under the consideration of the Chief Engineers for Electricity and Irrigation.

Land Revenue Administration

Abolition of the Mettur taluk, Salem district.

* 467 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been passed abolishing the Mettur sub-taluk in Salem district;

(b) if so, from which date; and whether a copy of the order will be placed on the table;

(c) how many persons have been thrown out of employment on account of closing of the operations at Mettur;

(d) who they are and what appointment each of them was holding at the time of ousting and what the pay drawn by each was;

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(e) what has been done or proposed to be done with regard to the buildings and other structures at Mettur;

(f) whether some of them have been auctioned, and if so, what were the amounts fetched by such sales; and

(g) what the amounts originally invested for those constructions were?

A.—(a) Orders have been passed abolishing the Mettur taluk (not sub-taluk as stated in the question).

(b) From 15th October 1934. A notification has been published at page 1824 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th October 1934.

(c) & (d) It is not possible to furnish this information without an undue amount of labour. The reduction of establishment was effected gradually from 1933 onwards as and when particular sections of works were completed.

(e) An officer has been placed on special duty to assist in the disposal of the surplus materials, and also to report on the possibility of starting industries at Mettur and developing it as an industrial centre. The buildings will be required when these proposals materialize. Some of the buildings will be taken over by the Electricity Department at a valuation in case the Mettur Hydro-Electric scheme is started next year.

(f) & (g) Only coolie lines and the Test House have so far been auctioned. The following statement shows the original cost of the buildings and the amount realized by sale:—

Name of building.	Original cost.	Amount realized by sale.
	RS.	RS.
1 Test-house	4,964	300
2 Scavengers' lines at Salem camp (104 huts)	18,657	404
3 Scavengers' lines at Mettur camp (220 huts)	37,854	1,715

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—" With reference to the answer to clause (e), will the Hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to allot some of the quarters available at Mettur to the clerks of the District Court, Salem, who are paying high rents now? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" I do not quite catch the hon. Member."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—" I want to know whether there is any proposal to give some of these buildings to the clerical establishment of the District Court, Salem? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Not that I am aware of."

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Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"Will the Government consider the question of giving these buildings to the clerks and other establishment in the Salem District Court, as they are at present paying high rents for their quarters?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am afraid then the clerks of the District Court, Salem, would find it very difficult to get to their work in time."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI, MUDALIYAR:—"With regard to the question of starting industries at Mettur, may I know whether the Government have received any representation from the District Board of Coimbatore to permit them to start a technological school at Mettur?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government have auctioned the black and red towers at Mettur, and if they have done so, what is the amount that the Government have been able to get for them?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I have only heard informally that the towers have been auctioned; but for what exact amounts I do not know."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that in doing so, although tenders were called for, as a matter of fact in the case of one person, the tender form was not sent to him?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am not aware of that."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Member will make an enquiry as to why tender forms when applied for, were not supplied in spite of reminders?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I will certainly look into it, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI, MUDALIYAR:—"When the proposal to purchase the two towers at a cost of about fifty lakhs of rupees was sanctioned, this Council was given to understand that these towers after completing their work at Mettur would be utilized for the Tungabhadra Project and the Bhavani Project; what necessitated the Government to sell these towers now in auction especially if they could not fetch the major portion of the value?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The answer is quite simple, that those towers could not be allowed to remain unused in the sun and rain for a number of years until they are required for the Tungabhadra Project. They would be useless after that time."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI, MUDALIYAR:—"Having spent Rs. 50 lakhs, did the Government bestow any attention on the point that they should not be auctioned but should be put to better use at the earliest possible date?"

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The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am afraid, Sir, not being an Engineer, I cannot answer that question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the sales have been since confirmed by the Government?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No, Sir."

Failure of monsoon in Ramnad and Madura.

* 468 Q.—Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to make a statement regarding the conditions of the crops due to the failure of the monsoon in the Madura and Ramnad districts—

in the Government taluks,

in the zamindaris, and

in the Periyar irrigated area and

to state what steps the Government intend to take to relieve distress?

A.—The Government have no information other than that contained in the weekly season reports which are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Where necessary, the Collectors will, no doubt, grant season remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 13 or if they consider other action called for will address the Board of Revenue in the matter.

Exemption from water-cess of lands in the Tanjore district intended for Udu cultivation.

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

(a) whether the Government have prepared a list of lands exempted from water-cess for Udu cultivation in the Tanjore district;

(b) if so, on what principle the list was compiled;

(c) whether any omissions of lands under Udu cultivation in the past ten years have been brought to the notice of the district authorities; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on them?

A.—(a) The Government have ordered that a list should be prepared under the orders of the Collector.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1122, Revenue, dated the 5th June 1934, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press.

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the attention of the Collector of Tanjore has been drawn by several ryots to the fact that their lands have not been included in the list prepared by him?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Government have no information."

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information and see that tracts of land which have not been included in the list which has been prepared, on account of the lapses on the part of the village officials, are included in the list?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"If any specific case is brought to the notice of the Government, I shall see that it is enquired into."

Warrants of distraint issued during the last five years in Salem district for the collection of kists.

* 470 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the number is of the warrants of distraint for the collection of kists issued in each taluk of Salem district for the past five years;

(b) whether all such warrants are promptly entered in the registers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildars and other Revenue subordinates are taken to task if they issue a large number of such warrants, and they are looked down as tactless and inefficient; and

(d) how many such officers have been found fault with for such a conduct in each year in Salem district for the past five years?

A.—(a) The number of notices of distraint or attachment warrants issued in the Salem district for the past five faslis are given below:—

Fasli.	Number issued.
1338	1,130
1339	631
1340	798
1341	687
1342	937

The Government have not got the information for each taluk separately.

(b) There is no reason to suppose that they are not so entered.

(c) It is not a fact, so far as the Government are aware.

(d) The Government have no information.

Final orders, if any, with regard to suspension of land revenue ordered in G.O. No. 72, Revenue, dated 10th January 1934.

* 471 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether final orders have been passed in the matter of suspension of land revenue for fasli 1343 ordered in G.O. No. 72, Revenue, dated 10th January 1934;

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(b) if so, what it is and whether a copy of it will be placed on the table; and

(c) if not, what the attitude is of the Government in the matter and when final orders are likely to be passed?

A.—(a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the orders in G.O. No. 2506, Revenue, dated 4th December 1934, which were published.

Alleged famine condition of the Maddikera village, Kurnool district.

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

(a) the total cultivable extent of Maddikera village, Kurnool district;

(b) the extent sown with 'mungari' jonna, korra and other crops, respectively, and their respective yields;

(c) the extent sown with 'hingari' cotton, cholam and other crops and their actual or estimated yields, respectively;

(d) whether pasture and fodder is available for the cattle; and

(e) the number of months for which the present food grains in the village will meet the normal requirements of the village?

A.—(a) to (e) The information asked for is not available with the Government. A report has been called for.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether since this question was asked, the information has been ascertained that as a matter of fact famine conditions are prevailing in this Maddikera village?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"We have not yet received any report, Sir."

Assignment of assessed waste to the depressed classes in the North Arcot district.

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

(a) what the extent is of assessed waste assigned to depressed classes in each of the taluks in North Arcot district in each year since 1920;

(b) what the number is of such assignments in each taluk in each year since 1920; and

(c) in how many cases the lands have been resumed by the Government on account of kalavadi rajinama or by default of payment of land revenue?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not the information, and cannot obtain it without giving subordinate officers a great deal of labour.

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"In view of the answer given, may I know if the Government are unwilling to call for the information, or whether they think that it will be difficult to get the information from the subordinate officers?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"It is not that the Government are unwilling; but the task is so large that it would not be worth the trouble and expenditure of proceeding further in the matter."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know, Sir, if it is not in the interests of the depressed classes that this information should be had?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am unaware whether it is or is not."

Examination of the memorandum submitted by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt with reference to the last settlement of South Kanara before passing orders on the present scheme report.

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

(a) whether Government have examined a memorandum submitted by me to the Hon. the Member for Revenue concerning the last settlement of South Kanara before passing orders on the present scheme report; if so, whether the Hon. Member will be pleased to place a copy of the said memorandum and the report of its examination received by them on the table of the House;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Settlement authorities propose to follow the same old data obtained as a result of the said calculations in the present resettlement also;

(c) what the percentage is of excess revenue collected by the Government each year as a result of the said calculations from South Kanara; and

(d) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have examined the memorandum submitted by the hon. Member. Orders on the proposals for the resettlement of South Kanara have been issued in G.O. No. 42, dated 5th January 1935. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 6 of that order. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by placing a copy of the memorandum on the table of the House. They did not receive any report of its examination.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"With reference to clauses (a) and (b) which refer to the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 6 of the Government Order, dated 5th January 1935, on the scheme report for South Kanara, that the question of 'mistakes in the last settlement was brought forward at the last settlement and that the points now raised were fully and carefully considered by the Government before final orders on the scheme report were passed,' may I know whether

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the question of these mistakes was fully considered subsequently at any time or whether the Government refer only to the consideration given at the time of the last settlement?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I informed the hon. Member yesterday that these mistakes were again considered carefully and then the order was passed subsequently."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether any officer was entrusted with the examination of these questions?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The answer itself says that the Government did not receive any report."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know, with reference to that part of the question, how then it was examined, whether it was merely read over or whether any detailed report was called for from anybody?"

(No reply.)

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know what is the nature of the examination that the Government held?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"A very careful examination."
(Laughter.)

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know the designation of the officer or officers of the Government who were deputed to examine this question?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"No officer was deputed on special duty for this question."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether it satisfies the statement the Hon. Member made in reply to the memorandum which I have sent to him? He said: 'I will have your memorandum examined'."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I have already told the House that it was not merely 'examined' but 'carefully examined'."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Was this memorandum examined by the Hon. the Revenue Member personally or by the Secretary to the department or any other officer?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"It was examined as usual in the Secretariat beginning from the clerk, going to the Secretary, up to the Hon. Member in charge."

Panchayat Forests

Statement of revenue and expenditure and the extent of grazing permits issued prior to the transfer of certain forests to the control of Forest Panchayats.

* 475 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings No. L. 1375/34-4, dated 2nd

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October 1934, recorded in G.O. No. 2085, Revenue, dated 12th October 1934, will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state districtwar—

(a) the amount of revenue the Government were deriving from and the expenditure they were incurring in regard to the forests concerned before their transfer to panchayats; and

(b) the number of cow units for which permits were being issued (prior to the transfer of forests) by the Forest department for the areas mentioned in the Board's Proceedings and the number of cow units up to which only the panchayats were authorized to issue permits during 1933-34?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether any complaints have been received that the administration of the forests transferred to the forest panchayats has been very hard and oppressive to the ryots? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" It was with a view to avoid any such contingency that the forests were transferred to the control of these panchayats; and surely if there are cases of oppression, I think it is the villagers' duty to see that persons are elected to the panchayats who will not oppress them."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" The answer states that a report has been called for; will the Hon. Member be pleased to pass that report on to me when it is received? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Yes, Sir."

Protection of Wild Animals

Cattle mortality on account of wild animals.

* 476 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: With reference to question No. 11 answered on the 1st August 1934, will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the report called for has been received; and if so, whether it will be placed on the table?

A.—A statement* showing the number of cattle killed by tigers and panthers during 1933 is placed on the table.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" In view of the fact that out of 7,569 cattle killed by tigers 3,734 were from South Kanara, may I know whether the Government are taking any steps to put a stop to such destruction of cattle in South Kanara? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" What steps does the hon. Member expect the Government to take?—go and shoot the tigers."

* Printed as Appendix III on page 372 infra.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" In view of the policy of the Government and of heads of Governments to prevent the destruction of wild animals, what is the action that the Government are going to take in order to prevent the destruction of the cattle themselves? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" We can only grant gun licences, I think."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government recognize that such a large destruction of cattle means enormous hardship to the poor ryots? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Certainly, Sir."

Local Self-Government

Alleged application of municipal funds by the Commissioner, Trichinopoly Municipality, for the benefit of the Municipal Employees' Recreation Club.

* 477 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a lot of municipal money is being spent by the Commissioner, Trichinopoly Municipality, for the Municipal Employees' Recreation Club;

(b) what the amount spent till now monthwar by the Commissioner is since he assumed charge of the municipality;

(c) whether municipal lorries are made to do the work for the club without any written orders;

(d) whether municipal labour is diverted to do work in the club while their pay is debited to other works;

(e) how many municipalities maintain recreation clubs in the Presidency;

(f) what the amount spent by each of such municipalities annually is;

(g) what the amount collected by way of subscriptions in Trichinopoly for the club is;

(h) whether proper accounts are maintained;

(i) what the total amount spent till now is for the recreation club; and

(j) whether it was sanctioned by the Government?

A.—(a), (b), (i) & (j) The Government have sanctioned the following payments from the Trichinopoly Municipal funds to the Municipal Employees' Recreation and Sporting Club:—

(1) A contribution of Rs. 25 per mensem;

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(2) Rs. 6,324-12-0 for the construction of a building;
and

(3) Rs. 747-6-0 towards the value of the basement,
foundation, etc., on the site of the building.

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether this amount is found from capital or revenue? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I believe from revenue. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Even for the building, basement, etc. ? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I cannot say exactly. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Will the Government be pleased to find out whether the amount has been paid out of revenues? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" With regard to clauses (c) to (h), will the Government call for information? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes, I shall try to get it. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the Government are satisfied that this expenditure falls within the items described in the schedule? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Unfortunately I do not find the papers in the file, as regards item (2). I shall try to get the information. "

Bifurcation of district boards.

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

(a) at what stage the proposal of bifurcation of district boards is;

(b) on what principles and in which order bifurcation of district boards will be taken; and

(c) when it is likely to be brought into effect?

A.—Attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 101 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 4th August 1934.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister remembers the fact that in introducing an amendment to the Local Boards Act, he gave an assurance to this House that he would see that orders for bifurcation were not made before the life of the existing boards came to an end? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" What I said was, Sir, that in the case of orders for bifurcation, they would be issued just before the general elections were coming and that I would see

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that they coincided with the next elections; but if any district was to be bifurcated long before the elections, then that would be done under the transitory provisions."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know why the Government are not appointing all the standing committees referred to in the Local Boards Act? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Great difficulty is being felt in defining the powers of these committees and the examination into the question will be expedited. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" With respect to the Tanjore district, may I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the life of the Tanjore District Board comes to an end about October this year; when it is the settled policy of the Government that orders for bifurcation should not be made long before the life of the existing board comes to an end, may I know why in the case of the Tanjore district alone, the special powers under the transitory provisions should have been invoked? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Normally I believe the elections to all the remaining nineteen district boards are coming between August and November this year. This question of bifurcation of Tanjore has been under consideration since April last. I believe one of the proposals is to introduce legislation to divide the province into three circles and hold elections in each circle separately. If that proposal goes through the Legislative Council, I think the elections for Tanjore district board will not be coming this year. "

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the District Board asked for bifurcation? " 11-30 a.m.

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" No, Sir. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state why such an exceptional treatment was meted out to Tanjore when there are so many other district boards with equally large revenues which have not been touched? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" If the hon. Member waits for a few months more, he will find that Tanjore will not be the only exception. "

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—" From the experience so far gained, do the Government think that the appointment of Standing Committees is necessary? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Though Committees have not been appointed, we are still of the opinion that they are necessary. "

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Proposals, if any, for the appointment of Commissioners to district boards.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring in the appointment of Commissioners to the district boards; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration.

Restrictions on the employment of untrained teachers in Municipal schools.

* 480 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when and under what circumstances and to what extent untrained teachers can be appointed in municipal board schools; and

(b) whether an untrained teacher appointed temporarily can be practically employed for long periods with a nominal break of a day or a week?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the rules issued with G.O. No. 3552, L. & M., dated the 5th September 1930, a copy^a of which is placed on the table.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“In paragraph 4 of the rules issued with G.O. No. 3552, L. & M., dated 5th September 1930, which has been laid on the table, it is stated: ‘Two panels one of men teachers and the other of women teachers who are available and suitable for employment in the elementary schools maintained by the municipality, district or taluk board . . .’ My question is whether Government are assured that such panels have been formed in every municipality or local board?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I have no reason to believe that panels have not been formed.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“May I tell the Hon. Minister that so far as I am aware, at least in two districts, no panels have been formed and that it is necessary that Government should call on all the boards to comply with these rules?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“If the hon. Member will mention specific cases, I shall certainly call upon them to do so.”

Savings under the allotment for the maintenance of first and second-class roads on account of the acceptance of the lowest tenders.

* 481 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the Government grant allotted for the maintenance of first and second-class roads for the past three years (districtwar);

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(b) the savings expected consequent on the acceptance of lowest tenders in the case of maintenance works for the past three years (districtwar);

(c) whether there is any difference in the schedule of rates adopted by the North and South Arcot District Boards; and

(d) if so, why?

A.—(a) A statement^a is laid on the table.

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

Claim by the South Indian Railway Company for compensation from the District Board, South Arcot, for loss sustained in opening the Vriddhachalam-Cuddalore line.

* 482 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Railway Company has claimed compensation from the South Arcot District Board for the loss sustained by it in opening the Cuddalore-Vriddhachalam line;

(b) whether there is any agreement to that effect between the District Board and the Railway Company;

(c) if so, whether the amount is to be paid from the Railway Cess Fund and how much;

(d) whether the sanction of the Government is necessary for the diversion of the Railway Cess Fund to other district board purposes; and

(e) if so, whether any sanction of the Government was given and for how much?

A.—(a) & (b) As the hon. Member is aware ‘Railways’ is a central subject. There is no formal agreement between the District Board and the Railway Company, but according to the conditions laid down by the Government of India for the construction of unremunerative branch lines the District Board in June 1925 agreed to guarantee the line against loss, if any, arising out of its construction and working. The Government of India have asked that this loss should be made good.

(c) It is open to the District Board to meet the expenditure from the Railway Cess Fund or from the Board’s general funds subject to the provisions contained in sections 113 and 236 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. The amount involved is under correspondence.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Government have sanctioned diversions of Railway Cess Funds for road and bridge works to the extent of Rs. 1.6 lakhs in 1933–34.

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Religious and Charitable Endowments*Non-existence of temple committees in certain districts.*

* 483 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are no temple committees in certain districts; and

(b) whether for this reason the interests of temples are prejudicially affected?

A.—(a) Temple committees are not working in some districts.

(b) Under section 60-A of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board performs the functions of temple committees where the latter are not in existence. No complaints have been received to the effect that the interests of temples are prejudicially affected on this account.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister whether it was not the intention of the framers of the Act to have temple committees appointed for every district and if so, why such committees have not been appointed in certain districts? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Under the Act only at the first constitution the committees can be nominated by Government. After three years they have to be elected. It has been found that in a majority of the districts these committees have not sufficient funds to conduct elections.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the fact that for years past no committees have been appointed in several districts for the administration of temples, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of nominating such committees? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I shall certainly consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government have finally decided to continue the present state of affairs and not to take steps, either by nomination or election, to constitute these committees? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ The question of amending the Act is under consideration and it will be taken up shortly.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the administration of temples by the Board sitting at Madras is not very satisfactory? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Of course though the Board is in Madras, the Commissioners are expected to keep themselves in touch with their district temples.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Are the Government satisfied that the administration of endowments in the districts without a committee is legal? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Yes, Sir. If a committee does not exist, the Board exercises that power.”

Agriculture*Progress of work turned out by the Marketing Officer.*

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

(a) what work has been turned out by the Marketing Officer till now from the date of his appointment;

(b) what the districts visited by him till now are;

(c) whether he has submitted any report till now; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House the report of the officer?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) (1) M.R.Ry. C. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal held the post of the Provincial Marketing Officer from the 1st August 1934 to 26th August 1934 during which period he wrote his report on the enquiry into the rice production and trade in the Presidency, for which special work he had been appointed with effect from 5th March 1934.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. Gopalakrishna Raju Garu relieved M.R.Ry. C. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal on the 27th August 1934 and had to proceed to Simla almost immediately as a member of the Tobacco Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and to attend the Marketing Officers' Conference held at the time.

(3) On his return from Simla about the middle of September 1934 and till the end of October 1934, the Provincial Marketing Officer was engaged in setting up his office, collecting records pertaining to marketing problems in the Presidency, building up the nucleus of a library on the subject of marketing in its various aspects and dealing with references arising in the Director of Agriculture's office on marketing and allied subjects. The question of reduction in railway freights on rice and paddy from the main centres of production to places of consumption was examined, and the Railways addressed in the matter.

(4) The first meeting of the Provincial Marketing Board was held in the middle of November 1934 after which the Provincial Marketing Officer commenced his propaganda tour in the Presidency. He has visited till now

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certain important places in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Malabar districts. The northern districts which are important centres of production will be toured by him this month. The Government have not received any report from the Marketing Officer.

- (5) The main work that will engage the attention of the Provincial Marketing Officer at present will be in connexion with the formation of marketing societies or associations which will buy or sell paddy on behalf of the members, grade the produce wherever possible, collect information about market prices and needs of the neighbouring districts and issue market reports. The possibilities of giving loans through loan and sale societies for cultivation expenses and provision of warehouse facilities to enable the producers to store their produce in important market centres will also be examined by him.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister what the Special Officer was doing from 5th March to 1st August 1934?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Gathering materials."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be prepared to place the report of the Special Officer from 1st August to 26th August 1934 before this House?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The question of furnishing the information will be considered."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the Government is prepared to supply the proceedings of the Marketing Board which met some time in November, for the information of this House?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It is for the Marketing Board and not for the Government."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister to give us the names of the gentlemen who constitute the Marketing Board of this Presidency, what work it has been doing, how many meetings have been held till now and what were the subjects discussed at such meetings?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Government constituted the Board and as to the number of meetings held, I want notice."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"From the answer given in paragraph 4 of the printed answer, it will be seen that this officer . . ."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that if they make noise, they will be obstructing other hon. Members who are anxious to hear questions and

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answers. I once again request hon. Members to keep perfect silence in the House so that other members interested in the proceedings may have an opportunity of hearing them."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"What is the nature of the propaganda that is being done by the Marketing Officer?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"All available information is given in the answer and I cannot add anything more."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"That is no answer, Sir, to my question; what is the nature of the propaganda done by this officer?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"All the information that Government can give has been given in the answer."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Marketing Officer was appointed only for the purposes which are enumerated in paragraph 3 or was he appointed for any other or more substantial work?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"All matters affecting the ryots and other incidental things."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is he addressing public meetings?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I have no information on the subject."

Work turned out by the Marketing Officer.

* 485 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the work so far done by the Special Marketing Officer of the Government?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 484.

Appointment of a special officer in Tanjore district to effect improvement in the sale of paddy.

* 486 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special officer has been appointed for the improvement of the sale of paddy in Tanjore area;

(b) whether the special officer is to look to the improvement of sale of paddy in Tanjore district alone or in all other districts of this province; and

(c) whether the report of the special officer has been received, and if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) A special officer was appointed to inquire into the conditions of rice production and trade in all the districts in the Presidency and to make recommendations for their improvement.

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(c) The special officer has made his report. The question of its publication is now under the consideration of Government.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"In reply to clause (c), it is stated that 'the question of its publication is now under the consideration of Government.' Am I to understand from this, Sir, that the question of publishing the report or not, is under consideration?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Publishing it and making it available to the public."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know when it is likely to be published?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"In about a fortnight or so."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister, when this report was received from the special officer?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"About a couple of months or so back."

Co-operative Societies

Establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank at Tadepalligudem, West Godavari district.

* 487 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any petitions were sent up to the Government in the matter of the constitution of Tadepalligudem Land Mortgage Bank in the district of West Godavari and by whom; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on those petitions?

A.—(a) At a meeting of the people of the Tadepalligudem taluk held on 18th June 1934 under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu Garu resolutions were passed complaining that the Land Mortgage bank at Tadepalligudem was not properly constituted. The President of the meeting communicated to Government a copy of the resolutions.

(b) The communication was transferred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for necessary action.

Mr. C. INDRAIYA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know what action has been taken in the matter by the Registrar?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I have no information on the subject."

Mr. C. INDRAIYA:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister what has been done in the matter by the Registrar?"

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"As stated in the answer, the communication was transferred to the Registrar for necessary action and Government do not know what has been done by the Registrar."

Progress of the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency.

* 488 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the state of the co-operative movement and its societies in this Presidency and if their condition is unsatisfactory, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to find out the causes for it and rectify the defects in the movement?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Administration Report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the working of co-operative societies in this Presidency for 1933-34 which has been published.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"From the Report of the Administration of the Co-operative Societies, it appears that the co-operative movement in the Presidency is in an unsatisfactory condition. My question is, what steps Government propose to take to find out its causes and rectify the defects. For this part of my question, no answer is given in the printed answer?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I believe from the Administration Report itself my hon. Friend may find what the Registrar proposes to do."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Does he believe it or does he know it to be a fact that any suggestions have been made therein?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"All the steps to be taken by the Registrar have been given in the Administration Report."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"For the benefit of those members who have not received the Administration Report, will the Hon. Minister enumerate the steps proposed to be taken?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I would ask the hon. Member to go through the Report."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The question definitely raises the point, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to find out the causes and rectify the defects, etc.; and for this the Hon. Minister's reply is, 'the Registrar has taken steps.' Cannot the House get a definite and categorical reply to this?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It is too comprehensive a question and it cannot be answered all at once."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the exact proposals for the improvement of the situation as depicted in the Administration Report?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I have answered that point."

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Veterinary*Limit of admission into the Madras Veterinary College.*

* 489 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) what the total seating capacity is in each of the classes in the Madras Veterinary College, including the laboratory accommodation;
 (b) whether any limit has been imposed to the number of admissions in each of the classes; and
 (c) if so, why?

A.—(a) The information is given below:—

	ACCOMMODATION.
	Seats each.
Lecture rooms for first and second-year classes ...	63
Lecture room for third-year class ...	44
<i>Laboratory—</i>	
Practical Chemistry room ...	30
Practical Biology room ...	40
Dissection room ...	44
Bone room ...	50
Bio-Chemistry Practical class ...	40
Parasitology, Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology Practical classes ...	40
Operative surgery room ...	40
Pharmacy ...	32

- (b. & c) As the hon. Member is aware the course lasts three years and admission is made only to the first year course. Forty students were admitted originally every year. In view, however, of the fact that a number of graduates who passed out of the college in previous years were still unemployed, admissions during 1933–34 and 1934–35 were restricted to 30 in the case of students of this Presidency and outsiders were permitted to be admitted to the maximum number of ten.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“In view of the fact that the seating capacity is 63 and in view of the fact that Government do not guarantee appointments to those who pass out of the college, is it fair to restrict the accommodation to only 30 from our Presidency? In the answer to clauses (b) and (c) it is stated that admissions during 1933–34 and 1934–35 were restricted to 30 in the case of students of this Presidency. In the answer to clause (a) it is stated that the seating capacity is 63. I want to ask the Hon. Minister, when the class can contain 63 students, whether it is advisable to restrict admission only to 30 students. I ask, inasmuch as Government do not guarantee employment to those who pass the examinations successfully, why should the Government restrict admission and thus prevent students from having private practice of their own?”

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“In order to prevent unemployment we have restricted admission.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“It is a question of employment. If you do not allow students to take to veterinary courses and set up private practice, you are not helping them as thereby you encourage unemployment?”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“A number of students turned out of the college have not been able to set up private practice.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister the number of graduates who passed out of the college in previous years who are still unemployed and whether there is any scope for private practice for veterinary surgeons?”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“For the first part of the question I want notice, and for the second part, I have no information.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether Government guarantee appointment for all educated people?”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“Government do not guarantee.”

Qualifications of the present Personal Assistant to the Director of Veterinary Services, Madras.

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

(a) whether there is any Government Order insisting on the desirability of having professional men as personal assistants to heads of departments in scientific departments; if so, whether the said rule has been applied in the case of the Personal Assistant to the Director of Veterinary Services; if not, why not;

(b) what are the qualifications of the present incumbent in the post of the Personal Assistant to the Director of Veterinary Services in Madras;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said officer has his own private trade and runs a dairy farm, selling milk, curd, etc.; and

(d) whether the Government have permitted him to utilize the services of menials of the department for the works of his dairy farm and the sale of its produce?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The post is included in the Madras Ministerial Service and the present incumbent possesses the qualifications prescribed in the rules for that service.

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, Government say there is no such Government Order. May I refer the Hon. Minister to a Government Order of 1915 which says that in all scientific departments, Personal Assistants should as far as possible be men with experience of the department?”

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Only as far as possible, but it is not obligatory on the part of the Government."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know with reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of the question, whether in view of the fact that there are very serious allegations against this officer of his having private trade, running a dairy farm, etc., and of his employing Government servants in his private trade, the Hon. Minister will call for information on this matter?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I will send the hon. Member's question to the Director of Veterinary Services for investigation."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I know whether Government are aware that the Personal Assistant is a very efficient officer?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I presume he must be efficient."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I know whether the possessing of two or three cows for one's own use by a subordinate officer of the Veterinary department is considered as running a dairy?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I do not think so."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the Director of Veterinary Services has sent a communication to the Government stating that he cannot get on with the Personal Assistant and that he wanted a Deputy Director to be appointed in his place?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"How is that relevant to the question, Sir?"

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Arising out of the question just put by my friend, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar."

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

Education

Reconsideration of G.O. No. 47, Law (Education), dated the 6th January 1934, regarding the withdrawal of school-fee concessions.

* 491 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the G.O. No. 47, Law (Education), dated 6th January 1934, further and whether they have come to any final decision on the same;

(b) what the details are that the Government have examined in connexion with this Government Order;

(c) whether the Government have examined the percentage of Muslim half-fee concession holders both in Muslim schools and general schools; and

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(d) if the Government have not finally decided to cancel the Government Order when they propose to come to a final decision on the same?

A.—Certain revised proposals have just been placed before the Government and these are under consideration. No decision has yet been reached.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, what are the proposals that are now under the consideration of Government?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not think I can say anything about it at this stage."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the members of the communities in the Legislative Council who are affected by this will be given an opportunity to have their say in the matter, before final orders are passed on the subject?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot consult everybody who claims to be interested. I shall have as much consultation as possible in regard to the matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to suspend it once again for a year more before they come to any decision?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say anything about the intention of the Government on the matter at present."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"In view of the importance of the question and in view of the large number of representations that have been made by very important communities, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of publishing an interim report as to the steps actually taken and what orders have been passed on the various representations?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not think an interim report will be of any use."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the fact that the school-year begins from the middle of June, is it not advisable for the Government to have an early decision on the matter?"

11-45 a.m.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I think so, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why the Government is taking such a long time to decide?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is nothing extraordinary about this. It is the usual kind of time taken by the Government."

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Abandonment of the scheme for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools in the rural parts.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have now given up the idea of concentration and consolidation of elementary schools in all the rural parts of this Presidency;

(b) if so, what the reasons are that impelled the Government to arrive at this conclusion;

(c) how many schemes of consolidation and concentration were prepared by Government agencies;

(d) what the cost involved is in preparing these schemes; and

(e) how long the Government department concerned took for preparing these schemes?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools in rural areas has not been given up. It has only been deferred pending the examination of the schemes relating to municipal areas and the issue of orders thereon.

(c) About 8,200.

(d) & (e) No special staff was employed for the preparation of the schemes. These were prepared by the District Educational Officers as part of their ordinary duties.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister will give an assurance to this House that this scheme of concentration and consolidation will not be given up, but on the other hand, taken up immediately after the municipal areas are completed? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I can only say that the Government have no intention to give it up.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ In giving effect to the scheme, may I know if the Government will remember the needs of the minority communities whose education will be affected? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The hon. Member has no reason to think that such interests will not be safeguarded.”

Provision of accommodation to the students of the Government Muhammadan College for taking lunch.

* 493 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 no accommodation is made available to students of the Government Muhammadan College for taking their lunch on working days;

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(b) whether the Government have received any report that on this account serious inconvenience is caused to the students and their health is deleteriously affected on account of their taking lunch in all sorts of places exposed to dust; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide any lunch room with sanitary fittings for the students in the new buildings?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have received no such report.

(c) Tiffin rooms are under construction. It is reported that they will be ready for use about the end of February.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ May I know from the Hon. Education Minister whether the policy of the Government is to restrict admission to prevent unemployment? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The extensions are already there. They have been recently opened and are simply to provide rooms for taking lunch.”

Alleged user by a private firm of a portion of the Presidency College premises for advertisement purposes.

* 494 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 a private firm has been allowed to use a portion of the Presidency College premises for advertisement purposes;

(b) if so, whether any rent is collected from that firm;

(c) if so, what the amount of rent is and to what account it is credited;

(d) who gave the permission and under what authority; and

(e) whether any enquiry was made by the Police and, if so, with what result?

A.—(a) & (d) The Government understand that with the consent of the College Games Secretary, a private firm had erected an advertisement cabinet on one of the pillars of the college cricket ground, but that the cabinet has since been removed.

(b) & (c) No rent was collected.

(e) No.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know why the Government permitted the College Games Secretary to allow private firms to advertise on the pillars? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Government never permitted.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know if the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that this company has paid Rs. 400 or so as contributions or some such thing, for exhibiting its advertisement? ”

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire and ascertain the fact?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The matter is being enquired into, I understand."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what the nature of the advertisements is? Are they for cinema shows or advertisements about games?"

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

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the Government have taken any disciplinary action against the particular professor or the secretary for allowing a private company to advertise?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No disciplinary action has been taken so far."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know why the games secretary did not take the previous sanction of the Government or the Public Works Department before he allowed the company to exhibit its advertisement in the compound?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"So far as my information goes, he did it in anticipation of sanction. He did not get it and so it has been stopped."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Arising out of the answer, am I to take it, Sir, that even the Principal has not been consulted in the matter, quite apart from the Government or the Public Works Department?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is my information."

Reduction of education cess levied by local boards.

* 495 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 the Government have reduced in certain areas the education cess levied by local boards;

(b) whether the Government propose to continue their contributions to the local boards concerned according to the old rates or propose to reduce them also proportionately;

(c) what the reasons of the Government are for making these reductions; and

(d) what the savings are to the Government in the provincial funds, districtwar, by effecting these reductions and reducing their contribution proportionately?

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A.—(a) With the abolition of taluk boards the unit for the levy of this tax has become the area of the district board.

The total education cess levied in districts has as far as possible been kept the same and is now levied throughout each district whereas formerly it was only levied in some taluk board areas.

(b) The Government contribution will necessarily be the same as the amount collected by the district board.

(c) No intentional reductions have been made, although in some districts there may be slight reductions.

(d) It is not possible to say what the exact figure of collection will be in each district board area. The whole intention underlying the recent Government Order on this subject was that there should be as little difference as possible between the equivalent contribution which was formerly paid to taluk boards and that which will now be paid to district boards.

Representations for taking over the Municipal College, Salem, under Government management.

* 496 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received for taking over the management of the Salem Municipal College by the Government;

(b) if so, in what way they have been disposed of; and

(c) what the amount spent by the Government is in each year on Government educational institutions in each district for the five years from 1929-30?

A.—(a) & (b) Representations were received in 1930 and orders were issued to the effect that in view of the large commitments already undertaken by Government in respect of higher education, they could not accept responsibility for maintaining an additional college from provincial funds.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to table 1 (a) of the subsidiary tables appended to volume II of the annual reports on Public Instruction, the latest published report being for the year 1932-33.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"In connexion with the question relating to the taking of the Salem College by Government, may I know, Sir, what is the amount of annual grant paid to this institution?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

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Admission of candidates into the Teachers' Training Colleges during the last three years.

* 497 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates admitted into training colleges at (i) Saidapet, (ii) Rajahmundry, during each of the last three years;

(b) how many of such students had past teaching experience; and

(c) whether past teaching experience is insisted on as a matter of practice, apart from the rule, and if so, whether the Government propose to issue instructions to be liberal in admissions?

A.—(a) & (b)—

	Number admitted.	Number with teaching experience.
Saidapet	170	153
	180	166
	181	163
	100	85
Rajahmundry .. .	100	96
	102	90

(c) The rules do not prohibit the admission of persons without teaching experience for training in the colleges. Preference is however given to candidates with teaching experience who have committed themselves to service in the teaching profession.

Instructions have also been issued recently to the effect that candidates belonging to the Muhammadan and the Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra communities who possess the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for admission to training colleges should not be refused admission to those colleges on the ground that they have no previous teaching experience or that their qualifications are lower than those of applicants belonging to other communities.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Comparing the figures in columns (1) and (2), is it not practically clear that only those with teaching experience are admitted while others are rejected seats in the Training College?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It does not appear to be clear."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"What I mean is this. The difference between the two figures is only 17. Apart from this small number which is not more than 20, I think that people belonging to 'other classes' are admitted into the College even if they have no teaching experience at all?"

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The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If candidates have already given evidence of their willingness to join the teaching profession, preference will be given to them except in the case of backward classes in which case exemption has already been made."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I know whether it is the policy of Government to restrict admissions with a view to prevent unemployment as stated by the Hon. the Second Minister?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"We are not restricting admissions into this college."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that local boards are prevented from taking teachers without training in the Training School on their staff and without training in the school they are not admitted in the college. How does the Hon. Minister propose to break this vicious circle?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The matter has been explained on the floor of the House. Teachers with experience are preferred if they are available. When they are not available, others are admitted."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know why all of them should not be admitted so that they may go to village schools and take up elementary education?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That will require large accommodation which it is not possible to provide."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"If it is not intended to restrict admission, may I know why so many candidates are refused admission?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The college can accommodate only a certain number and if more require admission, more accommodation is required."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know if the Government will take steps to provide more accommodation as considerable hardship is caused by a large number being unable to secure admission?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware that any very serious hardship is caused by refusing admission."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that there are a number of L.T.'s who have taken to elementary education in villages?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government are not aware that a number of L.T.'s have taken to elementary education in the villages; a few may have."

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Scale of grant-in-aid admissible as between elementary schools levying fees and those offering free education.

* 498 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any difference in fixing the amount of grant-in-aid to aided elementary schools between schools which levy school fees and those that give free education;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) whether it is a fact that G.O. No. 380, Education, dated 10th March 1931, has been brought into effect as a retrenchment measure?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no difference.

(c) This Government Order was not brought into effect as a retrenchment measure. For the existing rules relating to the assessment and assignment of teaching grants to elementary schools, the hon. Member is referred to the rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act corrected up to 15th May 1934.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I know whether any differentiation is made in the case of schools situated in depressed class centres? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The question does not relate to schools for depressed classes. The question asks whether there is any difference in fixing the grant between schools which levy fees and which do not.”

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I know whether there is no difference in regard to schools where depressed class boys are reading? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ There is no difference.”

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

II.—MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 71).

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move—

That the following humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor:—

“ May it please Your Excellency:—

This Council requests that in future adequate number of days be allotted for the transaction of non-official business ”.

“ Sir, unfortunately the number of non-official days given is very small considering the official days at present. In the first session of this term of the Legislative Council, out of 35 days, we were given two non-official days in which we were able to discuss only three resolutions and fifteen resolutions were left out for want of time. In the second session

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of the Legislative Council, for 31 official days, we got 6 non-official days in which in the first 2 days we were able to discuss five resolutions and fifteen were left out though they were admitted for the ballot. In another two days that we had got, we were able to discuss five resolutions and we left out 15 resolutions for want of time. On the whole, we were able to discuss only 17 resolutions out of 45 resolutions that were balloted. In the third session for 22 official days, we were given 8 non-official days and in that we were able to discuss 9 resolutions and 49 resolutions were left out for want of time. In the fourth session, 33 days were given for official business and 6 days for non-official business and the resolutions that we were able to discuss were 4 out of 36 that were balloted. This year, we were given so far 4 non-official days and on the first day we were not in a position to reach any resolution at all this session. Even Bills we have left out for want of proper time to discuss. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar was not able to find time to introduce his Bill for two or three meetings to come; but with the utmost difficulty, he was able to introduce the Bill with the consent of other parties on an official day when we had got some time to introduce it. On the 26th October also, we were not able to introduce so many non-official Bills that were standing against the names of so many hon. Members for want of time and we had to take the permission of the House in advance for the introduction of various Bills like Mr. Hameed Khan's Motor Vehicles Bill, Village Courts Bill, Mr. Bhatt's Endowments Bill and Mr. Basheer Ahmed's Wakf Bill. They were able to introduce these not on account of the usual time at their disposal but only with the permission granted by the House. Now, Sir, having got so much non-official work before the Legislative Council, I request His Excellency the Governor of Madras to allot more adequate number of days for the transaction of non-official business. Well, Sir, during non-official days, for want of time, we abruptly stop discussion and we wait for another time so that we may discuss it over again. Thereby the discussion is stopped abruptly and so many Members who are in touch are not in a position to continue again with the same enthusiasm on the next occasion when the non-official work is allotted. Instead of that, I request His Excellency that, when we have got a Bill under discussion in the House, if any additional time is necessary, His Excellency may be pleased to allow more days to enable us to continue the debate till it closes. With these remarks, I request His Excellency to increase the number of non-official days for non-official work.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Mr. President, Sir, this is so far as I remember, the second time when an address is sought to be presented to His Excellency the Governor for allotting an increased number of days for the transaction of non-official business. The figures in regard to the number of days allotted for non-official business as compared with the number of days for official business have been elaborately set out by the hon. Mover of the resolution. So far as I am concerned, I only wish to confine myself to one or two aspects that arise

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out of a motion like this. In the first place, hon. Members are aware, as well as His Excellency the Governor, that the rules framed for the transaction of business in the Council, i.e., the Legislative Council Rules, not to speak of the sections in the Act itself, have already imposed several restrictions against any non-official business being elaborately transacted by this Council. Besides the rules, we have the standing orders which regulate the conduct of business in this Council. They also to a large extent have imposed restrictions on non-official business being transacted on a larger scale. Then, with regard to the allotment of non-official days itself, the discretion has been vested in His Excellency the Governor, and he is called upon to take account of the available non-official business before he fixes the days for non-official business. Well, Sir, the predecessor of His Excellency Lord Erskine was systematically giving only two days for the transaction of non-official business at each meeting. In fact, Sir, it is usual to have two or three meetings in a session, and in these three meetings the total number of days allotted for non-official business is not more than six, seven or the utmost eight. We find even that number of eight days is quite insufficient for the business that was put down on the agenda. As has been pointed out, several Bills and resolutions which had been balloted could not be reached for want of time. It is a different matter in other places, like the House of Commons and the House of Lords, where there is not much difference between official and non-official business. Most of the work that is called non-official in this country is official in the British Parliament. Most of the work there is covered by official business and the little business that is left by way of non-official business is never allowed to suffer for want of time. But in a country like this where we are working a written constitution, where the cleavage between official and non-official business is very much and where very little representation has been granted to the people in these matters, the question of a larger number of days being allotted for non-official business is an important one, and that is why a motion has been tabled requesting His Excellency the Governor to see his way to grant more non-official days. In the case of the House of Commons or the Ministerial Party in the House of Commons most of the business concerning the State and also the Government is official. But here the Government business is very much preferred to the non-official business which is larger still, so that the number of days necessary for the kind of business being transacted which is for the improvement of the country or for the improvement of the state of affairs of the people is not available. I would therefore urge that, taking into consideration the past state of affairs and the number of days that have been hitherto allotted having been found insufficient for even the business included in the agenda from time to time, it will be but fair and desirable that His Excellency should be pleased to allot more non-official days. While I second this motion, I have to express the gratitude of this Council to His Excellency Lord Erskine for having allotted three days, instead of the usual two, during this meeting. I have no doubt that seeing the state of business that we are anxious to transact in this Council for

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the remaining term of its life, His Excellency will see his way to grant more non-official days at the next meeting of the Council. I have therefore much pleasure in seconding this motion."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion now before the House. All these days we have not been getting sufficient number of days to transact non-official business, and we have been much handicapped in doing our best to our constituencies. In the matter of resolutions, even if we are lucky to get through the ballot, for want of time we are not able to move the resolutions. There are resolutions which are of vital importance to the respective constituencies, and in respect of them we are not able to give expression to our feelings. If at all we are able to ventilate our feelings a little, it is only by means of questions. So, it is quite essential that more days for non-official business are necessary. As a matter of fact, we find that a number of Bills which have been introduced a long time ago, are still before the Council. This is due to want of sufficient time and that is why we are not able to do our duty to our respective constituencies. It has been very good of His Excellency Lord Erskine to have allotted three days during this meeting, but I must humbly submit that even that is not sufficient. I fear whether the non-official resolutions which have been balloted for this meeting, of which we have got some long Bills and 15 resolutions for 23rd and 24th January and another 15 for the 25th will be completed. Among these resolutions, a very important one is standing in my name, and it is with regard to the suspension of resettlement operations in the province, which affects my constituency very gravely, and I fear, very much whether even that resolution will be reached. In order to consider very important non-official matters, it is quite essential to have a sufficient number of days at our disposal, and in future at least, I think His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to allot more days, so that we may be able to do our duty to our constituencies to the best of our ability. So, I have much pleasure in supporting this motion."

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Sir, as regards this resolution, I was unable to follow the statistics given by my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnayya Choudari. We have had the number of official and non-official days allotted in the last sessions ever since 1921 analysed, and on the whole we find that in the first Council from January 1921 to April 1923 the time for non-official days represented approximately 42 per cent of the available time of the House, if we exclude from the calculation of the total the average number of days spent on the Budget discussion and on the voting of Budget Grants which are common to both Government and non-official Members. In the first Council, it was 42 per cent of the time of the House available; in the second Council, that is to say, from November 1923 to September 1926, the time was 42.4 per cent; in the third Council 45.5 per cent, and in the fourth Council up to date the percentage was 35.7. No doubt as compared with the third Council there has been a decrease. That of course does not represent the figures for the whole year. It is quite true that in the

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last October sitting the number of days given was only one day. The House may remember that during that sitting Members were anxious to be set free with as little delay as possible in order to attend to the impending elections for the Assembly, and the short time given in October was due to that special reason. With the object of meeting their wishes in that matter, I may say that an increased number of days which we have given on this occasion was allotted largely with reference to the fact that in the October sitting we had for special reasons to curtail the number of non-official days. But broadly speaking, if you look at the figures as a whole from 1921 down to date, you find that about two-fifths of the available time of the House has been given for non-official business. The House is no doubt aware that though the allocation of days is within the discretion of His Excellency the Governor, the present Governor and his predecessor have invariably made the practice of consulting the President of the Council in the matter before this allocation was made as the President is in a position to weigh the amount of business and to advise as to the probable wishes of the House on each occasion.

"In the course of the speeches of Hon. Members who have spoken in support of this resolution, some points were mentioned, and I do not know that I need deal with them in great detail. My hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, made however a statement, which I heard with some surprise, that in the Imperial Parliament there is hardly any non-official business, and that what there is, is invariably fully provided for. Well, I am not myself a Parliamentarian, but what I have been able to ascertain from those who have knowledge is that it is by no means the case that what we should call non-official business is invariably provided for in Parliament, and it generally happens that if Government business is pressing no time is given at all for non-official business.

"Now, I think Mr. Krishnayya Choudari gave a lot of figures to show that a number of resolutions have been left out without discussion. I venture to suggest to the House that if you go into these discussions, you will probably find that there has been a great deal of discussion on resolutions, and if probably some restraint should be imposed upon the eloquence of Members, we will get through more business. Sir, I do not think there is really ground for accusing the Government that it has been made a practice of stinting the time allotted for non-official business. I do not know whether my hon. Friend who moved the resolution and those who supported it mean the resolution as a sort of indictment of the Government in this matter. I would myself suggest that after this discussion the resolution should not be pressed to a division. The record of the discussion will in due course be seen by His Excellency, and I feel sure that our present Governor will be prepared to do what is reasonable and proper in the matter of allotting non-official time. The Government cannot accept the resolution because it implies that in the past sufficient time has not been given. With these remarks, I will suggest to the hon. Mover whether he might not consider not to press the resolution further."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I said that considering the system of government in England and considering the system of government in this country, there is a very large amount of private business here to be carried on, which is shut out partly by the rules, partly by the Act and partly by the standing orders. That was why I said that more days should be allotted for non-official business."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has said more than what a personal explanation should contain."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"No doubt the Hon. the Leader of the House has advised me to withdraw my motion but at the same time has passed certain remarks, namely, that the non-official members are not utilizing their time properly during the days allotted to them. I have to bring this fact to the notice of the Leader of the House and the Cabinet members. If we are not utilizing our time properly it is not due to negligence or anything of that sort on our part, but on the other hand it is due to Government because the Members of Government are giving replies in such a vague manner that we are compelled to bring resolutions or Bills. If the Government Members themselves take proper steps to see that our questions are answered properly, there would be no necessity for us to bring in separate resolutions or Bills. That is why I request the Hon. the Leader of the House and other Members of Government to see that proper answers are given. I thank the Leader of the House for his advice and request him to advise the Cabinet members also in this respect. With these words, I withdraw the resolution on the assurance given by the Hon. Leader of the House that he will consider the allocation of more days for non-official business."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—BILLS.

III.—THE MADRAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL ^a (BILL No. 11 OF 1933).

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I move, Sir, with your leave and with the leave of the House, that the consideration of this motion^b be adjourned *sine die*, as I find that not much useful purpose will be served by proceeding with this business."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

^a The Select Committee Report on the Bill was presented on the 30th January 1934, and discussion on the motion for the consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was postponed on that day to the next non-official day. Again on 24th October 1934 discussion on the motion for the consideration of the Bill was postponed to the next non-official day.

^b That the Bill as reported on by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

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IV.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926 (BILL No. 3 OF 1934).

Clause 8—cont.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Clause 8 is under consideration."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Sir, I beg to move—

' For new section 65-B, substitute the following, viz.:—

" 65-B. On the publication of a notification in respect of any temple or endowment under Section 65-A, the scheme of administration, if any, settled for such temple or endowment by the Court or by the Board, as the case may be, and all rules, if any, framed under such a scheme shall cease to apply to such temple or endowment "."

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" I second it."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" Sir, in dealing with some of the earlier clauses of this Bill I have had my say. I have attempted to point out the danger of the policy on which the Government is now embarking in the name of the hon. the Mover of this Bill. I have made it very clear. The Bill stands in the name of my Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, but it is really a Government measure, rather a benami one."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I respectfully suggest to the hon. Member that he must place some limit on his repetitions?"

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" I shall take the hint and abide by it. I have made the remark before that it was a benami legislation. I have got proof of it, because in dealing with Sri Meenakshi Devasthanam, Madura, the Endowments Board definitely stated that if the Bill as contemplated were passed then there would be no need for them to take action along alternative lines which they were setting out in their correspondence. Now such a Bill has not been introduced by Government. This is the Bill which was then visualized. Only it is moved by my Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi. With that I leave the topic of benami legislation."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" May I know what is meant by benami legislation? "

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" All I was going to say was that by a stroke of the pen, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board owing to their incompetence in dealing with these religious endowments and their administration are now attempting to cut the Gordian knot by sweeping away altogether the jurisdiction of local trustees and committees and of the courts in the locality. They are scrapping altogether not only the schemes decreed by courts after mature consideration but also schemes settled by themselves; and instead they are now saying ' We will notify the temple or temples as we think fit; the moment we notify a temple, it ceases to be under a reign of law, and we will send out our own men from here to take charge of the institution and administer it under our orders.' All that I have got to say is that the leading

* This Bill was part-discussed at the previous meetings on the 24th and 26th October 1934.

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principle running through the Act with which the name of the Raja of Panagal is associated is attempted to be given the go-by. The leading principle is that the administration of these temples is to be left in the hands of the local trustees and committees. Now that principle is to be got rid of and from Madras they are going to manage all the devasthanams in the south, north, east and west, sending out their own men. I think this is a dangerous move, abrogate the policy of the measure, into which they are fitting this amendment, which is really to get rid of the Act itself. With that I leave the matter.

" What I am saying is that inasmuch as I radically differ from the main principle—and there are a number of amendments tabled in my name which are consequential amendments—it would be no use taking the time of the House inasmuch as my main amendment has been voted against with the voting strength at the back of the ministry. I may tell the House once for all that I do not propose to take up the further time of the House every time an amendment is reached, to move mine. I shall not move it. But I say once for all that it is a dangerous policy this ministry has adopted in embarking on this legislation, which is an abrogation of the Panagal Act virtually; it is a matter which can be settled eventually by an appeal to the electorate, which will of course be made in proper time."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—" Mr. President, it is very pathetic that an advocate of such great ability should confess his inability to find arguments to oppose the motion that has been made here—pathetic because my Friend, the hon. Member from Madura, is never tired nor his armoury exhausted, in attacking the party which is in office. But to-day the very example of those whom he follows, that are above him, has not helped him. Therefore I say it is pathetic that he is not able to find any serious argument to oppose the motion, but confesses his inability to do so because he allows the motion to be carried anyhow. If that is the position then we are reduced to this pass that in constitutional matters where the minority is not able to make itself felt in this House they should retire or boycott instead of doing their best to improve the position with the strength which they have. They should make effective contribution to the debate. On the other hand we have been accustomed to hear stories outside that there is a great triumph of the march of a particular party or particular school of thought in this country and all other parties are altogether swept off their feet. If that is the position my hon. Friend is referring to, namely, that he is going to appeal to the electorate in order to repeal all that is done in the Council, I am afraid he is following a very unconstitutional policy. He thinks he may come into power at the next elections. But I know it is a very difficult task. He has never been a very good prophet. On this matter also I am sure he will not be a good prophet. Speaking on the merits of the amendment, the Honourable House will see that there is a great deal of substance in this amendment. You have got the Religious Endowments Act passed by the

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Council. An amendment was passed before, and what is that we have now got to do? The state of things in the country is such that many endowments have been left out because some court has prepared some scheme. These schemes were prepared long before the Act came into operation and in the working of the Act and provisions they were found to be very defective and imperfect in their nature, many abuses have been discovered, and maladministration is patent. This has necessitated the bringing in of a Bill which my Friend from Cuddapah has done to remove those defects. If a defect is proved then it must be removed. And proof in ample measure has been given by the Endowments Board that abuses do exist and there is a strong case for the abrogation of these schemes. The High Court suggested that the Board is more competent to go into the schemes than the law courts. We can now easily see why the hon. Member from Madura has given up his case, and rightly too, on this occasion, without assigning any reason for his position.

12-30
P.m.

"Sir, it is a well known fact that we have many institutions in the country for which schemes have been prepared by courts and that many of such schemes have been found on examination to be useless to the institution concerned and to the people generally. They do require modification and what is attempted to be done is only to make provision for that. It must be remembered that modification is not going to be done summarily at the sweet will and pleasure of anybody in authority. This fact would have been clear to my hon. Friend if he had read the old section in the Act and the amendments approved by the Select Committee. If a scheme is found unsatisfactory what will happen is that the Board of Religious Endowments will issue a notice and give opportunities to the trustees of the institution concerned to state their objections if any to a modified scheme. In these circumstances I do not see any objection that could be raised to the amendment moved by the Hon. Minister in charge of this department. As modification of the existing Act to this extent is necessary to improve the existing state of things, I have no doubt the House will accept the amendment."

* Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Sir, in the course of the discussion on this Bill, the administration of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has come in for a great deal of criticism at the hands of my hon. Friend, Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. I am not replying to them seriatim, but would rest myself content with drawing the attention of the House to a judgment of the Madras High Court delivered on 13th October 1934 by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Justice King, where they said—

"We cannot leave this case without saying that it is a glaring example of protracted litigation. The suit was filed in 1918 and in 1932, fourteen years afterwards, the issue as to its maintainability was first decided. This is nothing short of a scandal. The suit must now be disposed of without further delay."

"This is a very recent decision. The Religious Endowments Board finds in actual practice that it is very difficult to prevent misappropriation in particular circumstances without some powers of the sort now contemplated in this Bill. The Select Committee has provided adequate

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safeguards to prevent abuse or misuse of these powers. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar thinks that it is about to be passed into an Act, not on the merits of the provisions, but by the voting strength of the party in power. It is impossible to disabuse his mind and therefore I leave him there. If you are to enable a quasi-judicial, executive and administrative body like the Endowments Board to prevent abuse of trust funds, you should invest it with such powers as contemplated in this Bill. Such powers are absolutely necessary. According to section 65 (b) moved by Hon. the Raja Sahib, on the publication of a notification all the previous schemes shall cease to exist. It is then that the Board steps in, by appointing an executive officer and making such rules and regulations for the satisfactory administration of the institution. It is more or less a consequential, but none the less desirable procedure. To oppose the Bill clause by clause at this stage is not, I submit, fair on the part of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar. With these words I support the amendment of Hon. the Raja Sahib of Bobbili to section 65 (b).

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Mr. President, with your permission I move that in line 4 of this amendment, for the word 'the' occurring before the word 'Court', the word 'any' be substituted."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall put the amendment in the amended form to the vote of the House. The question is—

For new section 65-B, substitute the following, namely:—

"65-B. On the publication of a notification in respect of any temple or endowment under section 65-A, the scheme of administration, if any, settled for such temple or endowment by any Court or by the Board, as the case may be, and all rules, if any, framed under such a scheme shall cease to apply to such temple or endowment."

The amended motion was carried.

Section 65-C.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I move—

For new section 65-C, substitute the following, namely:—

"65-C. (1) For every notified temple or endowment, the Board shall appoint a salaried executive officer as soon as may be after the publication of the notification under section 65-A in respect of such temple or endowment.

(2) The executive officer shall hold office for such period as may be fixed by the Board in that behalf and he shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in, or assigned to him by the Board.

Explanation.—The Board shall define the powers and duties which may be exercised and performed respectively by the executive officer and the trustee, if any, of the notified temple or endowment.

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(3) *The executive officer shall be paid such salary and allowances as may be determined by the Board from the funds of the notified temple or endowment.*

(4) *The Board may, for good and sufficient cause, suspend, remove or dismiss the executive officer."*

"Sir, these are merely drafting amendments intended to put the section in better language."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I move—

'In the amendment of the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to section 65-C, in sub-section (1) of section 65-C after the words "a salaried executive officer" add the words, "who shall be a person professing the Hindu religion".'

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I move—

'In the amendment of Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to section 65-C, the following shall be added at the end of the Explanation to sub-section (2) of section 65-C, namely:—

"The executive officer shall for purposes of section 78 be deemed to be a person appointed to discharge the functions of a trustee under the Act."

"Sir, my reason for suggesting this amendment is this. When an executive officer is appointed, it would be necessary for him to take charge of the accounts and other records maintained by the institution the administration of which is entrusted to him. But so far as I see, there is no provision by means of which the executive officer can compel the handing over of records, etc., if the trustee is recalcitrant. So I suggest that only for that purpose and for nothing else, he may be considered to be a trustee. If you turn to section 78 you will find the need for my amendment."

Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"I second it."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Section 65-C as amended was then put and carried.

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Sections 65-D and 65-E.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I move—

'For new sections 65-D and 65-E, substitute the following, namely:—

"65-D. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—

(i) no temple committee shall be entitled to exercise any jurisdiction over a notified temple or endowment; and

(ii) the Board and its President may, in respect of any notified temple other than an excepted temple and in respect of any notified endowment other than an endowment attached to an excepted temple, exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties of the committee and its President, respectively.

(2) The provisions of this Act relating to appeals from the orders of the committee to the Board or the approval of the actions of a committee by the Board shall not apply to the orders or actions of the Board acting under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) ".'

Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"I second it."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I only wish to put a question to the Hon. the Minister, who is responsible for this amendment, and elicit information thereon. The moment an endowment is notified, the local temple committee which has hitherto been supervising the administration of the trust or the endowment ceases to exercise any jurisdiction over that trust or endowment. The information that I seek is this: what is to be the position of this Temple Committee which is disabled from exercising any jurisdiction but which is not abolished. Is it to hang in the air in a state of suspended animation? I want the Hon. the Minister to give me this information if it is possible for him to give it." 12-45 p.m.

(A voice:—"Are there cases where the committee has jurisdiction over a single temple?")

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"In answer to that question I may say there are cases in which the Committee has jurisdiction over a single temple. There are such cases down in the south."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, the scheme and intention of the amending Bill, as I understand it, is that in the case of notified temples or endowments the Board should deal with them direct and that the Temple Committee should have no jurisdiction."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"What becomes of the Committee? Is it abolished or allowed to remain hanging in the air in suspended animation?"

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I just want to know what they mean by saying 'in respect of any notified endowment other than an endowment attached to an excepted temple.' I know that excepted temples are controlled by the Board and only other temples are controlled by the Temple Committees. If other temples also are going to

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be controlled by the Board, why should they say here 'in respect of any notified endowment other than an endowment attached to an excepted temple'? I do not know whether the defect is owing to the wording of the amendment. I am not able to understand it clearly. The wording of the amendment is 'the Board and its President may, in respect of any notified temple other than an excepted temple and in respect of any notified endowment other than an endowment attached to an excepted temple.' All the temples that are notified and all the endowments that are notified are going to be controlled by the Board. Where is the necessity to say 'other than excepted and so forth'? So I want to be enlightened on this point. If this is explained I need not move my amendment. If it is not explained I shall move my amendment."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The jurisdiction of temple committees extends only to non-excepted temples and endowments. So the amendment refers to cases where jurisdiction of Temple Committees over temples and endowments other than those which have been excepted has been taken away."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"All the temples that are notified under this Act are going to be controlled by the Endowments Board. So instead of putting the amendment in this form would it not be better to put it in a general way?"

The amendment was put and carried.

Section 65-F.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to move the amendment standing in my name and which runs as follows:—

'Re-number section 65-F as 65-E and in the section as re-numbered omit the words, "of the Act" and for the word "temples," substitute the words "temples and endowments".'

"I do not propose to move the second part of my amendment."

Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 8 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 9.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name and which runs as follows:—

'For clause 9, substitute the following, namely:—

"9. In section 69 of the said Act—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Every math or temple and every specific endowment attached to a math or temple shall pay annually for meeting the expenses of the Board such contribution not exceeding one and a half per centum of its income as the Board may determine;

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Provided that every notified temple other than an excepted temple and every notified endowment other than an endowment attached to an excepted temple shall pay annually to the Board such contribution not exceeding three per centum of its income as the Board may determine; and

'(ii) in sub-section (2) for the words "Every temple other than an excepted temple," the words "Every temple other than an excepted or notified temple and every specific endowment attached to a temple other than an excepted or notified temple" shall be substituted'."

Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"I second it."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"Under the Religious Endowments Act if there is one thing which is more unjust than another it is the levy of 3 per cent from these non-excepted temples. Though a temple has been notified and the control is placed in the hands of the Board, one half per cent used to be levied for the Temple Committee and one half per cent for the Board. Now in the case of these non-excepted temples which come directly under the control of the Board there is absolutely no reason why the levy of 3 per cent should be continued. From the beginning these small temples were made to pay 3 per cent, when there was no direct control by the Board. Now when there is direct control by the Board, there is no reason why they should still be made to pay the 3 per cent. Therefore, I submit that 3 per cent should be reduced to 1½ per cent. I hope the Hon. the Minister will accept this amendment and reduce 3 per cent to 1½ per cent."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The question of contribution is the general scheme of the Act according to which excepted temples have to pay 1½ per cent and non-excepted temples 3 per cent. I also wish to point out to my hon. Friend, Mr. Patnaik, that my amendment merely proposes to fix the maximum and it does not say that in all cases 3 per cent should be collected, the wording being 'such contribution not exceeding 3 per cent of its income.' As this amendment is in line with the other provisions of the Act, I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Patnaik."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 9 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 10.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name as follows:—

'(1) Number sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 10 as sub-clauses (i) and (ii) respectively and for sub-clause (i) as so numbered, substitute the following:—

"(i) for the words 'every math and temple,' the words 'the math, temple or specific endowment concerned' shall be substituted; and

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(2) *In sub-clause (ii) as so numbered, for the word 'The' at the commencement, substitute the word 'the'.*

Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 10 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 11.

1 p.m. * The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'For clause 11, substitute the following, namely:—

"11. *In section 73 of the said Act—*

(i) in sub-section (1)—

"(a) in clause (a), after the words 'trustee of a math or excepted temple,' the words 'or of a specific endowment attached to a math or excepted temple' shall be inserted;

(b) in clause (c), the word 'or' at the end shall be omitted; and

(c) clause (d) shall be re-lettered (e) and the following shall be inserted as clause (d), namely:—

"(d) directing accounts and inquiries, 'or'; and

(ii) sub-section (2) shall be renumbered (3) and the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), namely:—

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply as well to suits and appeals pending in civil courts on the date of the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1935, as to suits and appeals instituted after the commencement of that Act."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think there should have been a verbal amendment to clause 1 changing 1934 into 1935."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

* Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Sir, I should like to bring to your notice one point. In the report of the Select Committee the word 'committee' in clause 1 of section 73 of the Act was omitted. The Hon'ble the Raja Sahib's amendment to clause 11 or section 73 does not carry out the decision of the Select Committee."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Where exactly does the word 'Committee' occur?"

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Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"In clause 1 of section 73, the Hon. the Raja Sahib's amendment does not carry out the decision of the Select Committee to omit the word 'Committee' mentioned already."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has not made himself clear. I suggest to him to send notice of a specific amendment to carry out the object he has in view. For the convenience of the House, I suggest that the later clauses of the Bill, the preamble and any verbal amendments that may be necessary may be taken up after lunch. In the meanwhile we may proceed with the next item on the agenda."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Clause 11.

* Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'In clause 11, as drafted by the Hon. the Chief Minister, insert the following as (a) of sub-clause (i) and re-letter (a), (b) and (c) as (b), (c) and (d)—

"(a) the words 'or committee having jurisdiction over any math or temple' shall be omitted."

"The necessity for this amendment is this: as it is, non-excepted temples are under the control of committees and they have got powers under section 53 to appoint and remove trustees as they like, while the Board will have to file a suit to appoint or remove a trustee. So, the very purpose for which the Act is sought to be amended is frustrated; a temple committee which is a subordinate body has this power while the same is denied to the Board, and for that purpose the Board has to resort to a court of law or frame a scheme and then proceed with which is a circuitous procedure. In the Select Committee Report the words 'or committee' were removed from section 73, clause (1). In the amendment moved by the Hon. the Rajah Sahib of Bobbili this change was lost sight of; hence it is necessary to move this amendment."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"I beg to second the motion." The amendment as further amended was put and carried.

Clause 11 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 1.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I move—

'in clause 1 for the figures "1934" substitute the figures "1935".'

"This is purely a verbal amendment."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I move that the Bill be passed into law."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member has no further amendments to move, then he can move that the Bill be passed into law. If he has still some verbal amendments to be moved, he will have to wait until he brings forward those amendments before the House and gets the decision of the House on them. Later on he will have to move the final stage of the Bill, namely, that the Bill be passed into law, when no amendments can be moved."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I move, Sir, that the Bill may be taken up day after to-morrow. There are a few verbal amendments which I have given notice of, but which could not be circulated to hon. Members."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I submit that it is better to postpone this item of business to two or three days later, to enable the Law (Drafting) Department to go through the Bill as so far passed by the Legislature; there are one or two points which, I think, have to be looked into."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The difficulty is this: the non-official days allotted so far would expire the day after to-morrow. Unless another non-official day or a portion of an official day is given to this item of business on Saturday or Monday, it will not be possible to finish the final reading of the Bill."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Day after to-morrow the scrutiny by the Secretariat will be over. The consideration of this item may be postponed to the last day of the Council, when probably we may be able to find time after the official business is over."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For the present, this item of business may be adjourned till the day after to-morrow."

V.—THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1934.

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Bill, 1934. This Bill is intended to make provision in the Madras Estates Land Act for temporary reduction of rent proportionate to the fall in prices of foodstuffs."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I have no objection, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"I introduce the Bill."

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VI.—THE * MADRAS MUSLIM WAKF BILL (BILL No. 4 OF 1934).

* S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to make a few remarks before I move the motion standing in my name. I do not know why the Government have been silent so long without legislating some Act to safeguard the interest of the Muslim endowments. We know that the present condition of the Muslim endowments is deplorable, deplorable in the fullest sense of the word. All the Muslim endowments all over the Presidency are not at all properly managed. People who are in charge of these endowments have become independent people, whose power or authority nobody can question. All the Muslim endowments, mosques, durgas, and schools, etc.—their condition has become so worse that neither the mosques, nor the durgas or schools are managed in the way in which they ought to be managed. It is therefore very necessary to legislate some Act to ensure and safeguard the interest of the Muslim endowments. For the first time I sent notice of a resolution to be moved in this House, requesting the Government to appoint a committee to investigate thoroughly the present condition of the endowments and to legislate an Act. I gave notice of the resolution a number of times, but it could not be reached. Ultimately I thought it proper to draft a Bill, place it before the House and have it passed at one stage. But now I understand that the Government are still hesitating to take up this Bill because the Finance Department fear that it would involve financial commitments for which they are not prepared."

"I wish to ask the Government, Sir, why they hesitate to take up this Bill, especially when they have enacted a similar Act, i.e., the Hindu Religious Endowments Act years ago and have placed the Hindu religious endowments on a permanent footing. Perhaps the Government do not want to spend any money over a matter in which the whole Muslim community is concerned. Wherever I went, I found that Muslims all over the Presidency have been clamouring about this matter, and every one asked why Government have kept silent all this while and done nothing to safeguard the interests of the Muslim endowments. Recently, the Government were pleased to prepare a list of Muslim inam lands; it is really such a huge thing that it is a pity that Government should have ignored the responsibility of keeping them in good condition as every good Government does. I therefore wish to point out that unless the Government themselves come forward with a Bill for safeguarding the interests of the Muslim endowments, the Muslim community will not be satisfied. I understand that the Hon. Minister in charge of this subject is not prepared to take up this Bill now, as he wants to get some more information regarding the Muslim endowments in this Presidency. I therefore move that the consideration of this Bill be adjourned *sine die*."

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p.m.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, this subject has been agitating the minds of the Muslims of this Province for a very long time. It was expected that inasmuch as the Government thought fit to legislate for protecting the Hindu Religious Endowments, they would come forward with legislation to protect the Muslim endowments also. The Muslim community has been waiting all these years for such legislation; but for some reason or another, the Government have not considered that the demands of the Muslim community were so strong as to force them to take this step. In these matters, Government seem to be persuaded by considerations very often of finance. They have the experience of the working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board . . . "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member seconding the motion for adjournment?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Yes. I wish to point out, Sir, the necessity for postponing consideration of this measure because of the attitude of the Government on this subject. If the Government did not come forward with their opposition to this measure, there would have been no need whatsoever for either an adjournment motion of this kind or for me to second it. Government having failed to do its duty, it became the legitimate duty of non-official Members to bring forward such a legislation. Even then, the Government seem to remain true to their policy of thwarting non-official measures as far as possible. That seems to be the way in which the Government deal with non-official measures. There have been instances where either for want of sufficient number of days for non-official business or on account of obstacles placed by the powers-that-be in the way, non-official legislation had to be dropped. This Bill also is likely to meet the same fate; and in order not to give such an indecent burial to it, it is considered more tactical to allow this Bill to stand on the agenda for some time to come, so that the Government might revise their opinion and come forward with a measure which will be acceptable to this House and mitigate the fears, to a large extent, entertained by the Government themselves, more especially by the Finance Department of the Government. I hope, Sir, the Government will take into consideration this aspect of the matter and come forward with a measure early. I therefore have the necessity to second this motion for adjournment."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I understand that at the time when the Bill for the protection of Hindu religious endowments was introduced during the ministry of the late Raja of Panagal, it was intended that Muslim endowments also should be included therein; but it was feared that there might be some opposition on the part of Muslims to such a measure, and in order that the whole thing might not be wrecked, it was considered wise to have the Bill for the Hindu endowments alone. The Muslim endowments

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are mostly governed now by Act No. 20 of 1863 by which the Government divested themselves of the control of all religious institutions. That Act, which is very defective, allows the managers and others in charge of institutions, freedom to do as they like; and they have been mismanaging so much that most of the endowment properties have disappeared. It is very difficult now even to find out how much of them is still left. I understand that the present Ministry has an idea of introducing a Bill for protecting Muslim endowments; but their fear seems to be that the income from these endowments will not be sufficient to maintain a separate board for the purpose. The present Bill includes not only endowments that were under the control of the Government but also endowments made for charitable and religious purposes by private individuals. There are a large number of such endowments which will yield a very large income; and I am sure the income from all these sources will be quite sufficient and adequate for the purpose of having a separate board. I hope, Sir, the Government will see their way to introduce a Bill for protecting these Muslim endowments. With these words, I support the motion for adjournment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I must express my disappointment at the hon. the Mover of the Bill before the House having suggested that the consideration of the Bill might be adjourned *sine die*. I thought our Muslim brothers had some interest in this matter and that they would like to have the Bill introduced as early as possible. I may perhaps recall to the minds of the Members over there that in 1927, I was approached when I was in charge of the Religious endowments portfolio to have a Bill either on the same lines as or on different lines to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill introduced for the wakfs. I then got a list of the charities in this province prepared, and a perusal of that would convince any one of the great need there is for having a properly constituted authority to look into the administration of these charities, 1927 to 1934 is a long period; and now for these brethren of ours to say that they will be content to have this Bill introduced—we do not know when—some time in the future, is rather disappointing to me. I would even at this stage appeal to my friends over there to fix a date when this Bill may be taken into consideration, instead of leaving it so vague and indefinite."

"I have one other reason why I want the Muslim wakfs to be placed on the same footing as the Hindu religious endowments. The day will come sooner or later when all the charities and the administration thereof will have to be looked into by an agency which is provincial in its character and not like what it is now. So long as you have only one class of charities administered, there is always the risk of the other set of people saying 'why should this money be spent from public revenues?' Such a thing is common to all of us; but when the same principle as applies to Hindu endowments is sought to be extended to the Muslim institutions, there is a feeling of caution

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or hesitancy. I think that feeling would disappear the moment Muslim wakfs are brought within a properly drafted Act. For these reasons, I suggest that the consideration of this Bill may be adjourned to a date to be specified, when we could proceed with this matter."

3 p.m.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, I rise to endorse some of the views expressed by the hon. Member from Bellary. It is true that so early as 1927 the Muslim members of this Council urged upon the then Minister that there should be legislation to protect and administer efficiently and to the benefit of the charities concerned and those endowments which have been under the control and management of the Muslim community. But at that time, for want of sufficient facts as to the nature, extent and the then condition of the endowments, the hon. Minister then was pleased to call for certain information, but that information when it was made available was found to be so insufficient and inadequate that the members agitated for fuller and fuller information with regard to the extent and condition of the management of those endowments. Now, Sir, it took very long years, nearly six years, for the Government, probably I should say, for the Revenue Department of the Government, to furnish more detailed information with regard to these endowments and the condition in which they were. But even as it is, the necessary information which would enable legislation, be it private or be it official, has not been forthcoming. There was a time when members of this Council insisted upon a certain Commissioner or a Committee being appointed to go into and investigate into the condition and the nature of the endowments, the income derived therefrom and how that income is disbursed, but the Government was not prepared to institute any such elaborate investigation, nor can they give even greater details as are necessary for proceeding with a legislation which would protect and administer these endowments. The information that has been recently gathered by the Revenue Department of which a copy has just been handed over to my friend, the Muslim Member from the Ceded Districts, even that very detailed report does not furnish fuller details which would be necessary and which are very important in order to legislate effectively and efficaciously for the management of these endowments. The greatest question on which any private legislation, not only this legislation, but any private legislation for the matter of that, which goes and knocks against itself, is the question of finance. Time and again, the Government was unwilling to take up any legislation with regard to Muslim endowments, having had experience with reference to the administration of the Hindu endowments under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. It is stated that the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, in spite of the 1½ per cent being levied as contribution from those endowments, the funds were not sufficient to maintain the establishment, to maintain the inspectorate to administer the whole of the endowments in the Presidency, and that they had to borrow in order to meet their expenditure. I understand that a lot of the funds borrowed have not yet been repaid to the Government. That being

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the case, we cannot, on this side of the House but help making a measure like this stand over till adequate information and till adequate particulars are given to proceed with it. Now, I am to say I owe it to this House as to tell them that I was not willing to proceed with the measure which stood in my name on the agenda. After discussion repeatedly with the Minister in charge of Religious endowments, I came to the conclusion that unless and until the Government take the initiative and gathered all the particulars and see definitely as to what exactly will be the yield by the levy of contributions from these endowments, it will not be possible to establish any institution, any committee or any board, to administer these endowments. That being the case, it is necessary that we ought to take time and give Government time to come forward with certain definite proposals which can be put into practice and put in the shape of legislation.

"Sir, the Hon. Member from Bellary said that some of these endowments are being managed and administered by state revenue. I do not know whether any of these endowments which concern the Muslim community are being administered by the Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I referred to churches and not to Muslim endowments."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I am sorry, Sir. I only wish to say that no Muslim endowment is being managed by the Government or by the state revenue. That apart, there is need for this legislation. I can only say that even the Hon. Minister in charge of these endowments has recognized that there is need for legislation to control and manage these endowments. But the question remains as to how exactly to set up the machinery that would carry out this object. We suggested and I suggest it again here that the Hon. Minister may take into consideration all the aspects of the question. There is one possibility which we suggested to him in an informal manner. He may appoint one Commissioner and a small staff for him of two or three clerks and to utilize the existing agency itself now available under the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, to supervise and control these institutions. That will be one feasible plan of work. There is the other plan, which is more urgent and more necessary. I would therefore urge upon the Hon. the Chief Minister to set up some machinery, or appoint some officer or some committee to go into the question of these wakfs and find out and furnish definite data as to how exactly the endowments are managed at present and what exactly the revenue that might be derived from them. It is no doubt true that there are several endowments which are disappearing, some have already disappeared and some are disappearing. Even the list of particulars furnished, or about to be furnished by the Revenue Department does not give the whole of the endowments. As a matter of fact very large tracts were granted but they have disappeared. It is no use now thinking that an All-India enactment will come to the rescue of the better management of these endowments. The regulations were

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abolished and even Act XX of 1860 never functioned properly and Government left the initiative to the people and the people were so lethargic and it became defunct and no effective machinery was set up. Then came the 1923 Act, the Muslim Wakf Act and that again left the initiative to the public. The courts cannot have any voice over the Revenue Department. We insisted time and again that the revenue officers should exercise adequate control over all service inams which are now controlled by the religious and charitable endowments, but the control and supervision that is effected by the revenue authorities is next to nothing. Though they can exercise a lot of supervision, apart from mere enfranchisement of service inams for the fulfilment of certain conditions, they never thought it their duty to enforce the terms of the grant in respect of those endowments. That being the case, I consider that Government should take the opportunity to institute a fuller inquiry by appointing an officer specially for that purpose for a definite period and then find out what exactly are the financial implications of a measure like this and how they should provide for it. After all, it will be a question of Rs. 20, 30 or 40 thousand to set up a machinery to bring effective control over these endowments, but it is already too late and should not wait any longer. I consider the measure has become urgent and I entirely agree with Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that a definite date must be fixed so as to make the Government collect all the particulars within a reasonable time and then bring in legislation which will go to protect and save the endowments that are now left. I therefore say that the Member in charge of the Bill had no other option but to give time to the Government so as to help the promotion of a legislation of this nature."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the consideration of the Bill be postponed *sine die*."

The motion was carried.

* VII.—THE MADRAS DEBT CONCILIATION BILL (BILL NO. 9 OF 1934)

* Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move that the Madras Debt Conciliation Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1934) be referred to a Select Committee. As regards the constitution of the Committee, I will make a motion later on because it requires the suspension of one of the Standing Orders.

"Sir, the position of the agriculturist has been a matter of very grave concern to the Government and to the people all through. It has been evident, especially to persons who have had anything to do with settlement work, that in this country most of the lands changed hands at least once in 40 or 50 years. There is no doubt that the position of the agriculturists even in normal times was anything but satisfactory and that his profession did not yield even sufficient for the maintenance of himself and his family. Many attempts have been made to deal with

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th March 1934.

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this question. The indebtedness of the ryot thrust itself on the attention of the Government and the public and it was only by that means that people began to see that everything was not satisfactory in the rural life of the people. Indebtedness of the ryot is a very big question, for even in ordinary times we have to deal with it. The only way in which the question can be solved permanently is by increasing the income of the ryot, by making his profession itself more lucrative either by increasing the yield or by getting better prices for the yield; and secondly by finding some subsidiary occupation for the ryot for his spare time by which he can supplement his income from agriculture. That is really the only way in which we can ultimately deal with the position of the ryot and agriculture the biggest profession in India. But the position of the ryot has become very much worse and very much accentuated by the depression which has reduced the prices of the agricultural produce and also the value of the land which the agriculturist has got. As mentioned by the Hon. the Law Member at Vellore only the other day, the income from the land and the value of the agricultural land have been reduced by more than 50 per cent between 1929 and now. The result has been that the position of the ryot has become very deplorable indeed. The natural result therefore has been, when ordinarily once in 40 or 50 years lands have changed hands, now they are changing hands very speedily. It is self-evident that the agriculturist will find it impossible to pay his debts and the creditor also suffers as a consequence. It is well-known to such of those as have been in the profession of law, that the creditors have begun to come to the insolvency courts not as creditors but as debtors in consequence of the indebtedness or insolvency of their debtors. The creditors themselves are not able to pay their debts, because the creditors themselves borrow elsewhere and then lend. In their turn when their debtors are not able to pay, the creditors also have to go to insolvency courts for protection. That is the state of things in this province at any rate. I can say that, even with reference to the money-lending community of Nagarathars who are the most prosperous people in this province and have been the largest money-lenders of this province, at any rate in the south, many of them have had to seek the protection of insolvency courts on account of the fact that their debtors could not pay in time the debts due to them.

"Again, Sir, from the point of view of both the creditor and the debtor, it is necessary that some arrangement should be made by which the debtor should be protected from his present position and helped so that he may not be ousted from his lands. Otherwise it is impossible for him to continue in the old occupation of agriculture and we must see that he is not deprived of his patrimony. It is this problem which has been engaging the attention all over India at the present moment. In other countries methods have been employed and they have not been confined to agriculturists. But so far as India is concerned where the agricultural population being something like 80 per cent of the total population, the question is all the more important. Other Governments have tackled the question; for instance, the Punjab, United Provinces

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and Central Provinces have all passed legislation with reference to this matter. In the Punjab and United Provinces, things very much more radical have been done and the Bills passed by their Legislative Councils are now awaiting the sanction of the Viceroy.

3-15 p.m. "In the Central Provinces, a measure like the one before this Council now had been passed. It has been working for some time and the reports show satisfactorily. They are now thinking of having more radical measures. The other day I noted in the papers that they are introducing a provision to supplement the provisions of the Bill and to give greater relief to the ryots. It is a great pity that the Madras Government did not think of this and introduce legislation as other Governments had done. It would have been better if Government had taken upon themselves to introduce legislation and give relief to agriculturists. But unfortunately, they did not choose to do so. Now, Sir, at a very late stage, they have appointed an officer to go into the whole question and his report is yet to come. Unfortunately, they are shaping in a way that neither the present Government nor the Bill in the Council would get help from the special officer and the ryots helped in the matter of having legislation being passed before the expiry of this Council. If any legislation is to be undertaken on the report of the officer, I may submit, Sir, it would not be possible to do so for at least another year. Government will naturally have to get the opinion of their advisors—the Board of Revenue—then the necessary legislation will have to be drafted—which will have to go to the Government of India for sanction and then only introduced and passed through the several stages in this Council. All these will not be possible during the life time of this Council which is already very much extended. Otherwise, I would certainly welcome any effort on the part of the Government itself with regard to this matter because it may be more comprehensive and be of much more advantage to the ryot than the provisions of this Bill. Having said that, I ought to say that the scope of my Bill is very much restricted. I do not propose any great panacea for saving the ryot. I do not suggest, Sir, that all the ryots, the moment the Bill is passed, will be free of debts or will have a clean slate or their position will be improved very much. The scope of the Bill is very modest. It only brings into existence a machinery to bring together the creditor and debtor and make them agree and adjust their debts. It does not propose to do anything more. So, Sir, it is only an attempt to bring these two people together so that in the presence of a body like the Board and with the persuasion and experience of the Members of the Board the creditor and debtor may adjust matters amicably. So far as I can see, there has been no opposition either in the press or on the platform to the measure. But the attack has been from the other side, namely that it does not go far enough, it does not provide for compulsory conciliation, that it does not provide for the method by which even after conciliation funds can be found for discharging the agricultural ryots of his debts. It does not provide for placing the ryot on a sound basis altogether. That has been the sort of attack, Sir, that I have been hearing from all sides. So, Sir, that will show

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that the measure is a very modest one. It only goes a very small step forward to help the ryot to arrange for his debts. Well, Sir, some sort of fear had been expressed in certain quarters with reference to certain provisions of the Bill. For instance, one or two questions have been asked. One was whether mortgagees will be affected by this Bill. The provision is clear that a mortgagee is at liberty to proceed with his ordinary remedies, in spite of any order that may be passed by the Board. Clause 15 is clear that a secured creditor will not be debarred from filing a suit and seeking his ordinary remedy. It is also asked whether other persons who have got charges will be affected. The word used is unsecured creditor will be only restrained. So if a charge gives security that would not come under that. There are charges like that of a landlord or in favour of a vendor or purchaser under the law and these are persons with security. Naturally, they will not be affected by the Bill. It has been also asked whether it would affect those who would not agree. One sentence of mine in the Statement of Objects and Reasons has been misunderstood. It has been understood by some of the Members to mean reference to other debts also and that the settlement will have force even though they do not agree. That is not the position at all. What the Bill says is so far as those who agree are concerned, it binds them and the agreement will not be binding on the rest except to the extent that the properties set apart for those who agree cannot be proceeded against by them who do not agree. If out of half-a-dozen creditors, three agreed to take eight annas in the rupee whether that agreement will bind the rest is the question. The other people can proceed to collect the whole of their money against the other properties. Only they cannot go against item (a), (b) and (c) because it goes under this arrangement to discharge the debt of the three people who agree. That seems to have given some difficulty to certain Members of the Council and I have been asked more than once whether the agreement would bind others who do not agree also. So, Sir, it may be seen that I am only proposing to have a machinery provided for the purpose of bringing together the creditors and debtors for an amicable arrangement. As I said, the main question that has been asked was 'How are the funds provided' and 'how is it going to work'. I have suggested two methods: one is where security is sufficient, land mortgage bank will be always prepared to take the security and pay the creditors. For that purpose, I will suggest to Government that when they appoint the Board, they may appoint a representative of the Land Mortgage Bank in the locality as a member of the Board so that he may take a leading hand in the settlement of the matter and provide funds where necessary. Secondly, Sir, in case where there is not sufficient security, the land mortgage bank will not be able to help and a sufficient portion of the property may be sold and with the proceeds, Sir, the debts may be discharged. As a matter of fact, one of the criticisms mentioned in the Central Provinces, when I was there last, was that they wanted to safeguard the interests of the ryots by assuring to them a certain acreage, at least 3 or 4 acres for the family. They wanted to make that a compulsory condition. As things stand, it may be that

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this family may not be left even that. So these are the two ways by which the ryot can be helped. This is not a panacea to help all the ryots. It is not that every ryot will be helped by this. I do not contemplate that and there is no possibility for it. It is only in cases where the debtor can raise enough funds by mortgage from a land mortgage bank or by selling a portion of the property—it is only such ryots that it can help. According to my computation, 30 per cent may be benefited by a measure like this. With regard to others, other measures will have to be found. This Bill would not help them. These are the main items of the proposal. As Government have appointed an officer, it would be useful if the report of the enquiry is made available to the Select Committee. It has been suggested by the Government that the Select Committee may wait until the report of the officer is received so that it may consider the report also. Certainly, I will be very glad indeed to have the help of that report. But I would ask the Government to do one thing. They have ordered that the report must be submitted to the Board of Revenue within a period of six months. I would ask the special officer to expedite the report and send it to Government direct. If the report is to come through the Board, I do not know how long it will take. They will have to consult the Collectors and other people and it may not be available for a year or two. I do not know whether we must put ourselves to that position. I would ask the Government to arrange to get the report before June so that we may have it for consideration by the Committee in June, so that the Bill may be passed at the August meeting of the Council. That would be the best thing to do in the circumstances. With these words, Sir, I make the motion standing in my name. I am very glad to express my thankfulness to the Government. At one stage, it was thought that Government would not agree to this proposal. But now, Sir, I am very glad indeed that they have agreed to accept this motion of mine and send the Bill to the Select Committee. Otherwise, I should have taken more time to discuss this matter."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I second it."

3-30
p.m.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"To avoid any further discussion, but without in the least admitting many of the arguments of the hon. Member who moved it, I may say that the Government agree that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee on the understanding that its first meeting would be after the report of the Special Officer is received. My hon. Friend wants that we should expedite the enquiry and that a copy of the report should be received directly by the Government. We agree to that. On that understanding, the Bill may be referred to the Select Committee."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is: that Bill No. 9 of 1934 be referred to a Select Committee."

The motion was carried.

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Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move with the leave of the House under Standing Order No. 39 (2) that the following 23 Members be elected to the Select Committee:—

- (1) The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.
- (2) The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili.
- (3) The Kumararaja of Chettinad.
- (4) The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
- (5) Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
- (6) Sir A. P. Patro.
- (7) Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
- (8) Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
- (9) Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
- (10) B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
- (11) Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
- (12) Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
- (13) „ V. T. Arasu.
- (14) „ K. Koti Reddi.
- (15) „ Daniel Thomas.
- (16) „ M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
- (17) Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
- (18) Mr. G. R. Premayya.
- (19) Dr. P. Subbarayan.
- (20) Mr. W. K. M. Langley.
- (21) „ P. Peddi Raju.
- (22) „ C. Basu Dev.
- (23) The Mover (Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar)."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

VIII.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931 (BILL NO. 21 OF 1934).^a

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Bill No. 21 of 1934), be taken into consideration."

"In moving this smallest Bill on the anvil of this Legislature, I do not think that many words are necessary from me to commend it for the acceptance of this House. The object of this Bill is, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to minimize the difficulty experienced by the bus-owners in the matter of payment of the quarterly tax for seats reserved for the driver and the conductor of the vehicle. The tax levied on these two non-earning seats works a great hardship. At the time when the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was enacted, some of us both on the Select Committee and in the Council brought to the notice of not only the late Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu, the then Chief Minister, and also of the Government the fact that it was not proper or right for the Government to levy a tax on the seats in the motor-bus which would not earn any return to the owner of the bus."

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th November 1934.

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [23rd January 1935]

The principle underlying the Bill at the time that it was proposed was to levy a tax for every seat in the bus. When such was the case, it was certainly not proper for the Government to levy any tax on the seats which were used not by the paying passengers but by the driver and the conductor themselves who were absolutely necessary in order to work the bus, one of them to drive the bus and the other to conduct the bus. These persons are not paying passengers. They are only servants of the bus-owner and as such they do not bring any income to the bus-owner. Sir, in this connexion, I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. House to the fact that it was only recently that a salutary principle was recognized by this House, when we considered the Bill that was brought forward by the hon. Member, Mr. Birley, with regard to the licence-fee payable on motor buses in municipalities and local bodies. That has been accepted as a principle, and in doing so the Council has exempted the seats intended for the driver and the conductor from the payment of tax. Having accepted that principle, this House will be stultifying itself if it does not accept this measure which is in line with the measure which we have passed recently. As a matter of fact, it is well known to everybody who knows the condition of the owners of buses not only in the city but elsewhere in the province that it is impossible for them to make both ends meet. It is not a very flourishing trade. (*Interruption.*) My Friend says that the number of buses has been increasing. There are many causes that have contributed for that phenomenon. For one reason, it is due to the fact that there is unemployment and there are not many professions open to the people in this province owing to the economic depression and other conditions. In view of that fact, the bus-owner simply because he has no other profession open to him enters into that profession and ultimately finds himself in a hopeless situation. Well, we must be thankful to these people who not only invest a lot of money in these buses but are also responsible for providing quick transport facilities for our people in the villages who are able to do a good deal of business and go from place to place very easily on account of the fact that there are bus services in this province conducted by these people. In the beginning, the tax was very heavy, and it was pointed out that the tax was too heavy and it was unbearable on account of the fact that they have to pay a number of taxes, the municipal or local board licence-fee, the provincial tax, the petrol tax and many other kinds of tax which the bus-owner has to pay, before he is enabled to run the bus. Such being the case, the Government itself has experienced the fact that they have not been able to collect all the amount they were expecting to collect at the time when the legislation was enacted. Simply because the tax was very heavy, a very large number of buses went out of the road. Is the Government going to force the hands of these bus-owners who are rendering a very useful service and deprive them of a profession? Or, they will be compelled to reduce the number of buses on account of the fact that they are not able to pay the very heavy tax. There is only one consideration which may weigh with the Government of this province

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to oppose a measure of this character, and that is that this will affect the finances of the district boards, because they are depending very largely upon the income that they are receiving from the provincial tax on motor vehicles. Well, we know as a matter of fact that the Government ought to have considered this aspect of it when they allowed Mr. Birley's Bill to be passed. They may now say 'in view of the passing of that Bill the district boards have suffered heavily in their finances and it will not be possible to accept any measure which will go to reduce their income further from this source.' That ought not to be the consideration of the Government. After all, having accepted the principle in that measure, I do not know what justification there will be on the part of the Government to come forward and say, 'we cannot pass this measure simply because this measure has come subsequent to the other.' Besides, I would like to point out to the Government that the deficit that the Government will have to incur on account of the passing of this measure will certainly be about Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. It would certainly not be beyond Rs. 40,000 per annum. Is the Government going to give the go-by to a principle which they have accepted on a former occasion for the sake of a trifling loss? I hope the Government will accept this Bill and see that it is passed into law."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding this motion which has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend representing the Madras City. The principle of the Bill has been accepted already as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, and I do not think that any further forceful argument is necessary to impress on the House the necessity for this Bill. I think that without any dissentient voice this Bill will be allowed to be proceeded with and passed into law this day itself. The bus-owners are undergoing a lot of difficulties as has been explained by my hon. Friend, and they have been made to pay a lot of heavy taxes. Local bodies and municipalities are taxing them on the basis of sections of the Act at their disposal and again they have to pay a tax which ultimately goes to the said bodies under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. In this way, they have been put to a double tax by the same body. These poor bus-owners will have to realize the capital they have invested in buying the buses and paying all the taxes and the interests and some profits thereon from the hire charges they are able to realize and all this heavy burden ultimately falls on the poor people who are heavily burdened beyond their paying capacity. So, Sir, in order to relieve the public ultimately and the bus-owners in the first instance this Bill should be passed. I do not think the Government will come forward to oppose it, having already accepted the principle of it, nor do I think that the House will now give a different verdict. So, I have very great pleasure in seconding this motion."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I have to oppose the motion before the House. It has been said by my friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, that the principle underlying his Bill has already been accepted

3-45
p.m.

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by this House, and there will be no justification for opposing this measure. As far as I can see, the action of Government mainly depends on the question of finance. Recently, as hon. Members of this House are aware, we have passed legislation, amending the Madras Motor Vehicles Act fixing the maximum tax to be levied by the local boards. Although we have not got the exact figures, I have every reason to believe that as a result of the passing of that legislation, district boards in this Presidency have lost 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees. Now in the present financial difficulties of local boards, it will not be possible for Government to accept any measures which will have the effect of further reducing the resources of local boards. We have abolished tolls on all non-motor vehicles, we have fixed the maximum limit of tax to be levied by district boards, and if we are to make a further reduction now it will really be throwing further difficulties in the way of local boards maintaining the roads. During the last few years, there has been a considerable deterioration in the standard of main lines and communications, and if things go on at this rate we will soon be faced with the problem of relaying our roads. It is therefore not a matter of surprise that Government are compelled to oppose this measure.

"The hon. the Mover of the Bill has stated that the net loss to the Government would be about Rs. 30,000. From the statistics available to me I find that the net loss per quarter will be Rs. 51,960 for the whole Presidency. Therefore the loss per annum will amount to Rs. 2,07,840. I think this is a considerably large sum, and we should not deal with the financial resources of local boards very lightly and be generous at their expense. My friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, has also stated that these buses are being overtaxed and that they are going off the roads. But unfortunately my friend has not produced any statistics in support of his argument. I find from the figures of the tax realized under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act that there has been from time to time a slight increase in the number of motor buses. Therefore I submit to this House that the argument of Mr. Hameed Khan that taxes are exorbitant and the law of diminishing returns has begun to operate falls to the ground. Of course if the number of motor buses should increase to a sufficiently large extent, and the proceeds of the tax to local bodies are fully paid and there is a surplus, I think then will be the time for us to think of reduction in the rates of tax on motor vehicles. I am sure in view of the remarks I have made and the heavy loss which I have shown will be incurred, viz., to the extent of Rupees 2,10,000, I hope the whole House will support me in opposing this motion that this Bill be passed into law."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—
'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.'

"It is true that Government is concerned with the one important question of finance. The implications in this Bill no doubt involve financial considerations. But I ask, Sir, whether the Government is concerned with that aspect alone, or whether they are also concerned with other aspects which affect these poor people who are engaged in

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this trade. I thought, Sir, that the Government, when the Bill was introduced originally, would have ascertained the views of the local boards and municipalities and told this Council taking it into its confidence as to what exactly their views are on this matter. But the Hon. the Minister has not been pleased to do anything of the kind. I do not know whether the Minister has thought it fit to refer the Bill to the various district boards and municipalities and elicit their opinion as to what exactly they have to say on a measure like this. I consider that if the Government had referred this matter to these local bodies certainly there would have been an opinion favourable to this Bill.

"It is no doubt true, Sir, that already by the amendment of the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, at the instance of the hon. Member from the Chamber of Commerce, some revenue has been lost to the district boards. But can we forget, while on this issue, that one of the prime objects of the measure was to encourage bus traffic, to give larger facilities to the travellers and passengers who use these buses as easy means of transport? That was the object and nobody made any secret of it. But if facts have not gone to prove that expectation, we are not to blame. The Hon. Member from Ganjam stated that there has been a large number of buses on the roads now. I do not know whether he means that it is the case since the passing of these two pieces of legislation or only recently. In any event, if it is true that there has been increase in the number of buses which are on the road, then certainly it should have brought increased income to the local boards under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

"Then, Sir, if these two pieces of legislation have tended to increase the number of buses and taxis for hire, then a measure like this ought to increase the number still more. If we are going to increase the number of buses then it means that we are going to give larger incomes to the district boards and municipalities. Not only that. The revenues of the Government will also be augmented as there will be large imports into this country of motor vehicles which means more income from taxation. But the Hon. Minister has stated that no facts are shown. I am taking the other aspect of the question. The Hon. Minister remarked that no facts have been placed before the Council to show that on account of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, buses and taxis went off the roads. I would only refer the Hon. Minister to the Government Orders that were issued recently by the Government reorganizing the establishment for controlling the buses in the districts. An elaborate enquiry was set up by the Government through the Board of Revenue as to the number of buses that are plying in the various districts. I think the Board of Revenue reported to the Government that the number of buses had fallen in 1931-32 or so and on that account the Police department reorganized the machinery for checking and supervising these buses. They reduced the staff of inspectors who have been employed previously in spite of the fact that these bus inspectors have put in a longer service of 5 or 10 years. The number was reduced and a quota was fixed that each district should

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have 150 buses only running within its limits if it was to be given an inspector for buses. In fact several districts were clubbed together, and the old system was brought into existence again. That is the argument which was advanced. In fact on account of the heavy taxation of motor vehicles buses did go off the roads and the tendency is they will go off the roads unless you are going to reduce this incidence of taxation. I submit there is every possibility that if this incidence is reduced to the extent to which it is possible, after consultation with the local boards and municipalities, a great impetus will be given to bus trade and incidentally it will augment the revenue of Government and also give more scope for employment of the unemployed people in this country. Besides that it will add to the number of vehicles that will be available to the general public for easy transport. Therefore I should say both logic and equity and the practice of Government in the past are in favour of accepting this legislation. It is true the Government is bound to consider the financial position of the local bodies resulting from the passing of this measure. But that ought not to stand in the way of giving the much deserved relief to the poor and also encourage the trade in the country. Therefore I say, if the Government is really feeling diffident about the financial implications, let the matter be referred to a Select Committee, and the opinions of the local bodies may also be elicited instead of straightaway rejecting a very sound measure like this."

4 p.m. "Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Mr. President, I beg to second this motion. The Mover of this Bill has specifically stated that he will make it come into line with the Bill of Mr. Birley. The Government accepted the principle that, so far as the driver and the conductor of a bus are concerned, they are not passengers and that it is unfair to treat them as passengers for the purpose of taxation when they allowed Mr. Birley's Bill to become law. That being so, I do not see any force in the argument of the Hon. the Chief Minister that for want of finance he has to oppose this Bill. Whatever may be the ways and means by which we make up our finances, I think the principle followed must be uniform. It may be that on a certain date we require more money and on another date less money. That should not lead us to move away from the strict canons of taxation and the once-accepted principles. As the Government have accepted the principle that the driver and the conductor of a bus are not passengers, how can they allow this taxation to continue in another Act? It may be that the Government is losing money there, though I am not quite certain that by continuing to have this heavy rate they will get increased income from this source. It is a well-accepted principle in commerce that, if you are not able to sell your goods, you should reduce the price of your commodity. I think that is a principle which Mr. Ford enunciated and which he has been following in his business as we see from the price he quotes for his cars. When he finds that his cars are not much in demand in the markets of the world, he immediately reduces their price. The Government, in these matters, ought to work like a commercial body. You feel that enough income is not got from the buses. I say that even if they are likely to

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lose a little more money, I would suggest to the Government that they should try the experiment of charging the buses a little less. If you reduce the tax just a little, the probabilities are that more buses will ply and you will get more income. That is the way in which the Government should look at this question. On the other hand, if you merely go on calculating on the assumption that there have been buses and that tax has been coming in, you will ultimately kill the goose that lays the golden egg. For years and years the bus traffic has been bringing in some money, but, though actual figures are not available, the fact is there and it is known to ordinary laymen that many buses are going off the road.

"Sir, you must look at the question from another point of view also and not merely from the point of view of your finances. The bus is the poor man's transport. You must look at the question from that point of view also. In the interior parts of many districts where railway has not penetrated, it is these buses that serve the needs of the poor man who has got to go from place to place. It does not matter to the rich man who owns a car what you do in this matter. If you are going to tax the buses like this and allow the present rate of taxation to continue, more buses will go off the road and it will be the poor man who will suffer with regard to his means of transport. I therefore feel strongly that in a matter like this, the Government should not be unyielding, as from the point of their finances also, it is better to reduce this taxation. From the point of view of the principle involved also, I have no doubt that the Government should accept this Bill because they have already accepted the principle underlying Mr. Birley's Bill. I may repeat that, on financial grounds also, it is better for the Government, if necessary, even to forego a portion of this tax and allow more buses to ply. From the public point of view, I think it is but right that the Government should encourage bus traffic because it is the poor man's means of travel. For these reasons, I feel strongly that the Government should at least allow this Bill to go to a Select Committee if they are not prepared to allow it to be passed into law straightaway."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Both the main motion and the amendment are for discussion."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, I believe this Bill has been introduced with the sole object of granting some relief to the bus-owners who have been ruined by heavy taxation. Well, if they are ruined at all—I certainly doubt it—that is due to the fact that there is unhealthy rivalry among them. Large numbers of buses are plying and, in consequence, instead of having fixed rates, the owners simply outbid each other and, for a paltry sum, offer to carry passengers from one end of the district to the other. By this act, they not only ruin themselves, they ruin also the poor villagers who are tempted to travel in these buses when the fare is very cheap. The increase in the number of buses is in consequence impoverishing the poor villagers.

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo] [23rd January 1935]

I therefore think that we ought to discourage the bus traffic. (Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar: 'And poor people should for ever be confined to their houses?') But, the hon. Member forgets the fact that he is helping to drive out the country carts as means of transport. I wonder why people who are advocating swadeshi in all other respects should go in for motor buses. If you care for swadeshi, you should care for your country carts. As many as 90 per cent of your cartmen have now no means of living on account of this bus traffic. And a lot of our money is going to foreign countries. You cannot consistently with your advocacy of swadeshi (*interruption*)."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I would ask hon. Members to let the hon. Member speak without being interrupted."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"I am prepared for that. (Loud laughter.) (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Your ideas are primitive.') But they are more logical and more sensible than those expressed before me."

"Sir, it is said that if taxation is reduced, more buses will take to the road and therefore more money will come into the coffers of the Government. Here again, Sir, the argument is very very unsound. I am sure if taxation is reduced the income from this source will not increase, but there will be an impetus given to the unhealthy rivalry in this field, and more bus-owners will be ruined. That argument therefore goes against any reduction of taxation. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'You have very crude notions.') (Laughter.) Well, people who cannot understand these things are very difficult to deal with (Renewed laughter)."

"Then it was said that licence fee was reduced. That is a different question altogether. We know why it was reduced. It was said at that time that licence fee should not be treated as a source of income. It was I think based on some ruling of a court that it should be a nominal fee. Therefore that principle cannot be applied to this. In this connexion I may inform the hon. Members that there was a conference at Delhi held with a view to solve the problem of rail and road competition. That conference has not yet come to a decision. Is it desirable in the meantime that we should encourage this bus traffic? If we encourage this traffic, it might entail loss of revenue to the Imperial Government. And if that happens it is very likely that the Provincial Government would be called upon to make a contribution to the Imperial revenues. On this ground also, this Bill should be rejected."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to support the motion of my hon. friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. Sir, it is within the knowledge of everybody that, after the coming into force of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, both the local boards and the bus-owners have greatly suffered. So far I have not found any suggestion put forward to improve the finances of the local bodies. Everybody knows that the

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local bodies are groaning under great difficulties. The Government have not been able to give to any of these local bodies more than 60 per cent of the amount originally promised. That is the condition of the local bodies. The case of the bus-owners is still worse. Those of us who are using these buses, who can speak with authority on the subject, know as a fact that during the last five years, most of the bus-owners have got out of this business and new people have come in with their buses. Many of the former have been ruined and they have filed insolvency petitions. That being the case, I think the time has come when some relief must be given to the owners of motor buses. In my opinion, this Bill does not go far enough, but still, it will give some relief. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister will let it go to the Select Committee so that we may give some relief to the bus-owners ultimately."

Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"I move that the question be now put."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee'."

The motion was declared lost. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

1 Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.	11 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.	4-15
2 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.	12 Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.	p.m.
3 Dr. P. Subbarayan.	13 " A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.	
4 Mr. Yakub Hasan.	14 " U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.	
5 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.	15 " K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.	
6 Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.	16 The Pattagar of Palayakkottai.	
7 " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.	17 Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.	
8 " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.	18 " P. Peddi Raju.	
9 " V. T. Arasu.	19 " Ahmed Miran.	
10 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.	20 " Mahboob Ali Baig.	
	21 " V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.	

Noes.

1 The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes.	16 Khan Sahib Sayeed Taj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
2 " Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.	17 Mr. T. Narasa Reddi.
3 " Rao Bahadur A. T. Pan-nirselyam.	18 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai.
4 " Mr. C. A. Souter.	19 Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
5 " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.	20 Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur.
6 " Mr. P. T. Rajan.	21 Mr. M. Devadasan.
7 " The Raja of Bobbili.	22 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.	23 Mr. G. Sriramulu.
9 Mr. W. Scott-Brown.	24 " P. C. Moses.
10 " H. R. Uzielli.	25 " W. P. A. Soundara Pandian.
11 " C. E. Jones.	26 " C. Basu Dev.
12 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao.	27 " P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
13 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.	28 The Raja of Kallikote.
14 " T. B. Russell.	29 " Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
15 " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.	30 " Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.

360 A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931 (BILL NO. 21 OF 1934)

[23rd January 1935]

Noes—cont.

31 Mr. I. C. Iswaran Pillai.	51 Mr. A. B. Shetty.
32 „ M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.	52 „ C. Indrayya.
33 „ A. V. Bhanaji Rao.	53 „ H. B. Ari Gowder.
34 „ K. N. Duraiswami Reddiyar.	54 „ G. R. Premayya.
35 „ Daniel Thomas.	55 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
36 „ H. M. Jagannatham.	56 Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
37 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanya Chetti.	57 Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
38 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.	58 „ C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
39 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.	59 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
40 „ D. V. Narasimhaswami.	60 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
41 „ Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.	61 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
42 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.	62 Mr. R. M. Palat.
43 „ S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib.	63 „ R. Foulkes.
44 „ A. Ramakrishna Reddi.	64 „ W. H. Miller.
45 „ K. P. Raman Menon.	65 Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
46 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.	66 Mr. G. Simbachalam.
47 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.	67 „ G. Rameswara Rao.
48 „ P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.	
49 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.	
50 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.	

Ayes 21.

Noes 67.

The motion was lost.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Sir, may I now speak on the main motion by way of reply? When I wanted to speak, you said that you would first put the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and then allow me . . . ”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member might have known that I said that we were having both the motions under discussion and before the closure motion was applied for, the hon. Member might have raised this point.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ I am sorry I did not hear you.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I am sorry that you did not hear me.”

Then the main motion that the Bill further to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Bill No. 21 of 1934) be taken into consideration was put to vote and declared lost.

A poll was demanded which was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1 Dr. P. Subbarayan.	9 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
2 Mr. Yakub Hasan.	10 Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
3 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.	11 „ A. P. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
4 Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.	12 „ U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
5 „ Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.	13 „ K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
6 „ T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.	14 The Pattagar of Palayakottai.
7 „ V. T. Arasu.	15 Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
8 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.	16 „ P. Peddi Raju.
	17 „ Ahmed Miran.
	18 „ Mahboob Ali Baig.

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931 (BILL NO. 21 OF 1934)

23rd January 1935]

Noes.

1 The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes.	36 Mr. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
2 „ Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.	37 „ Daniel Thomas.
3 „ Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.	38 „ H. M. Jagannatham.
4 „ Mr. C. A. Souter.	39 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanya Chetti.
5 „ Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.	40 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
6 „ Mr. P. T. Rajan.	41 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
7 „ the Raja of Bobbili.	42 „ D. V. Narasimhaswami.
8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.	43 „ Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
9 Mr. Scott-Brown.	44 Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu.
10 „ H. R. Uzielli.	45 „ A. Ramakrishna Reddi.
11 „ C. E. Jones.	46 „ K. P. Raman Menon.
12 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao.	47 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
13 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.	48 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
14 „ T. B. Russell.	49 „ A. B. Shetty.
15 „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.	50 „ P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
16 Khan Bahadur Syed Taj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.	51 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
17 Mr. T. Narasa Reddi.	52 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
18 „ G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.	53 Mr. C. Indrayya.
19 Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur.	54 „ H. B. Ari Gowder.
20 Mr. M. Devadasan.	55 „ K. Pattabhiramayya.
21 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.	56 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
22 Subedar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.	57 Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
23 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.	58 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
24 Mr. G. Sriramulu.	59 Sir A. P. Patro.
25 „ P. C. Moses.	60 Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
26 „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandian.	61 Khan Bahadur Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
27 „ C. Basu Dev.	62 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
28 „ P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.	63 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
29 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai.	64 Mr. R. M. Palat.
30 The Raja of Kallikote.	65 „ R. Foulkes.
31 „ Zamindar of Mirzapuram.	66 „ W. H. Miller.
32 „ Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.	67 Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
33 Mr. I. C. Iswaran Pillai.	68 Mr. G. Simbachalam Pantulu.
34 „ M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.	69 „ G. Rameswara Rao.
35 „ A. V. Bhanaji Rao.	

Ayes 18.

Noes 69.

The motion was lost.

IX.—THE MADRAS CITY BEGGAR BILL.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—“ I beg to move that the leave of this Hon. House be granted to me to introduce the Madras City Beggar Bill.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ I second it.”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ I have no objection to its being introduced.”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—“ I introduce the Bill.”

[23rd January 1935]

X.—THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1934.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I beg to move for leave to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Bill, 1934."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"I second it."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, leave has already been granted to Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo when he asked for leave to introduce a similar Bill with reference to item No. 4 on the agenda . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As many Bills as hon. Members want can be moved."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I have no objection to this Bill being introduced."

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I now introduce the Bill."

XI.—A BILL * TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT, 1889
(BILL No. 22 OF 1934).

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"I want to place before this House a few facts which would justify the necessity for passing this Bill into law. I have already stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the necessity for passing this Bill into law. Sir, under the existing Village Courts Act the village courts consist mostly of people who, by reason of their influence, wealth and power, are able to prevent poorer classes of people from getting into village courts. The village courts exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction on a small scale, but they are very important to the village communities. I should like to bring to the notice of this House certain irregularities and injustices which are being done to the depressed classes in the name of justice by the members of the village courts. If I do so, I have to do it with a view to expose the injustice to which the poorer class of people are put. Ex parte decrees are passed against poorer classes of people even though they are present in the courts at the time of hearing. Sometimes fraudulent decrees are passed against them and when they apply to the District Munsifs for setting aside such decrees or for transferring their cases from one village court to another, they are always unsuccessful. So far as elections are concerned, when members of certain minority communities such as the depressed classes or the Indian Christians fail in their election to the panchayat courts and apply to the Sub-Collector for setting aside certain irregular and illegal elections, they are always unsuccessful. Sir, it cannot be said that members of the depressed classes or the Indian Christians are not competent or eligible to be the members of the panchayat courts. There are enough men among them who are competent and eligible to become members of the panchayat courts, but owing to the manipulations of other caste people they have been prevented from

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th November 1934.

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securing seats in the panchayat courts. The Bill merely enables the depressed classes and the Indian Christians to get into the panchayat courts and it does not prevent them from contesting in elections. It only safeguards their rights on their failure to secure seats for them. With these few words I ask the House to go into these matters and consider the Bill. I hope the Hon. the Law Member will not oppose it. He has agreed to the principle of this Bill by referring the same to a Select Committee. I take it that he wants to give the principle of the Bill very careful consideration and judicial deliberation.

"With these few words I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I second it."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move with the leave of the House under Standing Order No. 39 (2) that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members:— 4-30 p.m.

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu (Law Member).
Mr. M. Devadasan (Mover).
Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao.
Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
" R. M. Palat.
" G. Rameswara Rao.
Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
" T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
" Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
" M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
" Abdul Hameed Khan.
" V. T. Arasu.

"The reason why the Government propose this amendment is this. On the principle of the Bill, namely, that the Depressed Classes or Indian Christians or other minorities should have seats on these courts, certain technical difficulties arise and the drafting of the Bill itself may require amendment. The Depressed Classes and the Indian Christians are not the only minorities. It will be seen from clause (3) of section 9 of the Act which is now sought to be amended that there is the following provision:—

'Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor in Council the members of the panchayat court shall be appointed by election.'

"The number also is fixed. In an earlier clause it is stated that for every court so established, the Collector shall determine the number of members, provided that such number shall not be less than 5 nor more than 12. Under these circumstances, in order to see that there

[Sir K. V. Reddi]

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is no conflict between one part of the Bill and another, that the Bill is properly drafted and that not only the claims of the classes mentioned here but also the claims of all other minorities are protected, the Bill will have to be discussed in a select committee. It need not take much time and I hope the hon. the Mover will have no objection to it."

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

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"I have no objection, Sir,"

The motion of the Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the members proposed by him was put and carried.

XII.—THE HINDU MATHS BILL (BILL No. 24 OF 1934).^a

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Hindu Maths Bill (Bill No. 24 of 1934) be referred to a select committee. In doing so, I think a few words regarding the defects of the present administration of the maths and the inadequacy of the present law to rectify those defects will not be out of place. As I have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the matathipathi is a religious head often without any experience of training in the management of the estates or institutions. He has various religious functions and duties to attend to from day to day and is unable to devote much time to the management of the vast properties of the math. There is no provision in the law as it stands to supplant the administration of the matathipathi by any other administration. Further the maths are not exactly public institutions like temples, mosques or churches; they are like clubs, founded for the benefit of particular communities and maintained out of the funds of the particular communities and the offerings made by members of those particular communities. But the disciples of the maths who are responsible for maintaining them have no voice in the management of the maths. It is therefore necessary that the disciples for whose benefit the maths exist, should have a voice in the administration of those maths. It is all the more necessary now than in olden times, because the matathipathis are often uneducated people and they do not keep pace with the times, while the disciples are usually far more educated than the matathipathis. Thus there is this anomalous position of uneducated matathipathis having spiritual sway over educated disciples. In order to keep pace with the times, it is desirable that the educated disciples should be given a voice in the management of these maths.

"After the Bill was published I received several representations regarding some of the defects in the Bill as at present drafted. Two of the most important defects pointed out to me are these. Firstly the council of disciples sought to be set up to help in the administration of these maths is not an administrative body, but only an advisory and consultative body. What the disciples want is that the council should

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th November 1934.

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be an administrative body with full power of management. There is much force in that contention, because the maths are like clubs and just as the administration of the clubs is in the hands of their members, so also the administration of these maths should be in the hands of the swamiars and their disciples. Secondly, it has been urged that the executive officers to be appointed for the administration of these mis-managed maths should be the nominees of the Swamiyar and the council of disciples and they should not be persons appointed from outside. This is also quite reasonable and there is much force in that argument also. Under the circumstances two courses were left open to me. I could either withdraw this Bill and introduce a fresh Bill with the modifications suggested or go on with this Bill itself and try to introduce the modifications in the shape of amendments to this Bill. As regards the first, we are practically at the fag end of this Council and there will be no time left for me to introduce a fresh Bill and get it passed. Therefore I have adopted the second course and I trust that the Hon. Minister will see the reasonableness of the suggestions I have made and accept suitable amendments to this Bill itself. With these remarks, I move with the leave of the House that under Standing Order No. 39 (2) the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members:—

- (1) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (2) „ T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
- (3) Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
- (4) Mr. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
- (5) „ P. M. Thangal.
- (6) Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
- (7) The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili.
- (8) Sir A. P. Patro.
- (9) Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti.
- (10) The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
- (11) Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.
- (12) Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
- (13) „ T. Narasa Reddi.
- (14) „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (15) „ G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (16) Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
- (17) Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (18) Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
- (19) Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
- (20) „ A. B. Shetty.
- (21) „ U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt (the Mover).
- (22) „ G. Sriramulu.
- (23) Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"Sir, in the original notice circulated to us only 21 names were included and I wanted to add four more.

[Mr. P. Peddi Raju] [23rd January 1935]

But now I see that two more names have been added by the Mover and therefore I can add only two more members. I move, Sir, that Messrs. Abdul Hameed Khan and Basheer Ahmed Sayeed also be added to the select committee. My object in doing this is this. The Muslims also want to have a Wakf Bill. I believe in the future Government of this Province there will be an Endowments Board for all endowments—Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian—with a Minister in charge. In regard to the Muslim Wakf Bill, the Muslims wanted to have a few Hindu Members also on the select committee. Therefore I do not see any reason why they should not be put on this select committee. In order to emphasise the unity of interests between us, I have suggested these two names and I request the Council to accept my motion."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XIII.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT ORDERS ON IRRIGATION IN TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

4-45 p.m. * The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now proceed with the consideration of resolutions."

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the following Government Orders be cancelled:—

- (a) G.O. No. 398, Revenue, dated 26th February 1934.
- (b) G.O. No. 521, Revenue, dated 13th March 1934.
- (c) G.O. No. 736, Revenue, dated 12th April 1934.
- (d) G.O. No. 40, Revenue, dated 5th January 1934.'

"The resolution which stands in my name is a recommendation to the Government to cancel these Government Orders. The principles underlying these Government Orders have either been applied or are being applied to various districts in this Presidency. What I wish to say is that the principle of increasing the assessment is applied equally to all the districts in the Presidency, which were recently settled or are being resettled. They refer as much to South Kanara or Malabar as to Trichinopoly. Yesterday Mr. Subrahmanya Bhatt was speaking on the adjournment motion and his memorandum to which the Government Member in charge did not give proper consideration. The Hon. the Government Member in charge said that, when the ryot improves his land, the improvement is liable to be assessed, because the Government should get a share out of the produce of the land, even though it is from an improvement of the land effected by the ryot. The ryot made their improvements because of the Government Order or Settlement rule referred to by Mr. Bhatt that tenants' improvements are not liable to assessment. If the ryot had known that such improvements are liable to taxation, most probably he would not have improved the land.

[Mr. R. M. Palat]

Member did not take that aspect of the question. It amounts to a breach of faith, to assess any such is due entirely to the labour of the ryot and to the Government have in no way contributed and which is not the result of natural causes, such as rainfall, etc. The Hon. Member said that there were three districts where the incidence of taxation was less than that in Malabar district. In Malabar, he said that the Government took only two-fifths of the share while in other districts, they took half the share. I cannot understand how in these three districts the Government share of half could be less than the two-fifths share on Malabar. The whole principle of resettlement is entirely wrong; it is impossible for a man now-a-days to budget for 3 years in advance; but the Government expect the ryot to budget for 30 years in advance. The figures take into account the famine years—I include war years as famine years on account of the high prices then prevailing. I deliberately say that it is unfair to take such years for the purpose of arriving at an average for 30 years. It is again most unfortunate that the Government should have chosen this time to introduce resettlement not only in Trichinopoly but in other districts as well, when practically famine is prevailing over the greater part of South India. We all know that in great parts of the Presidency, people have hardly thought it worth while to reap their crops; I can say that it is the case not only in Malabar but in parts of Trichinopoly also . . ."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SUTTER:—"On a point of order, Sir. May I know if the hon. Member is in order to refer to these points which are not touched in any of the Government Orders which, he considers, ought to be cancelled?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I was myself considering that point. I am glad the Hon. Member has raised the point of order. I think the hon. Member (Mr. Palat) is not in order to refer to resettlement operations and rates."

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"I was dealing with the general question. My hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, will kindly explain the particular Government Orders as they refer to his district."

Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I thank Mr. Palat for having taken up the cause of Trichinopoly. I think that the principles underlying the Government Orders are applicable not only to the Trichinopoly district but to the whole of the Presidency. It was only this afternoon that we listened to the speech introducing the Debt Conciliation Bill, as a result of the present economic depression. Everywhere it is recognized that the earning power, the tax-paying power of the ryot has become less, and therefore various drastic remedies such as the Debt Conciliation Bill, are being thought of by people in various parts of the country. But our Government no doubt very sympathetically realize the present plight of the ryot and the depression from which he is suffering. But in their view, remedy seems to lie in the levy of more taxation. That is the effect and the result of the four Government Orders mentioned in the first resolution.

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[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami]—then added by the Mover

and also of the other Resolution No. 4 of which I move, Sir, that notice. You will permit me, Sir, to discuss Res. also be added along with the four Government Orders because they have the same effect. Broadly speaking I may say that all these five Government Orders either aim at reclassification of the lands or at levying higher water-rates for irrigation for dry lands or for irrigating the second crop in respect of wet lands. G.O. Nos. 398 and 40 go together and they aim at reclassifying the sources. These two Government Orders apply practically to almost every taluk irrigated by the Cauvery river or the channels from the Cauvery river. The reason which the Government urge for introducing these orders is this. At the time of the resettlement notification in the year 1924, they have casually introduced the clause to the effect that if, even during the currency of resettlement, any defect in irrigation is removed or any new source is constructed and benefit is derived out of the old ayacut, then the Government are at liberty either to reclassify the sources of irrigation and thereby enhance the assessment on the lands or to levy higher water-rate. Of course, in respect of the areas to which these orders are applicable, in the notification itself, it has not been pointed out in what way they think that an old existing defect had been removed or how really a new source has come into existence. In G.O. No. 398 which applies mainly to a portion in Kulittalai taluk in the Trichinopoly district, I find that this reclassification applies to villages situated in the very tail-end of these channels. I refer to another instance; the village Satyamangalam and other villages were considered at the time of resettlement to be tail-end villages. Now I fail to see how any defect in irrigation has been removed after the year 1924 and before the year 1934. They still continue to be tail-end villages. Therefore there is absolutely no ground in respect of these villages for the application of this principle. Similarly in the case of some other villages also, if the defect was there some time ago, it is still there. It cannot be argued for a moment that here on account of the Mettur Reservoir, these villages are likely to get a more ensured and steady supply. I would submit that the Government Orders should not apply to these cases, because after all you do not increase the carrying capacity of the channels and you do not increase the quantity of water likely to be taken by each field. It is, as it were, in the same condition in which it was at the time of the resettlement. As a matter of fact, what is happening in our district is this; sluices have been reconstructed; outlets have been made narrower; therefore there can be only less quantity of water that is taken by these fields. Therefore taking any point of view, the Government would not be justified to adduce reasons and to rely upon the residuary clause in the resettlement notification. I would submit that either no defect which existed has been removed, or any new source has been constructed, out of which these villages to which these orders apply, have been benefited. If it were a mere ordinary matter, I would not have come before this Council and taken up its time. But if we examine really the incidence and the extent and the manner in which these Government

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Orders apply to vast number of people, we would realize the hardship. You will permit me, Sir, to explain in respect of G.O. No. 398 how it works with reference to five or six villages I have studied. I shall be able to satisfy the Hon. the Revenue Member and his Secretary that what I say is quite correct and founded on facts. I said that G.O. Nos. 40 and 398 go together; this is how it is. There are three kinds of rates for single crop for these lands; Rs. 10-10-0, Rs. 9-8-0, Rs. 8-4-0. It ranges from Rs. 10-10-0 to Rs. 8-4-0. The present rates work out to Rs. 11-14-0, Rs. 10-10-0 and Rs. 9-8-0. There is under this head alone an increase of Rs. 1-4-0; this is for single crop; for lands with double crops there are three rates again; rupees 14-3-0, Rs. 12-11-0 and Rs. 11. The present rates are Rs. 17-18-0, Rs. 15-15-0 and Rs. 14-2-0. There is increase per acre of Rs. 3-10-0, Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3-4-0, respectively. From the mere statement of the rates you will find how any ryot owning an acre is affected. These are the Government Orders which affect the position of the ryot. As I said, there are two other Government Orders, namely, Nos. 736 and 521 which are similar in character and which can be taken up together. They aim at levying enhanced water-rates on irrigation upon wet lands. These apply to various portions of the district. G.O. No. 736 applies mainly to the Lalgudi, Musiri, Karur and Kulittalai taluks and G.O. No. 521 applies mainly to the Musiri taluk. The rate for irrigation on dry land for the first crop is higher."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow."

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

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

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 458 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1935, page 288 supra.]

Statement showing the number of licences for the possession of arms for sport, protection or for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to crops, cattle or human beings which were in force in the Madras Presidency during the years 1921 to 1933 and which were in force on the 31st December 1933.

Agency division	District.	Number of licences which were in force during		Number of licences in force on the 31st December 1933.
		1921	1933	
1. Arango	42	2,063	1,867	1,823
2. Anantapur	54	1,601	1,851	1,834
3. Arcot, North	9	2,099	2,301	2,075
4. Arcot, South		2,654	2,514	2,332
5. Bellary		1,898	2,249	2,183
6. Chingleput		2,957	3,074	2,956
7. Chittoor		2,875	3,068	2,971
8. Coimbatore		1,404	1,689	1,501
9. Cuddalore		1,488	1,963	1,747
10. East Godavari		1,665	1,765	1,838
11. Guntur		1,645	1,700	1,791
12. Kistna		2,709	2,977	2,804
13. South Kanara		2,873	3,090	2,932
14. Kurnool		937	1,000	934
15. Madras		1,912	1,821	1,803
16. Malabar		6,508	6,056	5,896
17. Nellore		1,411	1,349	1,304
18. Nizama, The		1,512	1,245	1,247
19. Rajahmundry		678	609	596
20. Rajmundry		5,983	5,918	5,896
21. Tanjore		1,860	1,854	1,834
22. Tirunelveli		1,128	1,170	1,150
23. Tiruchirappalli		2,442	2,747	2,554
24. Vizagapatnam		1,094	1,172	1,147
Total		57,987	57,649	57,151

† The districts of Kistna was abolished and the new districts Kistna and West Godavari were formed in 1925.

[23rd January 1935]

[23rd January 1935]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 460 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1935, page 290 supra.]

I

Rules framed by Government for the classification of pieceworkers.

Pieceworkers shall be classified for the purposes of leave allowances on average or half average pay and for work which is calculated on hour account and for extra allowances for overtime according to the subsidiary rules hereunder :—

Subsidiary rules for the classification of pieceworkers.—(i) Class rates according to the attached schedule shall be calculated for leave allowances on average or half average pay and for work which is paid on hour account and for extra allowances for overtime.

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating leave allowances, the number of working hours per day shall be 7.

(ii) For purposes of classification, the earnings of a pieceworker for the previous six months shall be divided by the number of hours worked and his class fixed at the figure appropriate to his average earnings or at the figure next above the average earnings when they do not coincide with the class rates. The class for new men will be fixed by the Superintendent for the first six months of service.

(iii) Reclassification may be claimed at the intervals of not less than two years.

(iv) Piecework imposers in a lower class may be promoted to a higher class for quick and correct work, general good conduct, regularity of attendance and long service, and pieceworkers in a higher class shall be liable to be relegated to a lower class for misconduct, irregular attendance or careless work.

SCHEDULE.

Class.	Rate per hour.			Class.	Rate per hour.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1	0	1	0	11	0	4	6
2	0	1	6	12	0	5	0
3	0	1	9	13	0	5	6
4	0	2	0	14	0	6	0
5	0	2	4	15	0	6	6
6	0	2	8	16	0	7	0
7	0	3	0	17	0	7	6
8	0	3	4	18	0	8	0
9	0	3	8	19	0	8	6
10	0	4	0	20	0	9	0

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II

List showing the number of men in each class with their class rates

Class.	Rate per hour.	Number of piece-workers in each class.		Class.	Rate per hour.	Number of piece-workers in each class.	
		Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.			Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.
	RS. A. P.	No.	No.		RS. A. P.	No.	No.
1	0 1 0	..	5	13	0 5 6	1	7
2	0 1 6	..	6	14	0 6 0	..	5
3	0 1 9	..	7	15	0 6 6	..	4
4	0 2 0	10	16	16	0 7 0	1	8
5	0 2 4	18	60	17	0 7 6	..	5
6	0 2 8	25	35	18	0 8 0	1	1
7	0 3 0	49	39	19	0 8 6	..	..
8	0 3 4	63	22	20	0 9 0	1	..
9	0 3 8	58	10				
10	0 4 0	20	4				
11	0 4 6	11	1				
12	0 5 0	6	5				
Total ..						284	240

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 476 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1935, page 302 supra.]

Statement showing the number of cattle killed by tigers and panthers during 1933.

District.	Number of cattle killed during 1933 by		
	Tiger.	Panther.	Total.
Ganjam	298	140	438
Vizagapatam	113	171	286
East Godavari	79	25	176 (a)
West Godavari	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..
Guntur	..	3	3
Nellore	..	57	57
Cuddapah	6	27	33
Anantapur	..	90	90
Bellary	..	33	33
Kurnool	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	4	232 (b)
Chittoor	..	149	149
North Arcot	..	225	225
South Arcot	..	17	17
Tanjore	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	8	8
Madura	49	47	96
Ramnad	..	..	..
Tinnevely	1	..	1
Coimbatore	50	170	519 (c)
The Nilgiris	33	20	156 (d)
Salem	1	222	223
South Kanara	..	..	3,734 (b)
Malabar	..	..	1,089 (b)
Total	632	1,408	7,561

(a) Separate figures are not available in respect of 72 cases included in the total.

(b) Separate figures are not available.

(c) No separate figures are available for 299 cases included in the total.

(d) No separate figures are available in respect of 103 cases.

[23rd January 1935]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 480 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1935, page 306 supra.]

G.O. No. 3552, L. & M., dated 5th September 1930.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 473, L. & M., dated the 6th February 1930.

II

File of replies received.

Order—No. 3552, L. & M., dated 5th September 1930.

In G.O. No. 473, L. & M., dated the 6th February 1930, Government published for general information and criticism certain draft rules governing the appointment of teachers in schools maintained by the local bodies. Suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of rules 4 and 6 have been accepted. The draft rules as modified are now confirmed.

2. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and will be republished in all the District Gazettes in English and in the vernaculars.

3. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to furnish the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, with the translations of the notification in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese for publication in the District Gazettes.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards with copies to all Presidents of Taluk Boards.

.. all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

.. all Collectors.

.. the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

.. the President, Corporation of Madras.

.. the Law (Drafting) Department.

.. the Law and Education Department.

.. the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

.. the Director of Public Instruction.

.. the Senior Translator to Government, through the Law (Legislative) Department.

.. the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

[23rd January 1935]

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of section 74 and clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 303 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 199 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920) and in supersession of all existing rules on the subject the Governor acting with Ministers is pleased to make the following revised rules relating to appointment of teachers in schools maintained by local bodies:—

RULES.

Secondary Schools.

No appointment to a permanent post and no appointment to a temporary or acting post which is expected to last for three months or more, of a teacher who does not possess the qualifications laid down in the Madras Educational Rules for the time being in force, shall be made in any secondary school maintained by a Municipal Council without the previous consent of the District Educational Officer concerned in the case of boys' schools and Inspectress of Schools concerned in the case of girls' schools, who shall in every such case certify that no person so qualified is available for appointment.

2. The case of existing teachers in secondary schools who do not possess the qualifications mentioned in rule 1 above, shall be referred without delay to the District Educational Officer or Inspectress of Schools concerned, as the case may be, and the services of such of them as are certified by such District Educational Officer or Inspectress of Schools to be unfit for retention shall immediately be dispensed with.

Elementary Schools.

3. The normal qualification for appointment as a teacher in an elementary school maintained by a Municipality shall be the possession of a trained teachers' certificate, and in the case of a headmaster or of a headmistress of a school with a standard or standards above the fifth, a secondary trained teacher's certificate.

4. Two panels one of men teachers and the other of women teachers who are available and suitable for employment in the elementary schools maintained by the Municipality shall be agreed upon from time to time and at such times as may be necessary, between the Deputy Inspector of Schools or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools concerned, as the case may be, and the Chairman of the Municipal Council. These panels shall consist primarily of teachers who possess the qualification mentioned in rule 3 above. The teachers who do not possess this qualification may, if they are otherwise suitable, also be included in the panels with due regard to the local needs of any particular community. Such inclusion shall, however, be limited, except in the case of women teachers or of teachers belonging to depressed classes, to higher elementary grade teachers.

5. Women whose names appear in the panel of women teachers shall be eligible for appointments in boys' schools as well as in girls' schools.

6. No appointment to a permanent post and no appointment to a temporary or acting post which is expected to last for three months or more, of a teacher shall be made in an elementary school maintained by a Municipal Council from outside the panels referred to in rule 4.

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7. Every panel constituted under rule 4 shall be exhausted before another one is drawn upon, but the authority making the appointment shall be at liberty to appoint any person on the panel to a particular vacancy. In the case of appointments in girls' schools the panel of women teachers shall be first exhausted after which any man over 30 years of age included in the panel of men teachers shall be considered eligible for appointment or transfer to girls' schools.

8. The cases of existing teachers in elementary schools not possessing the qualification mentioned in rule 3 shall be referred to without delay to the Deputy Inspector of Schools or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools concerned, as the case may be, and the services of such of them as are certified by the latter as unfit for retention or to be sent up for training, shall immediately be dispensed with.

9. As many of the unqualified teachers who are already in service or are appointed during the course of a year, as are considered by the Deputy Inspector of Schools or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools concerned, as fit to be sent up for training and can be provided with training at the end of the year, shall be sent up for such training, the order therefor being determined by the order of their original appointment.

General.

10. The appointment of an unqualified teacher to a post which was not originally expected to last for three months or more, may under circumstances beyond the control of the authority making the appointment, be extended by a maximum period of another three months.

11. Any expenditure incurred after these rules come into force, in respect of unqualified teachers appointed, or retained in service, otherwise than as provided above, shall be surchargeable on the authority making the appointment or sanctioning or acquiescing in their retention.

[23rd January 1935]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 481 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1935, page 307 supra.]

Statement showing the maximum grants admissible and the grants actually disbursed to District Boards towards the maintenance of trunk roads.

Name of District Boards. (1)	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Grant admissible. (2)	Grant disbursed. (3)	Grant admissible. (4)	Grant disbursed. (5)	Grant admissible. (6)	Grant disbursed. (7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur ..	1,28,200	1,28,139	1,28,200	1,22,976	1,28,200	1,22,082
2 Arcot, North ..	94,530	94,530	94,530	94,530	94,530	94,193
3 Arcot, South ..	90,310	90,310	90,310	90,310	90,310	90,310
4 Bellary ..	63,270	63,270	63,270	63,270	63,270	63,270
5 Chingleput ..	1,01,670	1,01,370	1,01,670	1,01,670	1,01,670	1,01,670
6 Chittoor ..	96,530	96,499	96,530	96,164	96,530	92,390
7 Coimbatore ..	1,43,020	1,43,020	1,43,020	1,43,020	1,42,120	1,42,120
8 Cuddapah ..	48,930	48,930	48,930	48,930	48,930	48,930
9 Ganjam ..	76,970	76,891	76,970	76,970	76,970	73,463
10 Godavari, East ..	34,930	34,930	34,930	34,930	34,930	34,930
11 Godavari, West ..	38,690	38,690	38,700	38,700	38,700	38,700
12 Guntur ..	65,110	65,110	65,110	65,110	65,110	65,110
13 Kanara, South ..	60,630	60,630	60,630	59,522	60,630	60,630
14 Kistna ..	82,190	82,190	82,190	82,190	82,190	..
15 Kurnool ..	1,10,050	1,10,050	1,10,050	1,10,050	1,10,050	1,10,050
16 Madura ..	50,990	50,990	50,990	50,990	50,990	50,990
17 Malabar ..	87,080	76,240	77,180	77,180	77,180	..
18 Nellore ..	98,680	97,565	98,680	89,966	98,680	..
19 The Nilgiris ..	51,460	44,635	51,460	51,460	51,460	51,064
20 Ramnad ..	19,650	19,650	19,650	19,650	19,650	19,650
21 Salem ..	88,670	88,670	88,670	88,502	88,670	86,270
22 Tinnevely ..	48,160	48,160	48,160	48,160	48,160	48,160
23 Trichinopoly ..	1,00,780	1,00,780	1,00,780	1,00,780	1,00,780	1,00,780
24 Vizagapatam ..	1,07,700	1,07,700	1,07,700	1,07,700	1,07,700	1,07,700

[23rd January 1935]

Statement showing the maximum grants admissible to and the grants actually disbursed to District Boards towards the maintenance of second class roads.

Name of District Boards. (1)	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Grant admissible. (2)	Grant disbursed. (3)	Grant admissible. (4)	Grant disbursed. (5)	Grant admissible. (6)	Grant disbursed. (7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur ..	24,820	24,820	24,820	22,568	24,820	24,600
2 Arcot, North ..	56,420	56,420	56,420	56,420	56,420	56,420
3 Arcot, South ..	66,020	66,020	66,020	66,020	66,020	66,020
4 Bellary ..	32,790	32,790	32,790	32,790	32,790	..
5 Chingleput ..	46,420	46,420	46,420	46,420	46,420	46,420
6 Chittoor ..	43,270	43,270	43,270	43,270	43,270	42,718
7 Coimbatore ..	51,510	51,510	51,510	51,510	51,510	51,510
8 Cuddapah ..	35,200	35,200	35,200	34,520	35,200	35,200
9 Ganjam ..	81,430	81,430	81,430	81,430	81,430	81,430
10 Godavari, East ..	89,750	89,750	89,750	89,750	89,750	89,750
11 Godavari, West ..	65,950	65,950	65,950	65,950	65,950	65,950
12 Guntur ..	99,470	99,470	99,470	99,470	99,470	99,470
13 Kanara, South ..	87,490	77,673	87,490	78,419	87,490	78,899
14 Kistna ..	65,950	65,950	65,950	65,950	65,950	65,566
15 Kurnool ..	38,710	38,710	38,710	33,177	38,710	36,340
16 Madura ..	50,880	50,880	50,880	50,880	50,880	50,880
17 Malabar ..	1,57,200	1,57,200	1,57,200	1,44,588	1,57,200	1,43,447
18 Nellore ..	57,520	57,520	57,520	57,301	57,520	57,520
19 Ramnad ..	68,160	68,160	68,160	68,160	68,160	68,160
20 Salem ..	44,580	44,580	44,580	44,580	44,580	44,580
21 Tanjore ..	1,10,320	1,10,320	1,10,320	1,10,320	1,10,320	1,10,320
22 Tinnevely ..	52,560	52,560	52,560	52,560	52,560	52,560
23 Trichinopoly ..	50,420	50,420	50,420	50,420	50,420	50,420
24 Vizagapatam ..	59,580	59,580	59,580	59,580	59,580	59,580

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 24th January 1935.

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

P R E S E N T :

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. the. Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, A. M.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Birley, Mr. F.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Raja of Kallikote, The.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Ratnavelu Tevar, Mr. P.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.	Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur Mr. B. P.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The.	Simbachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Metherell, Mr. J. K.	Soundara Pandiyan, Mr. W. P. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Moses, Mr. P. C.	Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
	Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

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PRESENT—cont.

Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.

Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.
 Boulton, I.C.S., Mr. D. H.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Progress of the proposals for the conversion of a portion of the foreshore of the Madras beach as playgrounds for educational institutions.

* 499 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the proposals for converting a portion of the foreshore of the Madras beach as playgrounds for educational institutions are at present;

(b) what the estimates for such works are;

(c) whether any objections have been received for this proposal: and

(d) if so, from whom and how they have been disposed of?

A.—The question of laying out one or more playing-fields on the foreshore between Fort St. George and San Thome has been referred to a committee and its report is awaited. Objections, if any, to the proposals which may be made by the committee, will receive due consideration.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Mr. President, are the Government aware that more than once the City Corporation has passed resolutions expressing its disapproval of the scheme of the Government? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It expressed its disapproval with regard to a certain site being converted into a playground, but not of the general scheme.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether this Committee was appointed after the disapproval expressed by the Corporation? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The disapproval was, as I said, with regard to a particular site being converted into a playground. I think the Corporation has not committed itself against the conversion of any portion of the foreshore into playgrounds.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know if it is not a fact that the Committee has now decided that the foreshore should be

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converted into playgrounds and whether the Government, after receiving the communication from the Committee, will have nothing to do with this foreshore scheme? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The answer here says that the report of the Committee has not yet been received. It is therefore impossible for me to say what their conclusions are. After the report is received, the Corporation will be consulted in the matter as required by the rules.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask when and with whom this idea of the conversion of the foreshore into playgrounds originated? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It originated before I became Minister.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether in view of the fact that the people of Madras are opposed to this scheme as represented by the City Corporation, the Government will consider the advisability of giving it up entirely? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ As I said, it all depends upon what takes place after the committee's report is received and after the Corporation has expressed its views on the report.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ Does the foreshore vest in the Corporation? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It vests in the Government.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Arising out of the answer to my question, am I to understand that the Hon. the Minister is not able to find out from the records at his disposal how and when this scheme originated? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I can certainly discover that, but I think it is not worth while doing that for the purposes of this question.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government are going to expose the children to the vicissitudes of the weather, where they may be liable to attack by diseases such as pneumonia, etc., after their being exhausted in the games? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ My hon. Friend is more competent to express an opinion on that matter than myself. His opinion will certainly have weight in the decision of this question.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the names of the gentlemen who constitute this committee? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I can't say off-hand.”

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Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Will the Government consult their medical advisers on the astonishing statement made by Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar that the boys playing on the foreshore will be exposed to all sorts of diseases?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I may say that Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar is a member of that committee, and if in his minute he raises this point, we will certainly consult the medical advisers."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether, if the foreshore belongs to the Government or not, the health of the citizens is the primary concern of the Corporation, and if so, whether the opinion of the Corporation should not weigh with the Government?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes. I wish the Corporation realized that it was their primary concern."

Inclusion of the Reddis of the Andhra districts in the list of backward communities for educational purposes.

* 500 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) why Reddis of the Andhra districts have not been included in the list of backward classes for educational purposes; and

(b) why fee concessions are not given to the students of that community?

A.—The list of backward classes eligible for fee concessions was drawn up some years ago and it is not possible to say now why any particular community was not included in the list. Government do not propose to make any additions to the existing list.

Mr. C. INDRAYYA:—"May I know why the Reddis of the Andhra districts are not included in the list of backward communities?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As the answer says, it is not possible to find out the reasons for the inclusion of some communities and the exclusion of others. But as far as I can gather, that was because there was not sufficient illiteracy in that particular community to justify its being classified as a backward community."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Do the Government propose to make any subtraction from the list?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Neither additions nor subtractions."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"If the Government contemplate restricting the concession, will it not be safer to remove from the list such of the communities as are now advanced in education?"

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The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The question was examined, and it does not appear that any of the communities included in the list have advanced so far in education as to justify their names being removed."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Reddis of non-Andhra districts included in the list?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No; the Reddis of Ganjam district alone are included, not of any other district."

Mr. C. INDRAYYA:—"Is the Hon. the Minister aware of the fact that the Reddis of the Andhra districts are educationally most backward?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"May be; but only those who are called Reddis in Ganjam are considered backward for the purpose of these concessions."

Principles governing the personnel of the Committee for the selection of candidates for admission into the Presidency College, Madras.

* 501 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) who the persons now serving on the Selection Committee of the Madras Presidency College for selecting applicants for study in that college are;

(b) when each of them was appointed and what the duration of membership is;

(c) on what principles and on whose recommendations such appointments are made; and

(d) what the number of students (district-war) selected for admission in that college in each class in each year since 1930 is?

A.—(a) (1) The Principal of the College.

(2) M.R.Ry. R. Madanagopal Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.

(3) The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, C.I.E.

(4) The Reverend A. Arulanandam.

(5) Janab Jamal Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.

(6) Dr. B. B. Dey.

(7) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal, M.L.C.

(b) All the members other than the Principal were appointed to hold office for three years from 20th May 1934.

(c) Persons who are considered suitable for assisting the Principal in the selection of candidates, are appointed in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to Appendix B of the annual reports on the working of the college, which are placed at the disposal of the Press.

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, what is the principle adopted in the selection of members? May I know what is known by 'assisting' the Principal? Is it the arranging of a table, papers or the handing over of a pen, and allowing him to give out his own opinion?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is the wording of the Government Order which constituted this committee, and that order was passed nearly ten years ago; and my hon. Friend is aware that it has been there from the time the committee was inaugurated. He has been on the committee from the beginning and knows best what assistance the members of the committee have been giving."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"For the last so many years, I have been insisting that the language should be cut and dry, just as the Chief Minister did it in the case of the medical admissions. I have many a time requested the Education Minister to specify the assistance. May I know whether the Minister is going to change the language and see that things are made cut and dry, even as was done by the Chief Minister?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not exactly follow my friend when he says it should be made 'cut and dry.' I know however that some representations were made by my friend and they were considered. And as far as I could understand from my friend himself, he was quite satisfied with what took place at the last selection, and I hope there will be no room for complaint in the future."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I say that last year it was all right because the acting principal was good but it was not so when there was another principal. In that year I protested and informed the Hon. the Minister that everything was not well."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is that a supplementary question?"

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the practice followed by the principal of publishing a list of candidates to be admitted into the Presidency College obtains without even consulting the members of the Committee?"

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

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister to consider the question of revising the terms of reference to this Committee in view of the large number of protests received from members serving on the committee and co-ordinate the power of the principal and the committee members on the question of selection of candidates?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If some definite lines on which improvement is required are suggested, I shall certainly be prepared to consider them."

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Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, why it is that none from the mufassal stations have been selected to serve on this committee especially in view of the large number of students coming from the northern districts, especially the Ceded districts?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The members of the committee have always been drawn from the people in the city for one reason amongst others, that they need not be paid any travelling allowance; but at present some people from the mufassal also are being put in, though in this particular case, it is not so."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister had considered the question of the representation of the backward Hindu communities in view of the fact that the Government have recognized those communities as backward in education?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes; there is a Muslim gentleman and there is a Christian gentleman. There is also Mr. Madanagopala Nayudu who, I am sure, will look after the interests of these backward communities."

Principles governing the personnel of the Committee for the selection of candidates for admission into the Engineering College, Guindy.

* 502 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) who the persons now serving on the committee appointed for selection of applicants for study in the Engineering College at Guindy are;

(b) when each of them was appointed and what the duration of such appointments is;

(c) on what principles and on whose recommendations appointments to this committee are made; and

(d) what the number of admissions (district-war) made in each of the years since 1930 is?

A.—(a) (1) The Principal of the College.

(2) V. Hart, Esq., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General, Buildings and Roads).

(3) Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur.

(4) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, I.S.O., M.L.C.

(5) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Reddiyar Avargal.

(6) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan Avargal, M.L.C.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 501.

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- (d) The hon. Member is referred to the annual reports on the working of the College which have been placed at the disposal of the Press. The Government have no information beyond what is contained therein.

Industries

Scheme, if any, for the revival of rural industries.

* 503 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government have any schemes under consideration for the revival of village industries or the starting of any new cottage industries for rural uplift?

A.—The Government of India have agreed to make a grant to the various provinces for a period of five years to develop the handloom weaving industry through co-operative methods. The grant allotted to this Presidency for the current year and for 1935–36 is Rs. 26,500 and Rs. 59,500 respectively. The Government have formulated a scheme for the utilization of the grant and have forwarded it to the Government of India for approval.

The Government of India propose also to give a grant to be devoted to the increased production and supply of disease free 'cellular' seed to silk worm rearers in this Presidency and also for research on silkworm diseases. A scheme for this purpose also has been drawn up and sent to them for consideration.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the Government are prepared to place this scheme before the House?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The scheme is still in the stage of certain proposals and they have been submitted to the Government of India. Till the Government of India have expressed an opinion on these proposals of this Government, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by placing this provisional scheme before the House."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"At least after approval by the Government of India, will the Government be prepared to place it before the House?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I shall consider."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the Government are aware of the latest communiqué by the Government of India with regard to the improvement of village industries in the country?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is not a matter which comes within my cognizance."

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Considering the importance of this question, will the Local Government be pleased to provide more liberal grants for the purpose?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That question has never been considered, and I consider it very unlikely that this Government will be able to do so."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"As the current year will be over in about two months from now, will the Government be able to spend this sum of Rs. 26,500 allotted for this year?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If the proposals are approved by the Government of India in time, I think it may be possible."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Provincial Government have taken any steps with regard to the scheme of rural industrial improvement that has been adumbrated by Mahatma Gandhi and whether they have taken any steps for counteracting those activities or bring in a measure for counteracting them?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As I said, Sir, that is not a subject which comes within my portfolio at all."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I am afraid the Government have not answered this part of the question, viz., whether they have any scheme for starting rural cottage industries. May I ask whether they have any scheme at all?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is no doubt a scheme; though of course the Government of India subsidise it, it is a scheme carried out by this Government."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government contemplate the starting of new cottage industries or of assisting old cottage industries like the handloom weaving industry?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is the old industries that are going to be helped."

Excise

Sale-proceeds of toddy shops from 1st October 1934.

* 504 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what the sale-proceeds of the toddy shops for the year commencing from 1st October 1934 in each district are; and

(b) what the number of toddy shops sold for the year commencing from 1st October 1934 in each district is?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 404, which gives information as to the number of toddy shops sold and the amounts for which they were sold in each district during the years 1930–31 to 1934–35.

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Agriculture

Principles governing the personnel of the Committee for the selection of candidates for admission into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

* 505 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) who the persons are who have been appointed to serve on the committee constituted for the selection of applicants for study in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore;

(b) when each of them has been appointed and what is the duration of their membership;

(c) of these, how many are agriculturists; and

(d) on what principle and on whose recommendations such appointments are made?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 29 answered on 1st August 1933.

(b) All the members were appointed in May 1933 for a term of three years.

(c) The Government have no information. Please see the answer to clause (d) below.

(d) The selection of members is made with a view to getting a representative body of non-officials who are likely to be of assistance to the department in selecting suitable candidates of the right type to the college. The Government appointed the Committee in consultation with the Director of Agriculture.

11-15 a.m. Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the names of Members who constitute the Committee?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The hon. Member will find the names if he refers to question No. 29 which was answered on 1st August 1933."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I seek your protection, Mr. President. It would be better if that answer is repeated now?"

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The usual practice in this House is that answers that have been already given are referred to and they are not repeated and the hon. Members are expected to look into those answers."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether a certain gentleman is both on this Committee as well as on the Veterinary College Committee; and why is it that one and the same gentleman has been chosen for both these Committees?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"My hon. Friend says that a certain gentleman is on both the Committees. He has not told me definitely the name of the gentleman."

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that my hon. Friend, Mr. N. Siva Raj, is a member of these Committees, and if so, what interest he represents?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Yes, he is a member of both these Committees and he represents the depressed and backward classes."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"One of the clauses of the question asks, how many of these are agriculturists, and I find from the answer there is no answer to this clause?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"What exactly is meant by 'agriculturist' I should like to know before I can reply."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether any other member of this Council has been recommended by the Director of Agriculture for this committee?"

The Hon. P. T. RAJAN:—"I cannot say it offhand."

Local Self-Government

Adoption of actual pay as the basis for the preparation of the list of local board clerks for future entertainments.

* 506 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the considerations were by which the Government were guided in the preparation of lists arranging the panel of clerks to be entertained in future, under the local boards; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken only the actual salary drawn by the individuals on the date of the abolition of the taluk boards in the preparation of such lists?

A.—(a) The lists were prepared in accordance with the principle of seniority based upon pay except that where there were graduates among the ex-taluk board employees, they have been ranked as seniors to non-graduates.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether several representations have been received by Government to the effect that the lists furnished by the taluk boards are incorrect?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Some representations have been made and it has also been found that there have been some mistakes. In all cases where such matters have been brought to the notice of Government, the mistakes have been rectified."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to correct the lists and make the necessary amends?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As far as I am aware the current lists are correct. If the hon. Member brings to the notice of Government any case of hardship, then I shall certainly consider the matter."

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Proposals, if any, for the appointment of Executive Officers to panchayat boards.

* 507 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating any scheme to appoint executive authorities to panchayat boards (lately unions) which have a population of over 15,000 in view of the fact that executive officers are being appointed to municipalities whose population is less than 15,000; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of union boards which have a population of 15,000 and above?

A.—(a) No.

(b) A list^a is appended.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“The answer to clause (a) of the question is ‘No.’ May I know the reason why union boards having a population of over 15,000 have no executive officers as in the case of municipalities?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“The Act passed by this House only refers to municipalities.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know what is the policy of the Government in regard to the constitution of municipalities; if on population basis, the strength which will justify the constitution of a municipality?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I believe it is not done mainly with reference to population but with reference to the importance of the place.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“Is it not a fact that only 12 municipalities have been included in the schedule where executive officers should be appointed? If so, why have Government appointed executive officers to a number of municipalities?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“The schedule only mentions the names of municipalities to which Commissioners should be appointed in the first instance.”

Irrigation

Scheme for a High Level Channel in the Guntur district.

* 508 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government propose to take up the execution of the scheme for a high level channel in Guntur district; and

(b) in what stage the matter stands at present?

A.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to provide funds for this work in the Budget Estimate for 1935–36.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 450 infra.

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Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“May I know whether the Government are going to allow paddy crop to be grown or are they going to suggest any other crop to be grown by the ryots under the channel?”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“I have no information, Sir.”

Reports on the pumping scheme for the lands in Konala and Arulla Agraharam in Tadepalligudem taluk.

* 509 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue called for reports in respect of the pumping scheme relating to Konala and Arulla Agraharam lands in Tadepalligudem taluk of West Godavari district;

(b) what the report is with regard to the fitness of those lands for dry cultivation; and

(c) what the report is with regard to the possibility of sinking wells in the locality?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The report has been submitted to the Irrigation Development Board whose remarks are awaited.

Mr. C. INDRAIYA:—“May I know when the report is expected to be received by Government?”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“I hope very shortly.”

Offer of full contribution by the ryots of Konala and Arulla Agraharam for the construction of a sluice.

* 510 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Konala and Arulla Agraharam of Tadepalligudem taluk of the district of West Godavari have offered full contribution for the construction of a sluice;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has recommended to the Government the supply of water to the lands of the above two villages and the construction of a sluice as a full contribution work; and

(c) what is the probable revenue by way of water-tax which the Government expect to derive from the scheme per annum?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Chief Engineer's report on the question called for through the Irrigation Development Board is awaited.

Introduction of the three feet shutter scheme in the Godavari delta.

* 511 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the three feet shutter scheme for the Godavari delta; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be put into operation?

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A.—(a) It is proposed to provide funds for the work in the Budget Estimate for 1935–36.

(b) It is hoped to put the scheme into operation in 1937–38.

Prohibition of vehicular traffic on the Godavari Western bund between Kovvur and Prakkilanka.

* 512 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why vehicular traffic is not allowed on the Godavari Western bund between Kovvur and Prakkilanka of Kovvur taluk in West Godavari district while the same is allowed on the bund between Vadapalli and Kovvur and from Prakkilanka to Polavaram in the same taluk; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representations that the prohibition of vehicular traffic between the above limits (between Kovvur and Prakkilanka) is causing a lot of inconvenience to people of several villages which are situated near the bund of the river Godavari?

A.—(a) Vehicular traffic is not allowed as there is a parallel local fund road connecting the two places.

(b) No.

Land Revenue Administration

Progress of the resettlement proposals in regard to Salem and South Kanara.

* 513 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the resettlement proposals in Salem and South Kanara districts are at present; and

(b) whether orders have been passed by Government on the proposals of the Settlement Officers in those districts, and, if so, whether the copies of the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) Orders on the proposals for the resettlement of the South Kanara district have issued in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. The order has been placed at the disposal of the "Press" and copies can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, under rule 2 of section III at page 135 of the Legislative Council Manual, Volume II.

The proposals for the resettlement of the southern taluka of the Salem district, and of 26 villages in the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district which were placed on the table of the Legislative Council at the meeting of the 22nd October 1934 are now under the consideration of the Government.

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know from the Hon. the Revenue Member whether in view of the expression of opinion in this House the other day on the question of the resettlement of South Kanara, the Government propose to proceed further with the resettlement operations in the Salem district? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Government do so propose."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, Sir, what the effect of the recent adjournment motion on this question on the Government is? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Very little, Sir."

Proposals for opening a Sub-Treasury at Rasipur, Salem district.

* 514 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a sub-treasury is to be opened at Rasipur and controlled by the Deputy Tahsildar of that sub-taluk (Rasipur) in Salem district;

(b) whether the sub-treasury has been opened and if so, when;

(c) when this proposal was originally made and by whom; and

(d) if orders have not yet been passed, or the sub-treasury has not yet been opened, what the reasons for the delay are?

A.—(a) Yes. The Sub-Treasury will be controlled by the independent Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the Rasipur taluk.

(b) & (d) It is proposed to open the sub-treasury with effect from 15th January 1935.

(c) In 1933, by the Collector of Salem.

Memorial from the Mirasidars of Thillaivilagam and Inam Kaluvangadu regarding the levy of increased water-cess.

* 515 Q.—Mr. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the mirasidars of Thillaivilagam and Inam Kaluvangadu villages in Tiruturaipundi taluk of the Tanjore district against the classification of their inam mamul wet lands into dry and manavari ones;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on the same; and

(c) what are the reasons for the reclassification and imposition of increased water-cess?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The memorial is under the consideration of the Government. The attention of the Hon. Member is, however, invited to amendment (5) to the Tanjore District Cavery Water-Cess Rules published with the notification appended to G.O. No. 2248, Revenue, dated 31st October 1934 (made available for the Press) under which it is proposed to levy

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a water-cess of only Rs. 3, Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 for the first, second (or third) and dufasal crops, respectively, for irrigation with water from the Thillaivilagam and Pallimodu channels.

Famine condition in Owk firka, Kurnool district.

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

(a) the monthly rainfall in the Owk firka, Kurnool district, from June to December 1934, the number of rainy days involved and the average rainfall for the corresponding months for the period 1910 to 1919;

(b) the extents sown in each month in the current fasli under cholam, cotton, groundnut and korra, respectively; and

(c) the extent of the said crops harvested, if any, with their respective average outturns and their extent and estimated outturn in the case of standing crops referred to above?

A.—(a) to (c) The information is not available with the Government. A report has been called for.

Panchayat Forests

Representations for the disreservation of the Ramenahalli Panchayat Forest, Salem district.

* 517 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received from some villages of Harur taluk of Salem district to disreserve the Ramenahalli Panchayat Forest and assign the land to the poor and needy people;

(b) if so, when and what has been done with them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the area covered by this Panchayat Forest constituted patta lands some decades ago;

(d) what the area of this Panchayat Forest is;

(e) whether there are any big trees in this forest area; and

(f) whether there are any other reserved areas which can afford grazing facilities in the vicinity?

A.—(a) The hon. Member who has asked this question, forwarded to the Government on 18th December 1934, a resolution passed by the Harur Taluk Ryots' Conference requesting the Government to assign an extent of about 1,500 acres of land in Kavaramalai reserved forest to the poor landless people.

(b) The communication was received by the Government on 20th December 1934. On 15th January 1935, the hon. Member was informed by letter that the representation should be made to the Collector.

(c) The Government have no information.

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(d) The area of the Kavaramalai forest (part) managed by the Ramenahalli Panchayat is 3,158 acres.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information.

Representations for the disreservation of the Suryamalai Panchayat Forest, Salem district.

* 518 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received for disreservation of the Suryamalai Panchayat Forest in Tiruchengodu taluk of Salem district;

(b) if so, what has been done with them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people in or about this Panchayat area have chiefly got goats, and experience very great difficulty for want of proper grazing facilities for them;

(d) whether it is a fact that goats are not allowed to graze in Panchayat forests;

(e) if so, what the reasons therefor are;

(f) whether the said Forest Panchayat of Suryamalai Reserve has got good tree growth; and

(g) what the receipts and charges of the said Panchayat Forest for the past five years are?

A.—(a) & (b) No such representations have been received by the Government during the last three years.

(c), (f) & (g) The information is not available with the Government.

(d) Yes.

(e) To protect the reserves from denudation.

Police

Alleged search by the Police of certain houses in Andhradesa in September last.

* 519 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the Hon. the Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that several houses in the different districts of Andhradesa were searched in September last by the Madras Police and the local constabulary; if so, in which places the searches were made and in how many houses and who the owners of the said houses are;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of books and papers, etc., were seized and taken away by the Police from the houses searched; if so, whether any list of books and papers so seized was prepared at the several places and whether a copy of the list of articles was given to the persons concerned;

(c) what the books seized from each house are and why they were so seized;

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(d) whether it is a fact that the books seized were then not proscribed and that they included books by authors like Bertrand Russell and H. D. Desai;

(e) whether the Police have returned the unproscribed books and papers which they seized from the several houses to their owners till now; if not, why they have not been returned; and

(f) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information and have called for a report.

(f) No action is proposed to be taken pending receipt of the information called for.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know as to how long back was this report called for?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"After the receipt of the question from the hon. Member."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I ask, Sir, whether it has since been received?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The printed answer placed on the table of the House shows that it has not been received."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to consider the advisability of placing the report on the table of the House when it is received?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The suggestion will be considered."

Cinchona

Comparative price and consumption of quinine since 1920.

* 520 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present price of quinine per pound now as compared with that of 1920;

(b) whether there has been any and, if so, what increase in the consumption of quinine as compared with that in 1920; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to promote the growth of cinchona plantations?

A.—(a) Price per pound of quinine sulphate during 1920-21—Rs. 33 to Rs. 35.

Price per pound of quinine sulphate now—Rs. 21-4-0.

(b) Quantity of quinine sulphate sold in 1920-21—28,711 lb.
Do. in 1933-34—16,794 lb.

(c) No.

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Forests

Representations regarding certain forest grievances in Harur taluk and Shevaroyis in Salem district.

* 521 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received from one Mr. K. Venkat Rao on behalf of the people of Kombur, Chinna Manjavadi, Peria Manjavadi, etc., villages of Harur taluk of Salem district with regard to certain forest grievances;

(b) if so, what has been done with them;

(c) when the Pallipatti Extension Reserve Forest in the Shevaroyis south range of Salem district was brought under reserve;

(d) whether the matter of bringing it under reserve was widely published and the idea of the people of the locality ascertained;

(e) if so, when the publication was made, and how, and when the final orders were passed;

(f) whether a copy of the recommendations of the officers and the final orders thereon will be placed on the table;

(g) whether it is a fact that attempts were made previously to bring this area under reserve;

(h) if so, when and with what result in each time; and

(i) whether copies of orders passed on those occasions will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (i) The Government have called for a report.

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

II.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—cont.

* (1) CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT ORDERS ON IRRIGATION IN TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—cont.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House is—
'This Council recommends to the Government that the following Government Orders be cancelled:—

(a) G.O. No. 398, Revenue, dated 26th February 1934.

(b) G.O. No. 521, Revenue, dated 13th March 1934.

(c) G.O. No. 736, Revenue, dated 12th April 1934.

(d) G.O. No. 40, Revenue, dated 5th January 1934."

The resolution is now for the discussion of the House."

* Continued from the previous day.

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Mr. President, Sir, I seek the leave of the House to move the amendment standing in the name of Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. I move that—

'To resolution No. 1 in the agenda, now under discussion the following amendment be made:—

" Add after (d) the following:—

'(e) G.O. No. 1238, Revenue, dated 14th July 1933.' "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Order, order. May I ask the hon. Member whether this Government Order relates to Trichinopoly or the Tanjore district? The main resolution speaks only about the Government Orders relating to Trichinopoly, but we cannot be going on adding these things district after district."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" The Government Orders referred to in the amendment relate to Tanjore but the problem is just the same in respect of both Tanjore and Trichinopoly, because the Government Orders pertaining to Trichinopoly district seek to reclassify irrigation sources and increase the revenue of the Government."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Do they apply to Tanjore as well? "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" The case of Trichinopoly . . . "

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I have some enlightenment from the Hon. the Revenue Member on this matter? "

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Sir, I observe the proposed amendment forms the subject of a resolution to be moved by Mr. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar on the 25th. That is one resolution and to-day we are discussing one of such Government Orders. Resolution No. 6 in the list of resolutions for the 25th cannot be taken up and debated on to-day and so it ought to be taken up in the proper order. Now, on the question of the point of order I consider these three Government Orders are not relevant in any way to Government Orders whose cancellation has been moved by Mr. Palat and this amendment is not therefore relevant to the present resolution."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" It is on the agenda."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" It may be on the agenda, but that resolution cannot be brought in as an amendment to this particular resolution and the hon. Member may wait until we reach the other resolution."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Mr. President, I must on this occasion take the opportunity to offer on behalf of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, who was speaking on this resolution yesterday, his sincere regret that he has not been able to be present here to-day and complete his speech, as owing to an urgent call from Trichinopoly he had to leave Madras at 11 last night. Hence it is that he has not been able to be present here and finish his speech on the resolution. If he had been here I am sure he would have convinced this House about the unreasonableness

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on the part of the Government in passing these Government Orders and seeking to enhance the rate of taxation which is already very high in the Trichinopoly district. Sir, the Government Orders referred to in this resolution relate to certain irrigation sources in Trichinopoly district as also to double-crop cultivation in the same district. It has been admitted on all hands that even under the existing rate of taxation the ryots find it very difficult to meet the Government demand which is made annually.

" When that is the position, it is surprising that the Government should have come forward at this critical period and try to enhance the rate of taxation in an indirect manner by means of Government Orders to reclassify the irrigation sources and compel the ryots to pay higher rates of water-cess than they were paying hitherto. The increase amounts in certain cases to as much as 25 per cent. When it is the policy of Government, to give a reduction in the existing rate of taxation and as you know the Government have been pleased to give a remission of 12½ per cent, and when this is admitted, one fails to understand how the Government is justified in raising the existing rate in an indirect manner by placing these lands under different irrigation sources, i.e., by raising the lands from the third tarams to the second and the lands from the second to the first. I think it is not necessary to make any elaborate speech to commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House. I am sure that Government would realize that they are doing a great hardship to the agriculturists of this district by seeking to enforce the Government Order at a critical time. Even if Government should find it difficult to cancel it, I would request that it may be suspended until such time as our economies improve and the ryots are in a position to pay a higher rate of taxation."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid that Government cannot possibly accept this resolution. I regret this because it has been moved by my friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, for whom I have great admiration and for whom I would like to do what I possibly can. It is my great regret as well as that of the House that he has received a sudden call and had to go back to Trichinopoly. For yesterday, he began to state his case in such a reasonable manner that I really felt that to oppose it would be somewhat against the grain not only on account of the way he presented his case, but because personally, I am very fond of him. (Laughter.) But, Sir, unfortunately, I think this resolution is ill-advised for this reason that in the case of those channels to which reference is made, Government have spent large sums of money to bring them to a state in which irrigation under them will be constant and secure. Some of them—I need not go into particulars—were already in the first class. It is only those that were in the lower classes that were raised one class higher for the purpose of water-rate. I think that was perfectly justified in consideration of the amount of money Government expended on them. In all these cases, the improvements to the channels were carried out at the specific request of the ryots under the channels and when they made those requests, they stated

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in terms to the Government that they would be prepared to pay any assessment under the channels to enable Government to reconstruct them so as to get a revenue return under the ordinary rules. Perhaps, I may be permitted to quote a statement which the President of the Kulittalai Landholders' Association made to Sir Archibald Campbell in connexion with the Sri Ramasamudram Canal on the north bank of the Cauvery. He said that he was very angry against the Government for having delayed carrying out the works on the south bank when the ryots had promised to pay Rs. 16 on dry land, and were prepared to pay Rs. 20 if necessary so as to give 6 per cent interest on the outlay. The repairs to all these channels were undertaken on the distinct promise from the ryots that they were going to pay a rate sufficient for the Government to realize its profit in accordance with the rules under the Public Works Code. I think to resile from that promise is hardly playing the game. I consider Government is in that way justified in consequence of the great improvement to these channels in raising the classification as they have done. I think the House should not support this resolution. I oppose it."

The resolution was put and lost.

(2) REMISSION IN LAND REVENUE FOR FASLI 1344.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'This Council recommends to the Government that a remission of not less than 25 per cent be granted in the land revenue kist in all the districts in respect of wet and dry lands and inclusive of water-rates for the current fasli, i.e., 1344.'

"Mr. President, Sir, when a motion of this character was moved even last year and passed, I dare say, almost unanimously by the non-official Members, I thought, that the Government had realized the gravity of the situation and were prepared to accept a resolution of this House. One charge that is always levelled against the non-official Members of this Council by the Members of Government is that we are an irresponsible set of people. Well, they can very well afford to say so in view of the constitution of the present Government. But yet, I must tell them that we are certainly not irresponsible to the needs of the country. There is no other class of people who realize the requirements of the people of this country and who are more responsible to the interests of the people than the non-official Members who are their representatives. Government is there because the Act has given them a place and they will continue to be there for some time longer in that entrenched situation. But I mention this, Sir, in order to lay stress on the fact that when we make a proposition of this character in this House, we do it after realizing the full responsibility of the situation. Sir, the situation has become so grave that however responsible you might be, you cannot help bringing forward a measure of this character for the acceptance of this House and the Government of this country. Sir, what exactly is the situation? The Government might come forward

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and say that things have improved since last year. The Government have suspended a certain percentage of the taxes and that was enough to relieve the landholder and he does not require any further suspension of the tax. Well, Sir, we did not have famines to the same extent as we have now. The whole of the Ceded districts is having acute famine and I understand that Tinnevely is in the same plight. The other districts are in no better condition. Only a few delta districts might not be in the same plight. That I can say. But they are not very much better off. Thanks to the indifference, I do not say of this Government, but of the Government of India with regard to the import of foreign rice. The Government of this province is not strong enough to make the Government of India realize the extent of harm that is being done to the agriculture of this province and to the paddy cultivation. The prices of paddy in this province have gone down by the import of rice from Siam and other foreign countries. Government, I suppose, might come forward and say that there has been a rise in the price of paddy in at least some of the districts. But, if you examine the facts, Sir, you will find that that is not the case. For the information of the House, I might refer to some of the figures with regard to some districts. For instance, in South Kanara on 3rd January 1933, the price per imperial maund was 3.59 rupees whereas on 3rd January 1934 it has fallen to 3.45, and then again on 3rd January 1935 it has fallen again to 3.33. So far as Tanjore is concerned, a district which is supposed to be generally very prosperous, I want to point out, Sir, that the rates have been falling even there. On 3rd January 1933 the rate was 3.60; on 3rd January 1934 the rate came down to 3.50 and again on 3rd January 1935 it has fallen to 3.49. Even with regard to the Madras district itself, the tale is not very different. From 4.59 it has gone down on 3rd January 1935 to 3.40. In Vizagapatam also, the prices have fallen from 3.64 to 3.01. These are some of the districts in which prices have by no means risen but on the other hand have been going down. Again, Sir, with regard to the central districts like Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts, they have been affected by drought. Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar have been suffering on account of the prevalence of insects and diseases. Again, Sir, the prices are falling by 17 per cent in Naga-patam, 16 per cent in Rajahmundry and from 4 to 8 in other districts.

"These figures, I hope, will convince the Government that the prices instead of rising have fallen, and as such the Government's contention that there is no justification either for suspension or remission of kist falls to the ground. 11-45 a.m.

"Well, Sir, this year I understand that the Government, instead of suspending a portion of the kist as they did in the previous year, i.e., by two annas in the rupee, like a *Baniya* have reduced the kist concession by a petty sum of one-quarter anna, thus giving only a reduction of 1½ annas in the rupee. If you take into account the exact situation in all the districts in the province, it will certainly be justifiable if a demand is made in this House for a reduction of 50 per

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cent or 33½ per cent of the kist. But, Sir, we as responsible people want to reduce that percentage to the lowest minimum of 25 per cent only. The mirasidars and the ryots are in a very hopeless position. Their indebtedness is increasing and there is nobody to buy their land. There is nobody even to lend them money. They are not in a position to pay even the reduced kist, whereas the assessment has also been increased on account of resettlement. The fact that the ryots are reduced to a hopeless position is shown from a perusal of what appears in the Government Gazette itself that the number of insolvents from every part of the Presidency is increasing very much. The list used to occupy not more than two pages of the whole Gazette. Now the number has increased to 9, or 11 or sometimes 16 pages during the recent weeks. That shows that the number of insolvency cases has increased on account of the fact that the landholders and mirasidars are reduced to the worst possible condition, and they have no other alternative but to file insolvency petitions. The landholder or the mirasidar in this country will be the last man to go to the court and file an insolvency petition unless he is driven to it. He is driven to it not merely by the economic depression but by the Government's attitude which does not recognize his position. I hope, Sir, that the Government will realize the situation in the country and accept this very modest demand for a reduction of 25 per cent of the kist. So, I move the resolution, Sir."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"In seconding this resolution, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Revenue Member the difficulties of the agriculturists. The land revenue remission was given only for the last two years; in the first year it was 12½ per cent reduction, and in the second year even that remission has been reduced a little further. No doubt, this year, the Government has done something of their own accord before our asking for it, and we are glad for what little that has been given. But whether the reduction they have given is sufficient or not is the question for us to discuss. The Government thought that the price of paddy has improved considerably, and so they think they need not reduce the kist any further. But, I may assure the Hon. the Revenue Member that as a matter of fact the price has not at all improved on account of any marketing facilities or on account of any efforts taken by the Government. But it is due to some natural causes. Last year, the yield was so great that the prices fell, and this year the paddy yield has gone down roughly by one lakh of tons. That is one of the reasons, Sir, for the slight increase in price."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Can the hon. Member tell me what percentage that one lakh of tons represents to the total amount of produce?"

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"The Hon. Member has got the Secretariat at his back and he can calculate the percentage for himself. I have not got any secretariat to prepare the figures for me."

"The second reason is this. On account of no seasonal rains, the dry crop also has failed in various places. Apparently on account of

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that, the price has gone up a bit. Some people, as a matter of fact, expected a war and so they thought they should make some storage of paddy and this led to the withholding of paddy from the market, which also contributed to the rise in price. That is from Rs. 2 the price has gone up by a rupee. That is all due to speculation and not due to any steps taken by the Government. Another reason is that on account of some trouble in Siam, rice was not coming to Madras during that time which sent up the price of paddy. For these reasons, Sir, as far as I could gather, the slight increase in price has occurred. Even the little margin afforded by this slight increase of price was not shared by the ryot in any way, because it is only the middlemen who are dealing in paddy business that got the advantage. As a matter of fact, in the Kistna district one merchant who had a lakh and odd bags of paddy made a profit of about a lakh of rupees. On the other hand, the ryot has already sold his paddy even at the beginning to pay the land assessment. So the little benefit of that increased price has not gone to the ryot at all. The Government should not therefore take advantage of that situation and deprive the ryot of what they should do for him. It is not only in the Ceded districts but also in my district of Guntur, in certain taluks like Penukonda, for want of seasonable rains the dry crops have failed very badly. From the *Fort St. George Gazette*, you will see that there is not even sufficient fodder for the cattle in those taluks. I want to know from the Government what steps they have taken to improve the fodder situation and whether they are granting any free permits to the agriculturists to graze their cattle in the forests. If they grant these grazing permits freely especially at this time of want of fodder, the people will appreciate it to a very great extent."

"Again, I have been pointing out to the Madras Government for the last three years that the Nizam's Government is levying an unnecessary duty on Madras rice, and the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio has said with reference to my question on the subject that he has communicated with the Nizam's Government. As a matter of fact, the duty they are levying is against the agreement with the Madras Government. I just want to bring this also to the notice of the Hon. the Revenue Member, though it is not in his portfolio, as he is responsible for the prosperity of the agriculturists and ryots. He may also be helpful in a way to take necessary steps to see that some relief is given to them. Well, Sir, Siamese rice is still coming to Madras, about which my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, dwelt. No doubt, it is an all-India question and the India Government has to take steps on the matter. But yet the Madras Government must press and worry them to see that some early disposal is made, expressing our local point of view to the Government of India."

"There is another thing. The railway concessions that are given for the carriage of internal paddy are also given to the Siamese rice. For example, if the railway concession for a bag from Tenali to Madras is 4 annas, the same facility is given to rice going up from Madras to Tenali, so that Siamese rice is finding its way to Tenali at the same rate of railway concession. The railway authorities should not give such

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facilities for foreign rice, just as we are not getting any concessions for our rice in other countries. That is one point which I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Revenue Member.

"It is a well-known thing that paddy crop is no more paying and so the Government must also find some new crops for the benefit of the ryot. I see that the Government is not taking any step in that direction. If the ryot himself changes for garden crops, unfortunately the Government is coming down on him with *jaberdist* and *zoolum* in the matter of the irrigation of the crop. Considering that aspect of the matter, the ryots should be given a certain amount of privilege to use water for garden crops. But as a matter of fact, the privileges of the ryots which they have been enjoying from time immemorial are being cancelled during the last two or three years. There is a lot of trouble experienced by ryots for taking water especially for garden crops which have been grown during the last year or two. So the Government also must come forward with some sort of help to the ryot at this hour by giving proper water facilities.

12 noon. "Another thing, Sir. The irrigation authorities who are collecting a certain amount of irrigation tax from the ryot are expected to give water free of charge. If the ryot takes water from the main channel by subsidiary channels (lengthwise and breadthwise channels, as they are called), he is charged ground-rent and penalized again. So much so, every village has to pay about Rs. 200 roughly as penalty. For example, my own village pays Rs. 175 for taking such water. It is the duty of Government to supply us water free of charge. When we are ourselves repairing the channels, why should Government charge us for using this donka land which is used for purposes of irrigation? I want to impress on the Government that some sort of relief is necessary in this direction.

"A word about the inclusion fee. Now there are permanent wet lands and temporary wet lands. If the temporary is converted into wet they levy an inclusion fee of Rs. 25, otherwise called *nazarana*. This term takes us back to the good old days of Muhammadan rule. I do not see why the British Government should copy this system at this hour, particularly when the ryots are not in a position to pay the legitimate land revenue.

"Then as regards the resettlement, this business is worrying the people very much. When the Government itself has conceded that the ryot is not in a position to pay his legitimate land revenue, I cannot understand why the Government is proceeding with the settlement operations. Long ago, the Board of Revenue or the Board of Directors settled the land revenue policy. Mr. Dutt who was the champion of the ryots' cause has stated that the rents are fixed. The Board of Revenue then said that the rents were not fixed and they were not permanent. They said in criticizing the land revenue policy that fixed rents were very undesirable, because if the tax could be reduced at any time they would reduce it. Now we have had three settlements after that, but there has been no reduction of rent at all at any place;

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on the other hand there is excessive rent in various shapes. They say that 18½ per cent is the maximum for land taxation. But they are converting it in various shapes. They will say that the water-rate will not come under the 18½ per cent.

"There is another point. Government do not pay sufficient attention to repairs to irrigation channels. For example, in Timaveilly, from 1905 to 1935, they have not attended to the repairs of a particular channel. Thereby the ryots have to undergo a lot of difficulties for their cultivation. If Government repair any channel they demand Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 from the ryot. They hold out a threat to the ryot that if they are not prepared to pay, they won't repair the bank or channel. The poor ryot has no other go but to acquiesce. This is like saying 'Hands up and deliver or I will shoot you.' Have not the Government servants recently, when there was a cut of 10 per cent in their salary, kept quiet?

"Again, the Government of Madras has not taken up any crop-planning system. I say the crop-planning system must be brought into force and the ryots must be advised to change the paddy crop into various other crops for which bounties should be given or some other concession shown. There is no use Government granting the routine 21 pies remission or something like that. That does not mean that I am not in favour of this remission, but I want that the Government should come forward with more reasonable measures and grant more liberal remissions than they are giving at present."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I move, Sir, that at the end of the resolution the following words be inserted:—

'except in the case of famine-affected areas where full remission is absolutely necessary.'

"At present I do not propose to speak on the main resolution because I would rather like to wait for an opportunity to speak on it after the Hon. the Revenue Member has had his say. But what I am at present more interested in is what is considered necessary and what the decision of the Government is in the shape of land revenue remission in the famine-affected parts in this Presidency—most, if not all, of the portions, I believe, being in the Ceded districts. I know there are complaints, legitimate complaints I believe, from other parts of the Presidency also. The situation is such that unless full remission is granted the ryots living in those affected parts will be put to the greatest difficulty in paying the land revenue. I know Government has already taken some steps in this direction. In some areas they have remitted about 50 per cent—I am speaking subject to correction. At any rate, in some portions, they have remitted to the extent of 33 per cent. It is absolutely inadequate. Even ordinarily, when there is a good crop, the ryots are not in a position to save anything, but now owing to general depression and the low price of agricultural produce the ryots are unable even to meet the necessities of life. Such being the case, is there any possibility of getting anything from the ryots

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in a tract of country where the crops have almost if not completely failed? It is rather distressing that the Government should not have thought of remitting the full amount in such areas. Apart from the fact that fodder is very scarce in those parts, cattle are being sold away for a pittance for meeting the land revenue payments. It is often said that the ryot would have saved and ought to have saved something in good years for meeting the necessities of life and the revenue due to Government in bad years. As I have already said, on account of the very low prices prevailing, there will be nothing left for him for future years, even granting good crops; and after all, how many good years have we had? In my experience, in the Ceded districts, for the last 20 years I can honestly say there has not been one year in which we had good crops all-round. If cholam is a good crop, cotton fails, if cotton is a good crop, groundnut fails and so on. Not all the crops have been good in one year. No doubt, when prices were high, the ryot was able to save something. But unhappily there is now little left of that he had saved. He did buy some gold when the prices were high, but all that gold has been sold away now. It has been said that he sold away his gold because it fetched good prices. He began selling at Rs. 18 and the price has gradually risen and to-day it sells at Rs. 35 per tola. It is not a fact that the gold was sold because it fetched good prices. It is due to the fact that the ryot was compelled to sell his gold, first of all to meet the Government revenue and secondly to meet the necessities of life, let alone the sowcar who after all has not been able to collect much from the ryots. If the Government is prepared to call for statistics—let alone the private sowcars—from the branches of the Imperial Bank in Nandyal, Bellary and Cuddapah, they will certainly be convinced how the ryot in the beginning thought of not selling the gold but pledging it and getting money and subsequently how he was practically compelled to sell away all his gold because it was not possible for him to redeem the pledge and meet his needs. I believe the Government has enough material to be convinced of this. Such being the case, when even in the ordinary years the ryot is not able to put by anything against lean years, what is the good of expecting him to pay even half the tax when crops failed? So there is necessity for full remission.

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"In cases where the outturn is more than 8 annas, it may not be as necessary as in cases where it is less than 8 annas. Let us classify the areas under two heads: (1) areas where the outturn is less than 4 annas, and (2) where it is more than 4 annas. If the former case, little is left for the ryot and he, besides being unable to pay any kist, has to go to the relief camp straightaway, whereas in the latter case, he will be just able to pay his kist but then if he does so, he too has to seek the help of Government for subsistence for the year as in the former case. The situation is such that in both these cases absolute remission should be granted, though it is necessary to do so only in cases where the outturn is less than 8 annas.

"Sir, I may take this opportunity to mention the fact that there is an impression in the Ceded districts, that the subordinates of the

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Revenue Department give, in their crop reports, exaggerated accounts of the outturn of the crop. These subordinates, except perhaps the karnams who are expected to over-estimate, know very little of how to correctly estimate the crop and yet these estimates are relied upon by the higher officers. This practice on the one hand misleads the officers above and on the other gives the impression to the ryots that these subordinates are expected to give such reports, though it is possible that these do so owing to the fear that they will be taken to task otherwise. The evil does not stop with the lower subordinates. It extends right up to the Revenue Divisional Officer and probably even to the Collector who, not being acquainted with the estimate of crops, usually confirm the subordinate officers' estimates as I have already said. The other day, when the Member of the Board of Revenue visited Pulivendla taluk, I expect, he got the impression that as the cholam crop was looking quite green, it would yield a good return. But, as one who is a bit cultivator himself, I may say that it is very difficult to estimate outturn on the field and generally the impression formed will be wrong when actually harvested."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may tell the hon. Member that he is exceeding his time-limit."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I am finishing, Sir. As I was saying, there is an impression that the subordinate revenue agency is expected to exaggerate the outturn in their reports. I request the Government not to simply rely on the returns sent up by these subordinates which are usually confirmed by the higher authorities but to leave enough margin for possible exaggerations. For instance, if the return says that the outturn is more than 8 annas, they may take it at about 8 annas, so on.

"Now, Sir, I expect the Government to move quickly in these matters. The first instalment of kist has to some extent been already collected. In these cases if it is not possible for them to refund the amount, I would request them at least to grant remission for the amount yet to be collected. The declaration has to be made immediately. If this is not done promptly, even people unwilling to go to the relief works after selling away what little they have for meeting the land revenue would be compelled to do so. I hope Government will take steps in time to see that not only 50 per cent but full remission is granted."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to second the amendment. I do not think I need detain the House long. In view of the fact that the present Famine Commissioner is an officer who had been in Anantapur as Collector for nearly three years and as he knows the condition of the ryots in Anantapur and adjoining districts quite well, I expect that he will render every possible help. As a matter of fact he has recently visited these districts and has seen with his own eyes the test works that have been opened. I do not want to say much about it far from the few remarks that he made when visiting these test works—of course Government Members are

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very cautious and reticent about those remarks, etc.—I am confident that he sympathizes with the ryots of the Ceded districts and that he will do all he can to help them at this time of distress.

“I would like in this connexion to mention one thing. There is a mentality that the ryot is unwilling to pay the kist and that he wants to escape the assessment altogether even if he happens to have a good and plentiful yield. I would respectfully represent to some of the administrators who happen to have such a mentality to rid themselves of it. The other day when some of these distressed ryots approached the administrator on the spot they were told that they ought to be ashamed to go and ask for remission. What they had to pay was only the King's portion of the produce. The King's administration cannot go on if they did not pay it. They, therefore, ought to be ashamed for going and asking for remission of even a part of the kist. They must pay the dues to the Government in full. Sir, I certainly appreciate the fact that it is the bounden duty of the ryot to pay the King's share because it is impossible otherwise for the administration to go on. The ryot is certainly not unwilling to pay the King's share. He will be only too glad to pay his share. But unfortunately he is unable to do so. He is always willing to give but is now unable to give. He is always the giver and never the receiver. He is always there in order to help others. For example, in ordinary times who is the person who feeds your revenue peon when he goes to the village? May I know who it is that feeds the post peons who go to the villages? May I know who it is that feeds your salt peon when he goes to the villages? May I know who is the man who feeds your police peons when they go to the villages? Again, who is the man who feeds the revenue inspector when he goes to the village? May I know who feeds the tahsildar when he goes to the interior of the taluk? Who is it that goes and feeds the Revenue Divisional Officer when he visits the village? May I know who will feed the Hon. the Revenue Member if he decides to visit the villages to-morrow? It is the ryot that does so. The Hon. Member might take with him a few peons and butlers, but so far as the necessities of life such as salt, sugar, ghee, milk and so on, he must get them from the ryot and the ryot ungrudgingly offers these things. What about the others who visit the villages? May I know who gives succour to the poor people who go to the villages? It is the ryot. Who again is it that meets the vagrants that go to the villages? It is this same ryot. It is he again that feeds the travellers and the pilgrims that go to the villages. He, therefore, is always the giver. He is never the taker. It is, therefore, most humiliating to him to be told that he ought to be ashamed of himself for having gone and asked for relief in his most distressing hour. I believe that in such circumstances, if shame and humiliation lie anywhere, they lie only on the part of those who are in a position to grant the request and not on the part of those who make the request. The fault and the whole fault is that of the person who is in authority and is unwilling to move in the matter. That is the position which I want to lay emphasis upon. This is what I have been constantly saying.

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“So far as my district is concerned I would state one point and the Hon. the Revenue Member who visited the place in 1931–32 as Member of the Board of Revenue will bear out my statement. He had the privilege of coming to our district in 1931–32 and visited several famine-affected areas and, as a consequence we got timely help. He will bear me out when I say that this unfortunate district is being constantly visited by famine. We had famine in 1926, in 1929, in 1930. We have had a series of depressions in the last one decade as a result of which the ryot has been completely swept off his feet. He is, therefore, not in a position to pay the assessment. Because in some villages cholam crop is fairly good, it cannot be concluded that the ryots in the whole area are well off and could pay. It cannot be denied that the general situation is as I have described. I do not want to take up more time of this hon. House as there are several other Members desiring to speak on the subject. I sympathize with hon. Members in their desire, during this period of economic depression, to secure a remission of 25 per cent. But so far as the famine districts are concerned, I hope and trust that the Hon. the Revenue Member will come to our aid and immediately see that the kists are not collected.

“And as a matter of fact as my hon. Friend from Cuddapah has been saying they have already remitted one instalment there. So I request that Government will be pleased to take steps as early as possible and see that remission is granted to my district also.”

12-30
p.m.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“Sir, in the previous speeches on this resolution all the general factors with regard to remission have been placed before this House both by the Mover as well as those who followed him. I want to specially emphasize the sad plight in which the district of Anantapur has been placed. It is a place where very few irrigation works have been constructed by this Government and the few irrigation works that were constructed by ancient Governments have been falling into decay because the present Government have not spent any money for putting those works in good repair, and have left the people of the district entirely in the lurch. I know of a taluk in my district, viz., the Madakasira taluk, which was supposed to be the garden of the district, where there used to be number of plantain, coconut and arecanut topes. They have here very little rainfall for the last 25 years, so much so, that if I go there now I cannot have a look at any one of them even for the sake of a specimen. Sir, to-day Madakasira taluk has been reduced to the position of a desert and Government have not spent anything for irrigation purposes. If God has not given to the people of my district the average rainfall and if added to that the Government also insist upon their pound of flesh and collect their revenue due to them, I say the Government will be the immediate cause in bringing ruin to the people. I would point out to the Hon. the Revenue Member that the average rainfall in my district was 11 inches in the current year as opposed to the usual normal of 22 to 23 inches. Even that little rain was undoubtedly availed of by the ryots and they invested the little they had by way of purchasing seeds.

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and for the purpose of employing labour and thus completely rid themselves of their little money they had or they could raise on credit. Unfortunately for them there was no rainfall afterwards and consequently the seeds did not sprout well. Even the very few seeds that sprouted were not able to mature. I had the pleasure or displeasure of going in person to some of the taluks in my district and not even in one of these places was I able to see any crop, maturing well enough at least for the purpose of collecting seeds for the next year. When that is the position, I submit that it will be cruel on the part of Government if they did not come to the rescue of the ryot if not by restoring to the ryots what all they have lost, at least by remitting the circular kist without claiming it from them as a matter of course. This sort of concession is absolutely essential. I know the Famine Commissioner has been touring in the district with the Collector and I hope that they have been touched with the actual sufferings of the people. What I fear is that those who have not got previous experience of famine areas are likely to fall into error in exactly gauging the situation. The Board's Standing Orders provide for a sort of gradation in the yield and a sort of gradation in the remission or suspension. For instance, if the crop is between 0 to 4 annas remission will be probably from 25 to 50 per cent. The village karnam simply notes in his accounts that the estimated yield is 0 to 4 annas. It may be a zero or it may be 4 annas when recommendations are to be made by the local officers, they may have the maximum as the actual outturn and the minimum limit as the only scale that the ryot is entitled to. This would be an unfortunate way of dealing with the matter. The outturn accounts in the adangals are very misleading, because they are not actuals. There is what is called the karnam's note-book and the karnam is supposed to enter in that note-book the actual outturn after the harvest is over. During my tours I have always been asking the village karnams as to why the actuals were not entered in the note-books and they have invariably given the reply that it all depended upon the orders to be given by the Revenue Inspector or his superior and till they received his orders they would not fill up the register. No doubt the Government certainly do not expect their subordinates to do such things. As a matter of fact, these subordinate officials are so much over-powered by the officials above them that they do not fill up the columns in the register with regard to the outturn when they actually observe, but they do so only in the taluk office long afterwards when they go and sit there for Jamabandi for 20 days. Government know all this routine and hence, they ought not to attach very great importance to these accounts as if they were made in the usual course of business. Accounts are not very strict and they are only made to keep up to a form and not in the spirit in which they are required to be made. When that is so, I would press that the outturn reports should be looked into with some caution especially as the recommendations made by the local officials are likely to be lacking in sympathy as they may choose not the lowest scale for purposes of outturn but the highest and the lowest figure in the scale for purposes of percentage of remission. In view of the fact

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that the accounts themselves are misleading I would ask the Government to realize the situation and do the right thing to relieve the sufferings of the ryots.

"There is one other point which I wish to touch upon. Not only the prices of commercial crops have fallen, but also there has been a rise in the price of staple-food crops. If you will just refer to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th January 1935, you will find that in Anantapur the price of one imperial maund of rice was 5-8, to the pre-War standard averages of 1913-14. The pre-War average was 5-18. Now this week it has fallen to 4-04. Now in the case of cholam the pre-War standard price per imperial maund was 2-91, 1-90 for the corresponding week of the previous year, and 3-02 this week. In the case of cumbu the price per maund according to pre-War standard was 2-95, for the corresponding week of the previous year it was 1-86 and it rose to 3-04 last week and it remains where it was this week. Similarly in the case of ragi. Taking the staple-food crops, their prices have risen as much as up to pre-War standard price or even higher in some cases. The prices of commercial crops have fallen. Therefore I would ask the Government to take into consideration the very bad predicament in which the ryot has been placed. He has no foodstuffs. He has to buy it at a very heavy price. The prices of commercial crops have fallen and so he has less of money. If in addition to these, the Government also want the ryots to pay the entire kists due to them, I think it is impossible for them to get on. Therefore, I would ask the Government to take a sympathetic and a humane view of things and give the ryots full remission. Suspension may be thought of, but I fear that Damocles' sword will always be hanging on their head. I would, therefore, submit that full remission in all reasonable cases be given to the ryots. Except in cases where it is impossible to find that the ryot has made out a case for the concession. Whenever you are in doubt, I say, give the benefit of doubt to the ryot.

"With these few words I move my amendment, i.e., to add the following words at the end:—

'and that Anantapur district deserves special consideration, apart from the other districts in the Presidency.'"

The amendment was duly seconded.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Sir, I wish to make a few remarks on this motion. Though I cannot claim that Narasaraopet division should be included in the famine area, still I have got some justification. In three taluks, the crops are rain-fed crops. Time and again we approached the Government to take up some project in that portion of the district and we were often told that whatever project was investigated the result there was negative, and so no projects that we suggested were undertaken. The ryot has to depend upon his dry crops and these too have yielded very poorly owing to want of rains. God also has not been helping the people in their miserable plight. Whenever we bring forward this subject, the question of statistics come in our

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way. When we say there is no proper yield, the Hon. the Revenue Member will stand up and say that he has got information from the Collector to say that the yield was good. As rightly pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, we have to depend upon the estimate of the Revenue Inspector. After all, with no experience, he is not expected to give an accurate estimate of the crop. After all 25 per cent or full remission is certainly a modest request in a time like this especially in a place where the ryot has to depend upon the rain-fed crops. The reasons advanced by most of the Members of this House have now to be faced. It is no use saying that they are common-place arguments. It is also usual for the Government to say 'no.' Every time when this question was brought before the Council the reply from the Hon. Member was that the information given by the non-official Member was not correct, and therefore the Government could not act upon it. If the Government doubt the genuineness or the accuracy of the statement given by the representatives of the people here they can very well institute an enquiry by having a non-official committee and have a correct estimate of the crops. Instead of doing that if they simply say that the information given by us is not correct we cannot help it. May I submit that it all depends upon the view that the Government take in a matter like that? If the Government really and seriously intend to take a sympathetic view, certainly they will find ways and means. They can also find out arguments for the other aspect of the matter. Here, if Government admit that the economic depression is causing havoc in villages, certainly they can adopt measures to survey the actual state of things and grant remission to the ryots."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution and the amendment read as follows:—

'2. This Council recommends to the Government that a remission of not less than 25 per cent be granted in the land revenue kist in all the districts in respect of wet and dry lands and inclusive of water-rates for the current fasli, i.e., 1344, except in the case of famine-affected areas where full remission is absolutely necessary and that Anantapur district deserves special consideration, apart from the other districts in the Presidency.' "

* Rao Bahadur Dr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir. I strongly support the motion moved by my Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan. He is a Madrasee and I am also a Madrasee. I believe we have got some lands in the Chingleput district.

12-45 p.m. "There should be some commission appointed. There is no use of hon. Members moving resolutions here every session and whether the Council passes them or not the Government not yielding to our wishes. There is something radically wrong with our land revenue system. My hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib, explained the situation in many districts. Even the mirasidars of Tanjore, I learn who have first-rate fertile lands, get only a net income of Rs. 50 per acre. That income is not enough to maintain a single family. When such is

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the case with regard to Tanjore, I have a sorry tale to tell with regard to Chingleput. Those who can voice forth their grievances like the people of the Ceded districts are heard in this Council, but what about Chingleput district? First rate land in Chingleput district is assessed at Rs. 10 an acre. But look at the cost of cultivation. Seeds cost Rs. 3, ploughing Rs. 8, weeding for the first time Rs. 5, weeding for the second time Rs. 3, reaping, threshing, winnowing, etc., Rs. 5 and manure Rs. 3, making a total of Rs. 37. One acre of land produces 100 marakkals of paddy and at the rate of three marakkals a rupee, the landowner gets only Rs. 33-5-4. Therefore he will have to borrow about Rs. 3-10-8 even to pay the kist. Then where will he go for his maintenance? A family of five souls, two parents and three children, require at least Rs. 10 a month. I presided over a conference of mirasidars at Mamandur and I know the real state of things. Some of the landlords have lands in Chingleput and they know what little they get from the lands. The mirasidars who have relations in Madras go to them for help to pay the kist. The landlords who live in Madras think of their lands in Chingleput only when their relations go to them for help to pay the kist or to feed themselves. But there are many other people who have no relations to help them and what will be their fate? The difficulty is the lands are producing only half of what they were yielding when they were originally assessed. The rivers also have been silted up and even when only a normal quantity of water flows in them they are overflowed and the fields are inundated and the crops are submerged. The Revenue Department takes no care to make these lands yield more, but still they want the same rate of assessment as they got some years ago when the lands were very fertile. Let them increase the productivity of the lands by constructing dams across rivers and by other means. They constructed a dam across the Courtalliar river by means of which they have been enabled to supply the whole of Madras City with over six lakhs of people with water. If they do the same with other rivers the money will be properly utilized and the lands also will be made more fertile. Let there be a commission appointed and let them go into the question whether the Chingleput district can pay these assessments without suffering. I have tabled a resolution recommending a permanent remission of 33½ per cent but if the other districts can afford to take a lesser remission, I urge that the Chingleput district at least should be given that remission. I request the Hon. the Revenue Member to take into the consideration the cost of cultivation I have given and decide for himself how it is possible for the people in Chingleput to maintain themselves. They have already sold away their jewels and mortgaged their lands, perhaps never to recover them. Even the long-term loans advanced by the Government are not being repaid by the people because they cannot do so. Men who possessed extensive lands some 30 years ago do not possess them now. Those people who have been getting some help from people in Madras have been able to get on, but not others. I request the Hon. the Revenue Member and whole Cabinet to judge for themselves whether remission of 33½ per cent is not necessary for the Chingleput

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district. In fact it is necessary for the whole Presidency, but as my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, has asked for 25 per cent only for the whole Presidency, I accept his percentage for the whole Presidency while pressing for a remission of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent for the god-forsaken district of Chingleput."

* Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that for the figures "25" the figures " $33\frac{1}{3}$ " be substituted.'

"In doing this, I am quite sure I am proceeding with a full sense of responsibility, due caution and moderation. Anyone who knows the condition of the agriculturists, and those who depend on them to-day will agree with me that this proposal for a remission of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on the current demand is not a wild one. As has been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, it is the most modest one and not at all an extravagant one. Sir, in the communiqué issued by the Government wherein they propose to give a remission of As. 1-9 in the rupee for the wet lands, etc., they anticipated that the prices were likely to recover. I shall just show that the prices have not risen, but on the contrary they have fallen. The figures quoted from the *Fort St. George Gazette* by Mr. Hameed Khan in his speech on the resolution recommending a reduction of 25 per cent clearly show that the tendency of the prices has been to go down rather than to go up. With regard to my district the price of rice per imperial maund has been given as follows in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

On 12th January 1935	...	...	...	3-49
On 12th January 1934	...	...	...	3-5
On 12th January 1933	...	...	...	3-60

"This clearly shows that the prices are on the decline. The rainfall statement published in the Gazette shows that while the average rainfall per year is 42.5 inches, we have had only a rainfall of 27.4 inches in the last year. The north-east monsoon has utterly failed. There are certain other relevant figures collected by the Secretary of the Tanjore Delta Mirasidars' Association which I wish to place before this House. The price of samba in the first week of January 1934 was Rs. 3-6-0; the price of big samba was Rs. 3. In the second week the prices were Rs. 3-12-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively. In the third week the prices were Rs. 3-12-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively. This year the prices have gone down. In the first week the price of samba was Rs. 3-4-0, of big samba Rs. 3 and of kuruvai Rs. 2-5-6. In the second week the prices were Rs. 3-4-0, Rs. 2-14-0 and Rs. 2-5-6 respectively. In the third week the prices were Rs. 3-4-0, Rs. 2-14-0 and Rs. 2-5-6 respectively. Prices quoted are mill delivery prices per one bag. Village prices are always 7 or 8 annas less than the mill delivery prices. These figures clearly show that the prices have not risen as anticipated. On the contrary they are falling. The failure of the north-east monsoon coupled with the fall in prices and the import of foreign rice has added to the difficulties of the ryots in all

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directions possible. The yield of paddy this year is not expected to be what it used to be owing to the failure of the monsoon and also owing to the prevalence of a crop disease called in Tamil (சாவிவெட்டு) (destruction by rats). The difficulties of the ryots have been enhanced by the recent rains last week, because the little that the ryots were expecting has been submerged. Nearly 75 per cent of the population depend upon agriculture and the agriculturists and therefore is it too much to expect a reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent especially when the ryots are about to be ruined? I need not dilate on the condition of the ryot to-day as everyone knows what it is. He is very heavily indebted, cannot pay the interest and he cannot even pay his kist. The price of land has gone down. The price of the foodstuffs has gone down considerably and even for that low price, he cannot effect a sale of his produce. What little the ryot had saved and had by way of jewels, vessels, etc., he has sold and met the Government demand during the last two faslis. So much so, to-day he is a pauper indeed, pure and simple. If under these circumstances he is not able to meet the Government demand, it is likely to be misinterpreted or misconstrued as being an attempt on his part to resort to a campaign of no-tax. I should like to impress on the Government that if the ryot does not pay, as is likely to be, it is because he is not able to pay at all rather than because he is attempting to disobey the law. Sir, we are on the eve of new constitutional reform being introduced about whose success the Government are anxious. Therefore I would request the Government to think twice before following or sticking on to the present policy of niggardliness in the matter of granting remission to the ryots on the ground of prestige or other reasons as it is likely to drive them to despair but instead come to their rescue by granting this remission.

"Any further delay in the matter will not only be a danger but it will mean death to that class of population. I would also appeal to the Government to consider specially the case of the districts which were settled after 1918-19. I request the Government to give them at least $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent remission; so, I have come forward to move this amendment. I appeal to the Hon. the Raja of Bobbili, the Chief Minister who is not here, to lend his support and the support of his party to this amendment. Recently when he opened the Conference of Mirasidars at Shiyali, he was very sympathetic and made us understand that all efforts will be taken to see that the interests of the ryotwari population are safeguarded, that much more remission is given to them. We have understood from the papers that when the question of giving remission of land revenue was considered by the Cabinet, he was forced by circumstances or otherwise to absent himself from the Cabinet meeting. Perhaps that was the reason why we were not fortunate enough to get more liberal suspension or remission of land revenue. We were expecting much; as soon as he returned to Madras, we were under the impression that he would use his influence in the Cabinet and see that more liberal remission is granted to us. But we were sadly disappointed and nothing has been done till now. I would appeal to him

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to remember the promise, the undertaking he gave us at Shiyali and to put up a strong fight on behalf of the poor ryotwari population and to see that a more liberal remission is granted to us. . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

* Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"One minute, Sir. I would also appeal to the Justice Democratic party whose leader we miss to-day very sadly, to support this amendment, as it is an amendment in the cause of the poor ryotwari population for whose welfare he has always been working and putting up a very strong fight here. Lastly I would appeal to all the hon. Members of this House to support this amendment and carry it unanimously."

Mr. A. Pl. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—"Sir, while seconding this amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, I wish to say a few words. Though several hon. Members of this House have been speaking on the floor of this House on this important question of land revenue remission the Government have been hard-hearted and have not taken into consideration the real plight of the ryots in this Presidency. During the last fasli even in spite of the inadequate recommendations of the Finance Committee for a remission of 18½ per cent and the verdict of this Council for a remission of 25 per cent the Government were pleased to grant only a temporary suspension of 12½ per cent in some districts and 9½ per cent in some other districts which they finally remitted. This small meagre concession did not at all help the ryots. The borrowing capacity of the agriculturists having reached the maximum, they are unable to command any credit and the banks do not pay even 15 per cent on the security of the lands since the price of the lands and their produce have reached a rock-bottom price. I am sure the Government would have received memorials and copies of resolutions passed at the various Taluks and District Conferences of Landholders from all parts of the Presidency. From the number of such memorials and the nature of resolutions the Government could easily imagine how the condition of the ryots has not improved. On the other hand their position is becoming very acute day by day. In fact the burning question of the hour is about the ryot and land revenue."

"The recommendations of the Government for a suspension of 10-15/16 per cent in the land revenue for the current fasli will not in any way mend matters and is not at all encouraging to the ryots who are hard pressed for money. Very recently in the small Indian State of Pudukottah, the Government having realized the acuteness of the untold sufferings of the agriculturists have granted a remission of 50 per cent. The other Local Governments also have come to the rescue of the mirasidars by liberal remissions. This Government alone is deaf to the cries of the ryots. To say that conditions have improved and the prices of paddy have risen is a mistaken calculation. Of course there were signs of increase in the prices of foodstuffs in some stray places. But this increase lasted only for about a week by which time the foreign rice

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was dumped into those markets. As long as the foreign rice is continued to be imported, there will be no market for our paddy being sold at a fair price. This Government and the Central Government should take immediate steps to stop dumping foreign rice or to impose a very heavy duty on the same. Then and only then the condition of the agriculturists can to a certain extent improve. In conclusion I would request the Hon. the Revenue Member and the Hon. the Finance Member to take a sympathetic attitude towards the ryots and recommend to the Government for a remission of at least 33½ per cent from this fasli in the land revenue both for wet and dry lands without any distinction. If the Hon. the Finance Member is not able to balance the budget if this remission is to be granted, I would once more urge the Government to revive the cut on salaries and reduce the strength of the staff in all departments."

Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"Sir, I rise to support the amendment. The Hon. Member for Revenue will remember that during the budget discussion last year, hon. Members of this House were describing the plight in which the ryots were then. The House almost unanimously declared that the Government should grant very liberal remissions. Probably the only hon. Member who was in favour of the policy of the Government was Sir Patro and the House might remember the encomiums the Hon. the Finance Member then showered upon him. Sir Patro while sympathizing with the plight of the ryot, pointed to the House that it was not possible for the Government to undertake to give wholesale remissions. He threw out an excellent suggestion that the Government may undertake to investigate into the actual localities where distress existed to a greater extent and that remission might be granted on that basis, rather than on the basis of the recently resettled districts. Of course that suggestion was a very good suggestion; when it was a question of giving relief to the poor, it must be done on the basis as to where relief is required. Unfortunately for Sir Patro, while the Government accepted his support, they gave him up by not paying the least attention to the excellent suggestion he then gave. If the Government had taken up that suggestion and had instituted an enquiry in the Presidency as to where actual relief was most needed, I am sure that the Ceded districts, which is very well known as the famine zone of the Presidency, will be the first to require the greatest relief. The fact that the Ceded districts is the worst districts in the Presidency is not a thing which is new; nor does it require many arguments in support of it. So far as these districts are concerned, it is well known that there are no irrigation projects at all; and the Government have been tantalizing us by the Tungabhadra Project which is supposed to be coming."

"The House knows that absolutely no progress has been made so far, as far as the starting of this project is concerned. The Government have been only giving this excuse for not spending more money on irrigation and for not repairing any of the existing irrigation works; we are asked to wait till the Tungabhadra Project comes. But unfortunately we see very little prospect of this project coming into existence."

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So far as the Ceded districts are concerned, they practically depend upon precarious rainfall; it is also well known that nature also is not certainly bountiful to the extent to which it is in other districts of the Presidency. The actual crops that are raised, the House and the Government might know, are not crops which yield any amount of money. The only money-bringing crop so far as these districts are concerned, is groundnut. I am sure the Government, the Board of Revenue and everybody can know by this time that so far as the groundnut crop is concerned, it has been total failure in all the districts comprising the Ceded districts. The only other major crop is cholam; I think the Hon. the Revenue Member may know that cholam was selling at 16 measures per rupee two years back. On account of the famine conditions that are now prevailing, it is selling at 11 or 12 measures per rupee. One can imagine what is the amount of money that would come to the hands of the ryot in these districts which is not like other districts where money-crops can be raised in abundance. Here the crop upon which the ryot has to depend, namely, groundnut, has been a failure and so far as the other crops are concerned, they get very little money; that has been the chronic condition of the ryot for a long time. Added to the chronic condition of the Ceded districts, one can imagine by the very nature of the soil and the very nature of the rainfall, and by what one gets from the nature of crops than one can raise, that the effects of the economic depression are greater in these districts than in the rest of the Presidency. So far as the Ceded districts are concerned, the ryots have sold away every tola of gold. Everybody knows the condition of the ryots in the Ceded districts, how very conservative these people are; jewels are supposed to be *stri-dhanam* property and not a property belonging to the family. When these jewels have been sold to the last tola, one can imagine what is the nature of the plight the people are at present. In these districts, insolvency petitions are the order of the day. The only courts that are busy now are the insolvency courts. In the Ceded districts one can see now that there is a very large increase in crime, which is due to the fact that there is clash between the creditors and debtors. Unfortunately, creditors on account of the very nature of their business have to press for payment of the money lent by them, as the value of the properties are depreciating very rapidly and the debtors unable to give up their houses and probably small extents of land on which they are living, have to take up a desperate attitude. The result has been and I am sure the figures will show that there has been a very large number of murders on account of the clash between the creditor and the debtor; that is the present position of the Ceded districts. Added to this plight, this year there are special famine conditions throughout the Ceded districts. A large number of meetings have been held to impress upon the Government the serious situation which is now existing in the Ceded districts and so far as Kurnool is concerned—portions of Pattikonda and Dhone—very rigorous famine conditions are existing. The Government themselves have opened some kitchens in those places to afford some protection to the starving ryots; all reserve forests were

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thrown open for grazing. After that, probably on the 31st October there was some small shower and later on again on the 3rd November in those parts. 1-15 P.M.

"Taking advantage of this, the ryots were able to sow only cholam to a very large extent. After the 3rd of November till to-day there has not been a single drop of rain, and in spite of the repeated representations made by the ryots, by the representatives of ryots and by ryots' associations, the kist collection is unfortunately going on very vigorously, and absolutely no attempts have been made to stop such collections. I need hardly mention the other portions which are in similar plight, such as the Kurnool taluk, Dhone and Markapur. My submission is that taking into consideration the chronic state of famine generally existing in this province, and the facts that the Ceded Districts have to depend upon a precarious rainfall, that the economic depression is telling upon these districts to a much more extent than the rest of the province and that especially this year famine conditions in these districts are very acute, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should come to the rescue of these districts. It is no good for the Government to cling to their old formula of recently resettled districts or remotely resettled districts in order to find out where relief is acutely needed and then give such relief. There is no use acting upon such formula now when there is great distress among the people. I therefore make an appeal to the House that so far as the Ceded Districts are concerned, they should see that we are unanimous in voting for some special measure of relief to them. Probably every hon. Member would like to emphasize the conditions in his district, and think that any special relief to the Ceded Districts might affect the relief to his own district. But, Sir, this is not a case of speaking for constituencies; it is a case of having humanitarian considerations towards a people who are actually starving. I hope, Sir, the House will be unanimous in giving such a special measure of relief to the Ceded Districts."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, to my mind it looks as if a resolution of this nature, repeated as it has been this year, raises the fundamental question of not only temporarily solving the difficulties of the ryots and of the agriculturists, but also of giving them a permanent relief. Time and over, it has been stated in this House that the entire system of land revenue taxation in this province is based upon a fundamental error, viz., of taking 50 per cent of the net income of the agriculturist. Taking this admitted fact into consideration, the revenues we are deriving from the agriculturist is hopelessly high and large which is unparalleled in any other part of India. In fact, compared with the taxation in regard to other professions, the taxation levied on the agricultural classes, to which about 80 per cent of the population of this province belong, is unsupportable. As one who has kept himself abreast of the actual conditions of the agriculturists in the interior parts of the district it looks to me that the resolution moved by my Friend from the City is a very modest one. True, the argument would be adduced that if as much as Rs. 1½ crores

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is to be taken away from the revenues in the shape of remissions by a 25 per cent remission, the administration will be brought to a standstill. That argument has been trotted out on more than one occasion; and it has been equally emphatically replied to and in a convincing way by members of this honourable House who took part in a similar debate last year. Sir, we request Government to go back to the days of 1914 and 1920, so as to keep the cost of administration down to that level. From 1914 to 1934, within these twenty years, the cost of administration in this province has more than doubled, and the supreme question of the moment seems to be whether the bulk of the population employed in agriculture, from whom as much as 40 per cent of the entire revenues of the province is derived, can bear this topheavy administration. Relief in this direction, Sir, is an urgent necessity. Hon. Members who preceded me in this debate and hon. Members who participated in a similar discussion last year have brought to the notice of the Government the sad plight of the agriculturists of this province. I contend, Sir, that the condition of the agriculturists of this province was never prosperous, and least of all in years such as this. An unparalleled economic depression has overtaken them and broken their very backbone. I am sure the Government are well acquainted with the fall in prices of foodstuffs, the admission of which by the Government has taken the shape of a paltry concession of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent remission last year— $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent remission in the case of districts which were resettled before or after a particular time and $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in the case of others. The price of agricultural products has fallen by 45 to 50 per cent; and although there has been a slight rise now and then in the price of such products, I think it will be generally admitted that there has not been a sufficient rise so as to warrant even the withdrawal of the small concession shown last year. Added to that, we have this fact, viz., that during the last two years, several hundreds of thousands of tons of foreign cereals, especially rice, have been imported into this country which has affected the price of foodstuffs adversely. The Madras Government have been sitting still without coming to the rescue of the agriculturists, and to this extent, I must say there has been a confession of failure to appreciate the exact position.

“I was saying, Sir, that the economic condition of the agriculturist was never too high, much more so these two or three years when he has been faced with a crisis. His reserve power has dwindled down within the last two years and the flight of gold from this country bears most eloquent testimony to the fact that whatever he had, he had to sell in order to meet the demands of the Government. Sir, the other day, in answer to an interpellation by me, the Hon. the Law Member on behalf of the Government admitted that the agricultural indebtedness of this country runs to the enormous amount of Rs. 150 crores. I say that most of this indebtedness is due to the fact that to-day we have to pay a land taxation which is unparalleled in any other province of this country. It may be said that a large part of this indebtedness is due to the fact that the agriculturists of the province waste money on ceremonial occasions; but those who know the agriculturists

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of this country will admit that you cannot find a race of more thrifty, hard-working and toiling people anywhere. To me at any rate it seems that money spent on certain ceremonial occasions is money rightly spent, which cannot be avoided in certain circumstances. That being the agriculturist's economic position, his reserve power being nil, the only question is whether he is in a position to pay the kist amount demanded of him.

“I have further to refer to one or two important suggestions. A suggestion has been made that the collection of kist may be made in six instalments by the Government instead of four, as at present. Another suggestion is that in view of a general failure of monsoon in most districts of the province, a larger measure of relief than 25 per cent should be afforded to the agriculturists. But I shall content myself for the present with supporting the resolution moved by my Friend Mr. Hameed Khan. He has referred to various districts such as Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Madras, South Kanara, etc., where prices have fallen. He has referred to other districts also where rains have disappointed this year. An unanswerable case on behalf of the agriculturists has been made out. I would therefore appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to give us an idea as to how he proposes to meet this economic situation of the agriculturists.

“One other point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that although in certain districts prices have improved to the extent of 1 or 2 per cent, still the outturn of produce has fallen considerably, and what he gained by the slight rise in prices, the agriculturist has lost by reason of the produce not being up to expectations. The result is that the economic condition is the same, the budget of the agriculturist is the same. The Government having admitted this acute situation, by giving a remission, cannot have any other answer to the resolution now, but to give a substantial remission of the kist. As I said, the reserve power of the agriculturist having fallen much lower than even last year, it behoves the Government to give a greater concession to him this year.

“I would like also to point out that on the question of marketing facilities, the reduction in transit charges has not benefited the agriculturist materially. This argument was advanced by the Hon. the Finance Member and also by the Hon. the Revenue Member last year on a similar motion before the House; but I make bold to say that during the last twelve months, adequate marketing facilities or transit facilities have not been given to the agriculturist. Such of the facilities as were given have not been of much help to him at all.

“With these words, Sir, I support the resolution moved by my Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.”

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIAR spoke in Tamil.

“கனவான்களே! வாண்டு ரிவினியூவில் இந்த பசலிக்கி ரிமிஷன் 100-க்கு 25 வீதம் குறைக்க வேண்டுமாயும் அதற்கு அமெண்டுமென்ட் சில ஜில்லாவுக்கு 33-4-0 வீதம் குறைக்கவேண்டுமாயும் வந்திருக்கும் ரிசலூஷனை ஆதரித்து சில விஷயம் சொல்ல எண்ணுகிறேன்.

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [24th January 1935]

“லாண்டு ரிவினியூவில் என்று பொதுவாய் ரிசலூஷனில் சொல்வதை தெளிவாய் சொல்லுகிறேன். அதாவது இளம், ஜமீன், அயன் கிராமங்களுக்கும் சேர்ந்ததாக பொருந்துவதோடு சர்க்காருக்கு வருவாகிற எல்லாவித சிலை, தண்ணீர் தீர்வை, குயிட்ரென்ட் முதலிய எல்லாவித புஞ்சை, நஞ்சை வகையற நிலங்களுக்குரிய தீர்வைகள் என்று பாவிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ஏனென்றால் இரண்டு வருஷத்துக்குமுன் கவர்ன்மென்ட் அயன் கிராமத்துக்கு மட்டும் சில தீர்வைக்கு ரிமிஷன் யென்றும் சூழ்ச்சியாக உத்திரவு போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்யப்படாது.

“1934-ம் வருஷத்தில் இந்த பிராவின்கில் மற்ற ஜில்லாவைப் பார்க்கிலும் அதிகமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவுக்கு இரண்டேழுக்கால் லக்ஷத்திற்கு மேலே புஞ்சை தருசாகவும் அரையோ அரைக்கால் லக்ஷம் வரை நஞ்சை தருசாகும் இருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது.

“புஞ்சைகளுக்கு தீர்வை வஜா செய்ய ரூல் இல்லை என்பார்கள். அப்படி சொல்லாது புஞ்சை தருசுக்கும் நஞ்சை தருசுக்கும் சாவிக்கும் பூறு தீர்வை வஜா செய்யவேண்டும்.

“மதுரை ஜில்லா விவசாயமானது வானத்தையே நம்பியுள்ள மானாவாரி கிராமங்கள் ஒரு பாகம், வைகை நதி பாசனத்தை நம்பியுள்ள கிராமங்கள் ஒரு பாகம், பெரியார் பாசனத்தை நம்பியுள்ள கிராமங்கள் ஒரு பாகம், ஆக மூன்று விதமாயிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இவைகளுக்கு காலாகாலத்தில் மழை பொழிந்தால் மட்டும் ஆதாரமாகும்.

“இந்த வருஷத்தில் மழையே யில்லையே யென்று சொல்வதில் யோசனை இல்லை, மான்கூனப்பற்றி மாசங்களைப் பற்றியும் விவரமாக சொல்ல அவசியம் இல்லை. மழை இல்லை என்பது கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கு தெரிந்த விஷயம்.

“வைகை நதியில் ஜலமே வரவில்லை. பெரியாறு பின்னடைந்துவிட்டது. ஆனால் பெரியாறு அதிகாரிகள் எப்படி அதை சரிக்கட்டி ரிப்போர்டு செய்து வருவார்களோ தெரியாது. பெரியாறு சப்ளை செய்யும்விதம் முறை சிஸ்டமாக விடுகிறார்கள். ஜலம்ருக்கிற கண்மாய்க்கி அப்படி செய்தாலும் பிரயாசையாய் ஏற்கலாம்.

“ஜலமே இல்லாத கண்மாய்க்குக்கும் நேர் பாசனத்துக்கும் இரண்டு தினத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை நாலு தினத்திற்கு ஒரு முறையாக பகலில் சில நேரத்திற்கு மட்டும் விடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி 3, 4 தாலாகாவையும் பூறு சப்ளை செய்ததாக திருப்தி செய்துவிடலாமென நினைக்கிறதாக இருக்கு, அது முடியவில்லை.

“ஏதாவது தண்ணீர் வருகைக்கு தகுந்தபடி யோசித்து சில டாகத்துக்கு பூறு சப்ளை செய்து பாக்கி இடங்களை சாகுபடி செய்யாதுருக்க பூறு தீர்வையுமி தள்ளி கொடுப்பதாக எச்சரித்தால் தர்மமாயிருக்கும். வீணான பிரயாசையும் பண சிலவும் செய்து விவசாயம் செய்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அப்படியல்லாது பெரியாறு தண்ணீர் சிறிது சப்ளையாவதை நம்பி மழையை எதிர்பார்த்து செய்த சாகுபடி நஷ்டமும் பயிர்களுக்கு ஒருவித நோயும் உவர் கொடுத்தும் சுட்டி சுட்டியாக கண்ட கண்டபடி பயிர் இல்லாதும் குருத்து எடுக்காமலும் பயிர் களிருக்கின்றன. அனேக கண்மாய்களில் தண்ணீரே வருவது கிடையாது.

“இம்மாதிரி இன்னும் இரண்டு வருஷங்களிருந்தால் தாங்க முடியாது.

“லோக்கல் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு பஞ்ச அருமை தெரியாது. அவர்களிடம் எந்த சம்சாரிகள் போய் கத்துகிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் விஸ்தாரமாய் பேச வேண்டியதற்கு கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கு தெரியாதிருந்தால் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

“முந்திய வருஷங்களாக பலவிதமாக இந்த ஹவுசில் கதரி கூவியுள்ளது தெரியாததல்ல. ஆனால் அப்போதிருந்த ஆனரபின் ரெவினியூ மெம்பர் சர் ஆர்தர்பால் காம்பல் துரை அவர்களிருந்தால் சொல்ல தேவையில்லை.

“இப்போது ஆனரபின் ரிவினியூ மெம்பர் குட்டர் துரையவர்கள் வந்திருப்பதால் சிறிது விஷயம் அவர்களுக்கு சொல்லத்தான வேண்டுமென எண்ணினேன். இதில் அவர்கள் ஜெனறசாக மனதை கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [24th January 1935]

இதனால் எந்த காரியத்துக்கும் பாசகமாயிராது வேறு புகல்கள் கற்பிக்கப்படாது. மதுரை கலெக்டராயிருந்த ஆனரபின் ஸ்காட் பிரெளன் துரையவர்கள் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மதுரை ஜில்லா பெரியாரால் திருப்தி செய்ய முடியவில்லை என அறிவார்கள்.

“சமீபத்தில் எக்ஸ்பிக்யூட்டிவ் எஞ்சினீயர் மிஸ்டர் ஆர். வி. துரையவர்களை பார்த்தேன். நான் ஒன்றும் கம்பினைண்டாக கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் இது மூன்று, நான்கு வருஷத்திற்கொருதரம் இப்படி கஷ்டம் பெரியாரில் வந்திருப்பதை அனுபவித்து தளும்பாய்விட்டது. ஆனதால் அவரிடம் கம் பினைண்டு சொல்வதில் பயனில்லை. மழையில்லாததால் ரோம்ப கஷ்டமிருக்கிற தென்று அவர் சொன்னார். கடவுளுடைய காரியம். நீங்கள் என்ன செய்யலாம். ஆனால் மழை பெய்தகாலத்தில் கண்மாய்களை எடுத்துவிடலாமென்று சில சந்தர்ப்பம் பலமா சாதிக்கிறது. பிசகு என்றும் இந்த சமயம் நிதானங்கள் என்றும் யாது செய்தேன்.

“இந்த ஹவுசில் கனவான்கள் ஒரு முகமாய் முந்திய வருஷத்தில் 25 வீதம் தீர்மானம் செய்ததையும் கமிட்டியார் ஏற்கனவே 18½ வீதம் சிபார்சு செய்ததையும் கவனிக்காது கவர்ன்மென்டு 12½ வீதமாக மாற்றி விட்டார்கள்.

“இதை உத்தேசித்து கமிட்டியில் இப்பவும் ரூபாய்க்கு ஒன்னேழுக்கால் அணுவாக சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். கடைசி 12½ வீதம் செய்யலாமென கருதப்படாது.

“ஆனரபின் மெம்பர் இதை பரியாலோசனை செய்தால் உயர்ந்த விலை வாசிகள் கூடிவந்த காலத்தில் செய்த செட்டில்மென்டு ஆனதால் இதை மூன்றில் ஒருபாகத்தை பெர்மனெண்டாக குறைக்க யோசித்தால் நலமாயிருக்கும்.

“ஆகையால் தயவு செய்து மூன்றில் ஒருபாகம் ரிமிஷன் செய்ய நியாயமிருக்கிறதென பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.”

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—“Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name, namely—

2-45 p.m.

‘Add at the end, “and that in the case of districts which are resettled, the increase in assessment due to resettlement shall also be suspended.”’

“Sir, it hardly requires any argument on my part to convince the House that this amendment is a necessary one and a just one. The position is this; speaking about my district, that is Kistna, the enhancement was about 18 per cent and the proposed suspension is about 12 per cent. The Council will therefore realize that the districts that have been resettled have not been given any relief at all. Thus, I request the House to support me in this amendment. Speaking generally about remissions, I wish to state that the subject has been dealt with so thoroughly both in the Press and on the platform and also in this Council that there is very little scope to contribute to the discussion as far as the merits of the case are concerned. The facts and figures have been canvassed on both sides by the Government as well as by the people. But the Government, however, admit that the monster of depression has not yet loosened its grip, that the purchasing power of the people continues still to be at its lowest ebb, and in consequence agricultural products have not been fetching at least that minimum of prices which are calculated to leave the agriculturists a surplus sufficient to keep his body and soul together. Again, by the appointment of a Special Officer to investigate into the

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rural indebtedness and also by allowing the non-official Bill of my Friend, Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar—the Debts Conciliation Bill—to go before the Select Committee, the Government have evidently shown their interest with regard to the grave situation that is growing in the rural areas of the Presidency. More than all the suspension of a percentage of revenue for this fasli, however meagre it may be, for which our thanks are due to the Government, clearly indicates that the Government is alive to the condition of the ryot and is alive to the fact that the ryot is not in his normal condition and is unable to pay his normal dues. But one is tempted to ask how is it then that in spite of the fact that Government is alive to all these factors and have got the knowledge of these facts, how is it then that the Government does not take any step and remit a sufficiently large percentage of the revenue which would go to give a proper and sufficient relief to the poor. To some extent, Sir, the land revenue policy is responsible for this. The poorest ryot is taxed and taxed at a similar rate as the richest ryot. More than this, Sir, the conception that finances must be ensured for running the Government at any cost, whatever conditions might prevail in the country and that stability should be secured only by pampering public servants and keeping them satisfied even in these days of depression, I dare say, Sir, that it is this conception on the part of the Government that is really responsible for not giving the relief that is required in the circumstances.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has got only two minutes more.”

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—“May I with your permission, Sir, state that the Government is short-sighted if it devoted its whole attention to the collection of revenues and felt anxious and certain at the prospect of decrease in the revenue. It is very unfortunate, Sir, that an impression is gaining ground in the country that the Government is a heartless machinery and that it does not heed the miseries of the people. When it wants, it collects money whether the ryot is able or is not able to pay. Sir, we, the representatives of the people, are anxious to dispel this impression from the minds of the people and want to tell them that their impression is really wrong and the Government still exist for the people and not the people for the Government. We, therefore, request the Government, Sir, to strengthen our hands by being responsive to our appeal so that we might go back to the country and tell the people that they were wrong in their impressions. Now, Sir, may I throw out a suggestion when the agitation in the country is more and if it is not an essentially political, it is more economic rather than political agitation. No wonder, therefore, that the party in the country which is opposed to Government finds it easy to disturb the minds of the people. The situation in the country is really fraught with dangerous implications. I, therefore, say with all the emphasis in my command for the stability of the country and for the peace therein and for all that goes to make for the better governments of the country, a substantial relief is necessary in the present circumstances.”

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* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“Mr. President, Sir, in second-ing this motion I wish to say a few words. This remission or suspension is a painful affair. I wonder, Sir, how the Government arrived at this petty figure of 12½ per cent and something less. It is a great pity that the Government do not realize the magnitude and the gravity of the situation. Of course, my friends who preceded me have furnished plenty of statistics and are imposing array of facts and figures, which I am afraid the Hon. the Revenue Member with all his intelligence and with all the files before him cannot rebut. (Laughter.) Now, Sir, as a Reddi, I am a ryot myself and you will pardon me if I present the ryot's case, the point of view of the man-in-the-street, of the under-dog who bears the whole burden of this administration. As I was leaving Bezwada, I found that the new paddy was selling at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per candy. Of course, it consists of 10 bags of 166 pounds each. Now, Sir, fortunately or unfortunately, two things have coincided. That is the harvest season and the kist season. I think it is needless for me to state that the revenue officials are ultra-buzy now. They are busy now with one purpose, i.e., to squeeze, to squeeze and squeeze until the ryot is bled white as he is. Then you know the plight of the ryot. He will be thrown on the scrap heap. He will not be remembered until the next season comes round. Now, Sir, everybody knows that on account of this depression, the prices have fallen of not only paddy, but also other commodities and the fall has been so steep that whatever quantity is sold, the money that the ryot gets in return is precious little and the one thing that presses very heavily upon him is revenue assessment. After paying the assessment, the balance that he has is neither fish, nor flesh nor good red-herring. It serves no purpose at all, and he cannot make both the ends meet with what remains on hand so much so that the condition of the ryot is awfully deplorable, critical, nay, disastrous. I wonder, Sir, how you can expect the ryot under such conditions to beget children, to rear the children that he has, to educate them, to marry them and play the part of a human being. And he forms the very foundation, the backbone of this grand Government in this agricultural country.

“It is needless for me to say that 95 per cent of South Indians 3 p.m. are agriculturists. Kistna, Sir, from which I come, Kistna which was blessed by the presence of Mr. Souter more than once and that for long periods, I must say that when Mr. Souter was there, Kistna was a land flowing with milk and honey. In those halcyon days, there was prosperity all round and the ryot was rolling in wealth. (A voice: ‘Who was responsible?’) Of course, the Government is responsible. Now, Sir, at present, the ordinary average ryot's condition can be very well explained by quoting the case of the biggest ryot in the Kistna district. That man cultivates about one thousand acres of paddy, and before the depression spread its tentacles over the land, he was selling his paddy for Rs. 96,000. After paying the kist of Rs. 16,000, he had on hand Rs. 80,000, liquid cash, with which he could do anything. Now, what is his fate? Now, he realizes out of the sale of the same proceeds only Rs. 26,000, out of which he has

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to pay Rs. 16,000 in the shape of kist. With the balance of Rs. 10,000, it is for you to see what he can do with regard to cultivation expenses and other things. Sir, he has been reduced to such a plight that he was unable to meet a decretal demand of Rs. 4,000, so much so that he had to allow all his heads of cattle and other movables to be attached. Such is the condition of the ryot in Kistna. During the Christmas, I have travelled over some more districts and I find that the condition of the ryot is the same all over.

"Now, with regard to dry crops, they are no better than the paddy crop. The dry lands were leased out, I know as a matter of fact, at Rs. 12 per acre before the depression. Now men are not coming forward to take up the same land on even Rs. 4 per acre. That is the condition, and if we are ourselves to cultivate it, of course we may not be able to realize that amount. I say, Sir, in these circumstances, this remission or suspension of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is *baniya's higgie* or *Komati beram*. What I submit is these poor people have been bearing the burden with more than asinine patience. Even for that there is a limit, and it is for the Government to understand that limit and to act as it ought to save the situation.

"Now, Sir, I may submit that this is the time for the Ministers to show their sympathy for the ryot and tell the Reserved Half to be more human and humane, if they are not, warn them that there would be a parting of the ways. I am afraid, Sir, Sir Kurma is not here. He too is supposed to be a ryot, and I think ryot's interests must be nearest his heart. Of course, there is our Finance Member who is bidding us adieu shortly who is meeting other demands very liberally such as restoration of cuts and construction of houses for high officials as if they are now floating in the air for want of accommodation. But when it comes to the ryot, I am sorry to say he is rather close-fisted. I would earnestly request him to loosen the purse strings wide as more or less a parting gift and to remit at least $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. We in Kistna, which is resettled just as West Godavari, are already paying an enhancement of $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and what is the good of remitting only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent out of it? It is absolutely useless and as Mr. Krishnayya Choudari said this morning, the amount is so small that it slips away in the course of transit to the ryot. It is intangible and very inappreciable. So, make it at least 25 per cent, if you cannot $33\frac{1}{3}$."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member has exceeded his time by more than three minutes."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"Only one word more, Sir, and that is this. We have been requesting the Government off and on to be humane and to treat the ryot as he ought to be in these hard days because as I submitted already he is responsible for the sustenance of the whole Government. We entreat you to pay heed to it; if you do not, I must say in Biblical terms, 'We have been baptizing you with water; others would come who would baptize you with fire.' Beware!"

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* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the group to which I have the honour to belong, namely, the group of the representatives of scheduled classes in this Council, I desire to make our position clear with reference to this question of land revenue remission. We feel, Sir, that whatever justification there might have been in the past for the land revenue remission that was granted, no such justification exists just at present. (Voice: 'Question.') In any case, the Mover of the motion himself admitted that there has been a general rise in prices at least in the districts of the Presidency, which are not famine-stricken. There is also the fact that there are districts which are undoubtedly in the grip of famine conditions. We on our part are prepared to sympathize with the case of those districts like the Ceded districts, and also agree to the principle that remission to a great extent ought to be granted to these districts. We are not convinced of the share that every district ought to get in the remission which they ask for now. Even the Government was alive to the fact that the conditions which existed last year did not wholly disappear but still persist to some extent, and having recognized that fact granted a general remission though not to the extent that they were prepared to grant last year. That being so, we feel that we cannot support the motion that was moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, for the granting of 25 per cent remission of the land revenue assessment. We are, however, for supporting Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi's amendment for remission being granted to the Ceded districts. Our point of view is that hon. Members of this House ought also to realize that the Government is not merely concerned with land revenue administration and land revenue administration alone. They have got other activities which ought not to be seriously hampered by the grant of any large remission that some hon. Members of this Council may ask for. We particularly are interested in the matter of the ameliorative activities which the Government contemplate on behalf of our community, which are also in the interest of the nation-building departments. They ought not to be curtailed to such an extent as that our welfare will be seriously affected, and I do not see any proposal by which we can keep up and continue those activities at the same time as the Government grants the land revenue remission on the scale asked for by my hon. friend. That is the reason why we say we cannot agree to this motion, and we make it perfectly plain that we are supporting those famine-stricken districts and we are for giving them any relief that is possible for the Government to give."

MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, various amendments have been proposed. The main motion brought by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, as the hon. Members are aware, which is before the House is as regards the remission of 25 per cent of the Government kist for all the districts in the province. I may take it, Sir, as a result of all that has been said in the previous speeches of my hon. friends, that certain things may be taken for granted. In the first place, it may be taken for granted that there is a great deal of widespread agricultural distress not only in certain districts but all over

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the province. (Hear, hear.) It may also be next conceded that the extent of distress and the condition of the ryots vary in different districts. From these facts, it would appear that generally the province as a whole is in need of a certain amount of relief and also in the case of certain districts something over and above the general remission that may be given to the province as a whole. There are individual districts which require special consideration and special treatment at the hands of the Government. I may say at the outset that when the Government realize these conditions, when the Government took the action that they proposed in suspending one anna nine pies in the rupee of kist due, they realized and admitted that the ryot of this province stood to a great extent in need of relief. I would appeal to the Government that the extent of the remission ought to be such as to enable the ryots to feel that substantial relief has been afforded to them. I would say that even from the Government's point of view it is no use making so small a remission, such a trifling proportion of the tax that has to be paid by the ryot, that it is not felt that any relief has been afforded to him at all. I would submit that the relief proposed to be given, viz., 21 pies in certain districts, half of it in other districts, and as regards dry lands a still smaller percentage, is indeed too small to afford any relief to the ryot even with reference to most districts in the province. Hon. Members have referred to almost famine conditions in the Ceded districts.

5.15
p.m.

"I would mention here that my own district of Tinnevely is in no better state. The south-west monsoon has proved a complete failure, and the second crop has proved an almost entire failure throughout the district, and as regards the coming crop (pisanam) the failure of the north-east monsoon has made the prospects of harvest in the coming season extremely gloomy. If that is so as regards the river-fed and irrigated lands, the condition of lands under rain-fed irrigation and also the conditions of land under dry cultivation are appallingly bad. I may say that throughout the district there has practically been no dry cultivation, and with reference to all dry lands there has been a failure of crops.

"I would mention also in this connexion that with reference to double-crop lands the Government does not take note for the purpose of remission where there has been a failure of single crop; and most of the paddy lands in Tinnevely would come under this category. Therefore I submit that here again is a matter which requires urgent consideration by the Government.

"There is one other point. Tinnevely perhaps is the district in Madras where palmyra is most largely grown. With reference to a very large area in the district, most of the people live on the produce of the palmyra trees. But unlike in other cases a special tax is levied on it. I find that with reference to this question of remission it was contended by the Government last year that remissions given by the Government with reference to wet lands and dry lands should not be extended to the palmyra tree. The conditions of palmyra cultivation are growing harder and harder every year, and people are giving up palmyra cultivation. Palmyra climbers are imported from Travancore and these

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people are brought after making heavy payments in the way of wages for labour, etc. In those conditions it can be imagined what difficulties the palmyra-owners have to undergo. Of course palmyra trees are being tapped for toddy purposes, and the Hon. Minister for Excise may feel glad that so far as the excise revenue is concerned there would be no fall. But for sugar-manufacturing purposes, the conditions are getting harder and harder. I would appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to consider all these difficulties and extend the privilege of suspension of revenue with reference to the palmyra trees as well.

"In this connexion I may refer, Sir, to the position taken up by Mr. Siva Raj on behalf of the depressed classes. I would submit, Sir, that the interests of the depressed classes in this matter are closely allied to those of the land-owning classes, so far as this matter is concerned. Unless the land-owner, the small land-owner, is in a position to realize some outturn from his land he would not be able to pay the labourers. Therefore I say their interests are bound up for good or ill with the interests of the land-owning classes in this matter. I would therefore appeal to my hon. Friend to reconsider his position. Whatever amenities or ameliorative efforts the Government intend for the benefit of the depressed classes will not be affected by the grant of remission to the land-owners."

* MR. N. SIVA RAJ:—"I never said in my speech that the depressed classes are not connected with agriculture. What I really said was if there was to be a general remission to all districts, there might be a fall in revenue and Government may not be in a position to spend anything on behalf of the depressed classes. Then it will be a question of choosing between two evils."

MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I do not think that the Government will be forced to the necessity of cutting down the ameliorative measures because of the remission of revenue. I believe that the Government will realize that ameliorative measures for the depressed classes is one of the foremost things they have to do, and I do hope and trust that whatever relief is afforded by Government in the matter of revenue remission will not react in any way against the depressed classes. Apart from that I hope and trust that in this matter the representatives of scheduled classes would co-operate with all sections of the House and support the demand for substantial reduction in the land revenue for this year."

* MR. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Mr. President, Sir, this subject of land revenue has been cropping up every year and I hope this perhaps would be the last time when we have to handle this for I expect that the future Minister would be in a position to dictate terms to Government."

"The Government has also a duty to the cultivating ryot. The condition of the ryot has been going from bad to worse. I do not want to speak on all those facts referred to by previous speakers, but I want to lay emphasis on this fact; if it is granted that there has been a fall in the price of produce, where is the justification for Government

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to collect taxes on the same level as when the prices were high? I remember Sir Malcolm Hailey speaking in the United Provinces saying that the payment to Government of revenue must be graduated with reference to the prices that the ryots are able to raise on the produce that they raise on the land. If that is a correct statement that he has made, then certainly it ought to apply to the ryots here as well. Sir Thomas Munro and several authorities have stated that the assessment must stand for good or bad for thirty years, and it is stated that it became necessary to fix a period of thirty years on account of constant revisions that were made in 1854 and 1855 on applications from Collectors of various districts. Therefore it became the settled policy of the Government to have the tax fixed for a period of thirty years. This scheme no doubt worked very well when we see that the prices after the Mutiny year rose from a low level to a fairly high level for some time and then there came the booming prices during the War which upset all precedents. To frame the budget of the ryot with reference to the booming rises in the War period and tax the ryot on that basis is tantamount to wiping him out of existence. It will be seen that the ryots will not be able to make both ends meet if he is to pay the entire Government revenue demanded of him. As I said before, when the prices have fallen the demand must also fall. If you have Rs. 100 on hand you are able to pay Rs. 25 out of it. But if you have only Rs. 80 on hand you must have a reduction from Rs. 25 to Rs. 20 to keep the proportion of the demand to your income. It is a matter of arithmetic. I submit no elaborate argument is necessary to convince anybody that the ryot cannot afford to pay what he has been paying.

"A word has to be said about the attitude taken by the hon. Mr. Siva Raj. He posed as the representative of the scheduled classes, at least as representative of the scheduled classes in the Presidency town. I have the authority of Mr. Premayya, another representative of the same class, who tells me that as a matter of fact he does not share the view that Mr. Siva Raj shares. Mr. Siva Raj, no doubt, with his snug salary as lecturer in the Law College is unaware of the conditions of the wage-earners in all parts of the Presidency. Their living is most miserable on the wages that they earn. I have more sympathy with them than he and his colleagues. We see them from morning to evening in the dirtiest surroundings. We want to ameliorate their condition; how can we do it unless we pay them more from the profits of the land. Only if we have profits from the land, if we have a margin left, we can pay; without that we cannot go on paying at the old old rates. As regards the ameliorative measures the Government are taking we shall be the first to oppose any movement on the part of the Government to interfere in any way with the amounts of money which are earmarked for the scheduled classes. He may depend upon it and he can rely upon me to come to the rescue of the scheduled classes if it comes to that. But why should he be so uncharitable to Government also; why should he think that Government will apply their shears to that item? Certainly, Sir, I was surprised to see that Mr. Siva Raj has taken up that attitude on the question before us.

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"Then again, Sir, speaking particularly with reference to the years we are concerned with, it is seen that the monsoons have failed in all the districts; and if the monsoons have failed, it is clear that no crop can be raised. With reference to the manavari lands the Revenue authorities know that most of the lands in Malabar so far as second crop is concerned is manavari and there is no justification for expecting any revenue from second-crop assessment. Turning to Anantapur, I have been reading in the *Madras Mail* contributions from a special correspondent pointing out that the conditions in Anantapur are horrible. It is a wonder to me how they are able to survive all these difficulties. I shall repeat what I read the other day, that a man was getting down into a well about 40 feet deep to take water in a coconut shell and fill the pitchers which others were carrying to the top of the well for drinking purposes. There was almost a rush for this water. Water is so scarce even for drinking purposes. I may say there is absolutely no water for other purposes. The average rainfall for the district is 25 inches and there is only 11 or 12 inches this year and the crop has failed. The ryots laid out their little money in cultivation of their land hoping to get rains in season and as there were no rains they lost all that money. The condition of the ryots must be deplorable. I have the greatest sympathy for the amendment which was moved by Mr. Koti Reddi. So far as Anantapur is concerned, the entire tax should be remitted for the current fasli.

"Then, Sir, that there is some flaw in the very theory of this basic foundation for revenue assessment is clear from the way this question has been cropping up every year. Have the Government noted, with reference to all other professions, the tax is not so high as in the profession of agriculture? The theory of the Government, with regard to agriculture, is that they are entitled to half the profits, that is, eight annas in the rupee. Now, what is the highest income-tax that they take from the persons who follow other professions? I believe the maximum is not more than four annas in the rupee. Now what is the difference between the other professions and this profession of agriculture? What is the position of the agriculturists? Why should they pay eight annas in the rupee whereas the others pay much less in proportion to the profit they get? That aspect of the question has to be considered and, I believe, the Government will find out some principle on which it would be possible for them to charge the profit made from land. 3-30 p.m.

"Sir, it has been often stated—it was stated last year and it will be said this year also—that if you want the land-tax to be reduced, all the development departments will suffer. I say, let them not develop at all. I would prefer the ryot to have two meals a day to any other amenities which the Government may be pleased to confer upon us. These development departments, even the Pykara and other schemes may stop for the present until the ryot is put on a stable basis.

"With these words, I support the motion."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Choudari, complimented the Government on the remission

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that they have been pleased to give for the mere fact that it is an out-and-out remission. It is mere suspension of revenue. (Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: I know that it is only suspension of revenue. I only complimented the Government for passing early orders.) So far as this question is concerned a mere remission of 25 per cent is not sufficient at all considering the condition of the ryots throughout the province. All accounts show that the condition of the ryots is most depressing and that every day it has been growing worse and worse. Their condition is not better to-day is seen from the very fact that the Government themselves have thought fit to grant this paltry suspension of 1 anna 9 pies in the rupee. That shows that it is a recognized fact that the condition of the ryots require help by way of remission of assessment. But what we beg to point out to the Government is that the remission of 1 anna 9 pies goes nowhere to help the ryot in his present circumstances. He has been suffering from this depression for the last four years and, as has been several times repeated here, he has sold away all his movable property to meet the demands of the Government for the payment of tax. To-day he does not even command sufficient credit to borrow any moneys. Such being the case it is most necessary that the Government should go to his rescue whole-heartedly and not certainly in the half-hearted manner in which they have come forward now.

"Sir, we heard piteous tales of the condition of the ryots in the Ceded districts, and Kistna. I may add my own tale about Trichinopoly which is supposed to be irrigated by the Goddess Cauvery. There, Sir, all that we know of the results of the Mettur Project is that our schedule of taxation has been raised. The first-class land has been converted to the second class and the second-class land has been raised to the first class and assessed accordingly. That is the net result to us of the Mettur Project. We do not know of anything else of that project. Our land is not producing one grain of paddy more than what it used to yield in the past. If at all, the production has gone down particularly this year on account of want of rains.

"Sir, so far as the dry lands are concerned, the position is worse. No crop has been raised this year for the reason that the rains came late. But, the poor farmer hoping to get something out of the land borrowed wherever he could and tried to cultivate his land taking advantage of the small showers that there was in the beginning of the season. The monsoon, however, stopped there and so, wherever one went into the villages, mere *chavi*, that is, grain with nothing inside it which is the result of lack of rains at the budding period, greeted his sight. So the poor farmer lost not only what he had, but also what he had borrowed.

"I shall now mention to the House how this question of remission affects the depressed classes. My hon. Friend, Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj, saying that he represented the depressed classes in this House, came forward with a bold statement to the effect that he is not for remission, simply because the depressed classes would suffer on account of the Government retrenching, consequent on remission, in the ameliorative measures for the depressed classes. So far as that subject is concerned,

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Sir, may I point out that the depressed classes would be nowhere if no remission is granted? There must be depressed classes to be ameliorated. They will die from day to day and there will be none left to be ameliorated if timely and adequate remission is not granted. They must be enabled to live first by granting this remission and till then this question of their betterment can wait. They are the parties seriously affected in the matter of kist collection. It is only if anything is left to the poor farmer that the depressed class labourer can hope to live. I am speaking from personal experience. I have known depressed classes in several villages in my district and I know them personally. All of them are living unable to get even a full meal a day. This is so because the poor farmers are hard hit. They have nothing left even to pay their labourers. That is the whole trouble. If the farmer is relieved by a proper remission, I feel sure that the depressed classes will be the first party to be relieved by him. With these words, Sir, I beg to support both the motion and the amendment."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise with considerable hesitation to speak on a question of such popular interest as the present one on land revenue remission—popular in the sense that it involves profit to an influential section of the public whose voice invariably influences the public opinion of this Presidency. But, Sir, as one representing the workers of this Province, I feel it my duty to speak frankly on this question. The depression which is the basis of this demand for revenue remission has been continuous for the last few years and has not yet shown definite signs of lifting; neither its cause nor its duration has been correctly assessed and it is more than probable that this unfortunate state would continue for a few years more. This depression has lowered the price of agricultural produce, especially of paddy. No one has yet definitely stated that the supply of rice is more than the demand in this Province, even including the imported Siamese rice. The reported imports have certainly had a psychological effect in keeping down the price of local paddy. Though at the present moment and in this year the prices have risen appreciably, it has been contended by the advocates of remission that the cost of the produce leaves nothing above the cost of production. If this is a true statement, as I admit, it is very near the actual facts, surely remission of any portion of the revenue cannot help the ryot to live or persuade him to cultivate his land again and certainly remission is not the remedy for this continuing malady, though it may be the popular cry. One would expect an attempt to keep the prices above a certain economic level. I see no such attempt being made except the representation of the Government of Madras made to the Government of India for the imposition of adequate duty on imported rice. I would appeal to the Government to kindly focus their attention on the question of preventing prices from falling below an economic level. There must certainly be some other methods by which the level can be kept up. My hon. Friend from Guntur, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, though he stood up to support the resolution for increased remission, his whole speech was not so much for asking for remission as for making valuable

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and constructive suggestions as how best the Government could help the ryot to tide over his difficulties and how to maintain a particular level of prices. Again on the question of remission itself, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari admitted that most of last year's remission did not reach most of the ryots and thanked the Government for announcing this year's remission in time, as he hoped this early announcement would enable the ryot to enjoy it by withholding it from his payments. After all to the poorer pattadar, this remission means nothing appreciable, though its total amount makes a big slice of the provincial revenue. As to the wage-earners and to the landless, remission of such a big amount is bound to retard the ameliorative measures which may otherwise be profitably undertaken. Village communications, rural water-supply are two different items of rural development which will be very badly affected by this remission.

3-45
P.m.

"The hon. Member from North Arcot, Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, had stated that the exorbitant taxation is responsible for the rural indebtedness which aggravates the present misery of the ryot. Sir, that is a statement with which I cannot agree. Just now, we heard Mr. C. K. Reddi, from Kistna telling this hon. House how Kistna was till recently flowing with milk and honey. The indebtedness is due largely to the improvidence of the ryot who invested large amounts of borrowed money on land which, in the present depression, proved to be absolutely unprofitable. Unless this indebtedness is tackled boldly by the Government, nothing can help the ryot. As in the State of Bhavanagar, the Government must take up the whole of the agricultural debt and treating its position as one of insolvency, declare a dividend for the creditors which would bring down the total amount of debt by 40 per cent at least. The amount should be collected in easy instalments along with the rent.

"Land mortgage banks are not going to solve the problem and recently Government allowed the bank to issue debentures offering up to 5 per cent interest. The problem of agricultural indebtedness, as I said above, requires a bold and courageous handling and I very much hope that the Government will not be deterred by any difficulties however serious but boldly adopt the example of the State of Bhavanagar. Again the middlemen who are to a great extent responsible for the depression and fluctuations in prices will have to be brought under control and their operations severely regulated. Over and above this the Government will have to chalk out a 20 years plan during which well-considered steps should be taken to revivify the fast dying ryot. Remission, Sir, I once more beg to submit, is not a remedy which a statesmen will apply, for it may be a palliative for an year or two, but no responsible person will think of it to meet a continuing difficulty.

"Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, the Leader of the Justice Democratic Party, has taken my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj, to task for speaking on behalf of the scheduled communities. I do not know when the hon. Member from Malabar constituted himself as the representative

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[Mr. C. Basu Dev]

of the scheduled castes. If this is the kind of representation which the scheduled castes in Malabar have, the word 'unapproachability' still darkens their lives!"

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. How is unapproachability in Malabar relevant to land revenue? (Laughter.)"

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I admit that it has no relevancy to revenue remission. But I referred to it because the hon. Member from Malabar got up and attacked the statement of my hon. Friend who represents the scheduled castes. Mr. Raman Menon represents the rate-payers of Malabar. They are not the scheduled castes of Malabar. I am a socialist and my main concern is about the workers. But I am prepared to support any constructive measure calculated to help the ryot, big or small, to realize a good return from his investment on land, but I cannot vote for a remedy of the nature of tinkering patch work. I once more beg to say that I am prepared to vote for any amount or measures necessary to permanently and substantially solve the question of agricultural depression."

Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI:—"கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! தற்போது பிரசிடென்ஸியில் இருக்கும் லாண்டு ரிவினியூரிமிஷன் வஜா தீர்மானத்தை நானும் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் குடியானவன் கஷ்டம் சொல்லமுடியாது. இவ் வருஷம் மழையின்மையாலும் விளைபொருள்கள் விலையில்லாமையாலும் இம்மா காணத்தில் 28 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் (சுமார்) புஞ்சை நிலங்களும் 14 லக்ஷத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலங்களும் பயிரிடப்படவில்லை யென்றால் இதிலிருந்து குடியானவன் கஷ்டம் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. கோவாபரேடிவ், பப்ளிக் ஹெல்த் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு, ரெவனியூ போர்டு ரிபேரர்டுகளில் இது மூன்று வருஷ காலமாய் மழையின்மையாலும் விலைவாசிகள் இல்லாமையாலும் குடியானவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவதாக கண்டிருக்கிறது. போதியசான்றாகும் உழைக்கிறவன் கணக்கு பார்த்தால் உழைக்கோல் கூடம்ஞ்சாது என்பது பழமொழி. இதுகளை உத்தேசித்தும் ரெவனியூ போர்டார் சில விதிகளின்பிரகாரம் புஞ்சைகளுக்கு தீர்வை வஜா செய்ய அதிகாரமில்லை. மேலும், நேற்றைய என் கேள்வியிலிருந்து மணிலா முதலிய பயிர்கள் போன வருஷத்திற்கு இவ்வருஷம் பாதியளவுகூட பயிர் செய்யவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவின் நிலைமையைப் பற்றி ஆகஸ்ட் மாதங்களில் மழையின்மைப்பற்றியும், கிணறுகளில் ஜலம் கிடைக்காமையால் சாவியாய் போனதுபற்றியும் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவது பற்றியும் கலெக்டருக்கும் கவர்ன்மென்டிற்கும் அடிக்கடி தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறேன். இதுகளை உத்தேசித்து தீர்வையை வஜா செய்யக் கோருகிறேன்."

Mr. AHMED MEERAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I fully associate myself with the resolution moved by my Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, and the amendment moved by Mr. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. In doing so I should like to say a few words.

"It has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government that the economic position of the agriculturists who constitute the bulk of the population in this Presidency is a deplorable one and needs drastic measures for improvement. The repression which set in well nigh five years ago, has heavily told upon them and has reduced them to the position of undeclared insolvents. In the early stages of the

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economic depression they were not faced with such a situation as confronts them now. There was plenty of crops and successful harvests, their only difficulty then being the dearth of money which strained them considerably in the payment of kist. The difficulty was tided over by them by resort to borrowing, their income having considerably diminished while their expenditure remained stationary in some cases and grew in others. The result was that their indebtedness grew worse and their solvency sank to a depth.

"The depression entered a new phase. More than a year ago, successful harvests and abundant stock of agricultural produce which marked the early part of the depression, ceased to exist and failure of monsoons brought in its train a thorough failure of crops. Of the utter failure of 'kar' crops in several portions of the districts, Government are fully aware and the case of 'pishanam' is becoming worse. The Collector of Tinnevely, in his letter to the President, District Board, Tinnevely, says, 'As you know, there has been very little rain in the season and it is likely that many of the crops will fail and that there will be serious shortage of drinking water.' The ryots are actually faced with grim starvation now, and their cry for relief demands immediate response.

"In spite of the intense distress on the part of the ryots it is surprising that Government have not adequately responded to the real needs of the ryots. The Government Order granting meagre concessions to the ryots, discloses an utter lack of realization of the plight of the ryots. It is a matter of grave dissatisfaction that the resolution passed by so many district boards and peoples' conferences, in various districts on the necessity for substantial relief, have been cast to the winds by the Government with little or no reason.

"It is really strange that though the plight and misery of the ryots has enormously increased in recent times owing to the failure of monsoons, there is no corresponding generosity on the part of the Government in the matter of relief. Instead of liberalizing the grant of remission, the Government have sought to curtail even the 12 per cent granted last year. There is no case at all for Government for curtailing this meagre concession granted during the last fasli. The reason put forward by the Government for reducing the concession given last year seems to be that there has been an upward trend in the prices which, the Government presumes, must have improved the lot of the ryots. This is a wholly erroneous diagnosis of the situation. The Government have failed to realize that this alleged upward trend in prices is only temporary and that the unsteady tendency of upward rise in price has been brought about not by any improvement in world conditions, but stimulated only by local demands of a transitory nature. The price rose only because of the failure of kar crops and the local supply for a time. It is clear from the Government Order that these details of the case have not been taken into account by the Government in granting concessions. The case of my district (Tinnevely) is certainly more hard than that of any other part of the Presidency.

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Tinnevely pays the highest assessment for wet lands in the Presidency. I beg to draw, in this connexion, the attention of the Government to the proceedings of the ryots' conference held at Srivaikuntam last month in which the ryots' case is clearly set out. Is it not grossly unfair on the part of the Government to treat this district on the same footing as others which are not subject to so prohibitive an assessment? The distinction made between districts settled before and after 1918 for purposes of remission is most distressing when the actual situation in Tinnevely is considered. Such distinction ought not to apply to my district which, in fact, deserves most liberal and sympathetic treatment.

"It is surprising that, meagre as the concessions are, they are still more niggardly in that they are to be enforced from the kist of April instead of from February, the first kist itself. There seem to be no justification when once concessions are granted, to postpone them until the April kist, except that such an arrangement causes serious hardship to the ryots. I cannot but say, Sir, such half-hearted concessions cannot adequately meet the situation and that unless some greater and more effective measures for relief are taken by the Government, the ryot is sure to sink into irretrievable misery and disaster.

"Further the plea of the Government against an enhanced rate of remission has been want of money. The Government is aware that the All-India Services are still subject to a 5 per cent cut in salaries, and there is no justification whatever to restore the cut for the provincial services with that speed with which it was done. While the price of produce has been steadily depreciating and while the value of money in relation to its purchasing capacity has been steadily and surely appreciating there is no reason why the servants of the Government alone should continue to enjoy this advantage to the detriment of the tax-payer. I would, therefore, urge that the Government should take up once again the question of imposing a cut on the salaries of all provincial services and make that money available for purposes of relief to the suffering ryots. I refer here to one curious phenomenon which takes place in connexion with the resolution on remission. Every time the Ministerial party makes a show of being with the people by allowing certain of its party members to vote with the opposition, but when the actual question of grant of remission is taken up they seem to exert no influence whatever with the reserved half or on the Governor to ensure adequate relief to the ryot. They are only playing a double game little realizing that the ryot is only too clever as not to see through this big joke which is repeated as often as the question arises. I wish they realize that they cannot fool the ryots for all time. I, therefore, support the motion for at least 33½ per cent remission, which is a modest one and request the hon. Members of this House to unanimously accept this resolution."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I fancy that hon. Members are rather weary of this debate. I must say that I am having listened to every word of it from this morning.

[Mr. C. A. Souter]

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The debate has ranged over a very wide field and has covered details which, I venture to think, the hon. the Mover of this resolution did not anticipate. I am afraid, Sir, that on behalf of the Government I must oppose the motion and the amendments to it. I shall give my reasons as briefly as I can and in doing so I should like to make a sharp distinction between the general question of remission of 25 or 33½ per cent and what appear to be the amendments proposed mainly on behalf of the Ceded districts that special concession should be shown to them. I think it was a mistake and a pity that the two things were mixed up. I think myself it would have been wiser and perhaps more convincing if those Members for the Ceded districts, Tinnevely and other districts which have this year suffered more than others on account of want of rain, had brought up separate motions for special consideration for those districts. Government would probably then have been able to assure them that special measures would be taken if the conditions in the district proved so serious as they were represented to be. I am perfectly prepared in the case of those districts which have been very heavily hit to see that their cases are considered sympathetically. I may say at once that, for instance, in Anantapur we have already granted remissions to the extent of 50 per cent in the Kadiri taluk and to the extent of 30 per cent in the rest of the district. We have already granted remissions to the extent of 30 per cent in the Vayalpad and the Madanapalle taluks of the Chittoor district. I can assure this House that if cases like these are put forward to Government, they will be considered quite as sympathetically. I am perfectly well aware that in certain dry parts or rain-fed parts of Madura, similar portions of Tinnevely and in Ramnad and in parts of Malabar, the reports show that conditions are not good. I shall consider these cases on their merits. I hope that these remarks will dispose of those particular cases which Members brought up with reference to their own districts.

“ I now propose to proceed to the general question as to whether a remission of 25, 33½ or 50 per cent or whatever it is, should be granted all over the Presidency. Last year, as hon. Members are aware, the same subject was debated and Government, after the debate, gave a general remission of 12½ per cent. In considering the question this year, we studied the condition of the market as it prevailed at the time when the order was passed last year and its condition this year. Last year, remissions were granted mainly on account of the fall in prices. It is logical, therefore, to compare the prices this year with the prices of last year and see whether the same amount of remission that was given last year is advisable or permissible this year. I have here before me a statement—I have shown it to some hon. Members—in which the prices on 15th January this year are compared with the prices in January last year. I shall be glad to show this statement to any hon. Member who cares to see it. This shows that in every case except one the prices of January this year are higher than the prices of January last year, but that those prices are very considerably in excess of the commutation rates on which the present settlement in the various districts was made. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: ‘ What

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is the source of your information? ’) The source of my information is the figures published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the figures reported to us by the Board of Revenue and the Director of Agriculture. Now, this statement shows that, as a general proposition, we will not be justified in giving the same amount of remission generally as we gave last year. But it has been urged from several quarters that our conclusion might possibly be vitiated by the alleged fact that the crops this year are very much less than they were last year. That, I think, was the second main argument advanced. As regards that, our reports—you may take them for what they are worth; they are reports on which Government have consistently proceeded for a number of years—our reports show that at any rate the wet crops from Nellore up to Ganjam are pretty normal and in some cases very good indeed. In Tanjore, the next big producing centre, the crops although not as good as they have been are still good and this was mainly due to the fact that Mettur existed this year. If it had not been for Mettur, Tanjore, even the old delta under the Cauvery, would have suffered very greatly. In Madura, the next biggest, under the Periyar project where recently they have had the turn system, I think, it is fair to say that the outturn though not so good as it has been for some years past, has been generally speaking good.

“ But generally speaking, the outturn of wet crops this year is probably only about 1½ or 2 per cent less than last year. I am talking only about the wet crops under the big irrigation systems from which naturally the far greater proportion of our paddy is derived. As regards dry crops, the House is aware that we cannot grant remission for them unless there is widespread scarcity or practically until famine conditions exist. As I have mentioned, in those districts which have been depending upon dry crops, we have given large amounts of remission and we are prepared to consider other places in which recognized scarcity exists. Hon. Members must remember that these remissions which we have granted are in addition to seasonal remissions which, this year, are certainly very considerable, and if we in special cases decide to grant increased remissions in particular areas, it is in addition to seasonal remissions. I think hon. Members should take into account not only 10 per cent which we have granted this year but also the large quantity of seasonal remissions which have been granted and which may be granted hereafter.

“ I would point out one other factor which is perhaps relevant. It is claimed that statistics for the last year show that there was a large amount of distress amongst the agricultural population. In spite of that, Sir, the Revenue Department, without very great difficulty collected 98 per cent of the revenue. I do not think myself that this collection of 98 per cent of revenue from the ryots is due to any unusual endeavour. In spite of the small decrease in the general remission which we propose to give this year, we hope again to collect 98 per cent of our revenue this year. That I think is certainly an index of the capacity of the ryot

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to pay, although hon. Members will not, I know, agree with me. But facts speak for themselves, and I prefer to go on facts rather than on theory.

"There are some matters of detail which various Members mentioned; for instance, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari referred to certain areas in Guntur for which a certain fee was collected. I must confess I never heard of it before but since he mentioned it, I shall have the matter enquired into; there are various other points of detail of the same sort which I think that in a general debate of this kind, it would have been better if they had not been brought forward; if those points had been made to the Government by different specific representations, I can assure hon. Members that they would have been very carefully considered. I do not propose to say much more on these cases.

"I am aware that there is a feeling of very great discontent (which I may admit I myself share), that imported rice from Siam and Indo-China has not been stopped. It is not the fault of this Government. This Government have urged the motion to the Government of India almost in season and out of season and they are still urging it; they have not given up hope yet. I now trust that our action will be strongly supported by this Presidency's representatives in the Assembly and the Council of State and that between us we may get some good result.

"Fodder, in the Ceded districts, was referred to. I may tell the House that a Special Officer has been appointed to see that supplies of fodder are sent to those areas which require them. He is a Forest Officer who has had to do with this item of work during the war and I am certain that so far as lies in his power, everything will be done.

"I may point out that if 33½ per cent were remitted, it would cost the Government something like Rs. 2 crores. Our total revenue is Rs. 16 crores; in other words it is proposed that one-eighth of our revenues should be remitted in a single year. I hope I shall not be thought hard if I tell hon. Members that such a thing is impossible in any Government run on well-considered budgets. If we did this, it would simply result in future Governments of this Presidency being left at a great handicap for want of funds and it would be putting the Ministers under the new Reforms in a very difficult position. (A voice: It is their concern.) It is said that it is their concern; it is not their concern; at least in my own opinion I consider it very much my concern and I know my hon. Colleagues think it is their concern too not to leave the future reformed Ministry in a state in which they cannot function satisfactorily.

"Another point which I think, was not brought out sufficiently strongly, although it was referred to, is this; to whom does this 10 per cent remission go? I find that all the representations or most of the representations that have been made to the Government on this subject, have come from large landholders, those who are specially benefited by large works of irrigation which the Government have carried out, at any

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rate those representations that have come to the Government. I should like hon. Members to remember also that some 70 per cent of the ryots of this Presidency who have got small holdings of land, pay Rs. 10 or less of land revenue. I would ask hon. Members to state what great difference it is going to make to a man who pays Rs. 10 or less—a great number of them pay Rs. 5 or less—if you remit one anna or two annas in the rupee. Most of that money that we remit goes undoubtedly not to the small ryots on whose behalf hon. Members of this House have spoken to-day; but to those large mirasdars or landholders who are paying a large amount of revenue, a difference of one anna or two annas or three annas in a rupee may matter a great deal. The argument on behalf of the poor ryot who cultivates his own land is, to put it bluntly, eye-wash. I conclude my remarks and I sincerely trust this House will not carry this motion; the Government must oppose it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I move that the question be now put."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will put Mr. Koti Reddi's amendment to vote first. The question is: 'Insert at the end—"except in the case of famine-affected areas where full remission is absolutely necessary".'"

The motion was put and carried.

The following amendment of Mr. G. Rameswara Rao was put and carried:—

"Add at the end the following:—

'and that Anantapur district deserves special consideration, apart from the other districts in the Presidency.'"

Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar's amendment, i.e., "for the figures '25', substitute the figures '33½'" was put and carried.

Then the following amendment of Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig was put and carried.

"Add at the end:—"and that in the case of districts which are re-settled, the increase in assessment due to re-settlement shall also be suspended."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is:

'This Council recommends to the Government that a remission of not less than 33½ per cent be granted in the land revenue kist in all the districts in respect of wet and dry lands and inclusive of water-rates for the current fasli, i.e., 1344, except in the case of famine-affected areas where full remission is absolutely necessary and that Anantapur district deserves special consideration apart from the other districts in the Presidency, and that in the case of districts which are resettled, the increase in assessment due to resettlement shall also be suspended'."

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The motion was declared carried. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan demanded a poll. It was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

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| 1 Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 31 Mr. K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 2 " T. Narasa Reddi. | 32 " P. Peddi Raju. |
| 3 " G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 33 " Ahmed Miran. |
| 4 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 34 " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 5 Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliyar. | 35 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabha- |
| 6 " B. P. Sessa Reddi. | pati Mudaliyar. |
| 7 " G. Sriramulu. | 36 Mr. M. S. Sreshta. |
| 8 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib | 37 " P. V. Krishnayya Choudari. |
| Bahadur. | 38 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 9 Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 39 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami |
| 10 " I. C. Iswaran Pillai. | Mudaliyar. |
| 11 " K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar. | 40 Mr. C. Indrayya. |
| 12 " Daniel Thomas. | 41 " J. Kuppuswami Choudari. |
| 13 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. | 42 " Mahaboob Ali Baig. |
| 14 " D. V. Narasimhaswami. | 43 " H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 15 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu. | 44 " G. R. Premayya. |
| 16 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. | 45 " K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| 17 Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. | 46 Rao Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| 18 Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 47 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopala |
| 19 Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam | Nayudu. |
| Chettiyar. | 48 Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 20 Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. | 49 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 21 " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 50 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad |
| 22 " V. T. Arasu. | Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23 " A. B. Shetty. | 51 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. |
| 24 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah | 52 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chet- |
| Sahib Bahadur. | tiyar. |
| 25 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 53 Mr. R. M. Palat. |
| 26 Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 54 " P. Ratnavelu Thevar. |
| 27 " A. P. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai. | 55 " V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. |
| 28 " U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. | 56 " G. Simbachalam Pantlulu. |
| 29 " K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. | 57 " G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 30 The Pattagar of Palayakottai. | |

Noes.

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| 1 The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes. | 13 Mr. T. B. Russell. |
| 2 " Rai Bahadur Sir K. V. Reddi. | 14 " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. |
| 3 " Rao Bahadur A. T. Pan- | 15 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib |
| nirselvam. | Bahadur. |
| 4 " Mr. C. A. Souter. | 16 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. |
| 5 " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Red- | 17 Mr. C. Basu Dev. |
| divar. | 18 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 6 " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 19 Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 7 " the Raja of Bobbili. | 20 " H. M. Jagannatham. |
| 8 Mr. W. Scott-Brown. | 21 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti. |
| 9 " H. R. Uzielli. | 22 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam |
| 10 " C. E. Jones. | Chetti. |
| 11 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha | 23 The Maharaja of Venkatagiri. |
| Rao. | 24 Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| 12 Mr. R. Madanagopala Nayudu. | 25 Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Rama- |
| | murti. |

Neutral.

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| 1 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 2 Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandyan. |
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Ayes 57. Noes 25. Neutral 2.

The resolution was carried.

24th January 1935]

(3) ALLOTMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, I move the resolution standing in my name, viz:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that at least a lakh of rupees be set apart from the Provincial revenues to relieve the unemployed in the City and in the mufassal.'

" Sir, the unemployment problem has become a very serious question now. In Western countries there is almost only one kind of unemployment, i.e., mostly industrial. In our Presidency to-day there are four kinds of unemployment; intellectual unemployment, agricultural unemployment, industrial unemployment and unemployment among the poor.

" There are a large number of graduates and others who have taken degrees in various special subjects in India and on the continent of Europe and America and also a number of school finals who are without any employment in the City and in the mufassal. As I said the other day, there are 485 local graduates and those who have taken degrees in other universities in India and abroad, in the City itself to-day, and about 2,024 school finals. I have taken these figures from the census of 1930. Taking into consideration the number of candidates who graduate every year, I think the number of graduates to-day will be at least 500 more than in 1930; so that instead 485 in 1930 we will have to-day at least 985 graduates who are unemployed in the City. In the mufassal there are 479 graduates and others who have taken degrees on the European universities—this figure is taken from the 1930 census. There are also in the mufassal 1,955 school finals; and that number perhaps might have been doubled to-day. That is the present condition of intellectual unemployment to-day. In addition to all this, we are having retrenchment, and a number of people have been recently retrenched. People who have put in even ten years' service and fifteen years' service have been retrenched. I do not know why the Retrenchment Committee did not think for a moment if so many people were retrenched, where they could find food. What are they to do who have even small families consisting of two parents and two or three children? I want to know how the authorities concerned—our own Cabinet Members, Europeans who had put in 30 or 40 years' service in this country or Indians themselves—allowed so many families to go adrift and suffer from starvation. The middle classes especially are the worst sufferers in this respect. Yesterday a man came to me and said 'I have no food to eat to-day; I have got a number of children, five or six.' I say, Sir, the Government are responsible, the Cabinet Members are responsible for this state of affairs.

" There is the survey office and there are the survey parties. One fine day they simply say: this party is abolished or that party is abolished. Say each party consists of 300 or 400 people; and that means, if these people are sent out, 300 or 400 families are ruined. It is the Cabinet Members that have to see that such things do not occur.

[Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [24th January 1935]

After all, we are having these Cabinet Ministers in the Government simply to safeguard the interests of our countrymen. Some two years ago there was a proposal to take away the Central Survey Office at Madras; but thanks to wiser counsels, thanks to the Governor and thanks to the then Revenue Member, everything was afterwards all right. It is now a self-supporting office, and I think it is necessary too. I hope the Government will not interfere with it hereafter.

"I now come, Sir, to agricultural unemployment. I have already pointed out in detail the condition of the people in the Chingleput district. They have nothing to eat; most of them have come to Madras in the hope of finding some appointment. They came here, they were disappointed and they have only served to swell the number of unemployed in the City.

"Then there is the industrial unemployment, e.g., in railway companies, factories, etc. The railway companies all of a sudden retrench 300 people one morning; where are these people to go to? I do not know if the situation has now improved. But some time ago there was a proposal to retrench some 800 people in the workshop at Arkonam. I ask: why should not Government step in and prevent such occurrences? They have some rules regarding short-time work, regarding holidays, etc. Why not apply all these rules in such cases? Government are the sole authority in these matters to interfere; we look upon the Government to take care of the unemployed, not the Railway companies. It is the Government, the Cabinet Members and the Governor that ought to take care of the unemployed. If an intelligent man is unemployed, he is more dangerous to the people than an unintelligent unemployed man. A man with brain and tongue who is discontented, will create discontent among thousands of people.

"Turning now to unemployment among the poor, everyday nearly 40 or 50 people come to me and request me to get some employment for them. One man says: 'I come from Tindivanam.' I told him 'our youths even in Madras are not able to get appointment; why should you come from such a distance? Yet I will try'.

"In addition to all this, we have repatriation. Our countrymen have been in Malaya, in South Africa, in Kenya and other places making the unproductive lands in those places productive. After their reclamation work is finished they are asked to go back to India. Here they find no employment. They want work or relief. In the Madras Corporation I gave notice of a resolution to give them relief; it was not moved because it was not reached. What can Madras do with so many unemployed men? Their number has reached a limit beyond which it cannot go. I request the Government to seriously think of the situation. We are loyalists; we want our Government, our British Government; and we want our British Government to make all the people contented in the land. What are they now doing? Except in India, in all countries of the world, the State is taking care of the unemployed. In England, in addition to their national insurance, unemployment insurance, grants to orphans, grants to destitute widows, old age pensions,

[24th January 1935] [Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

etc., they have taken up the distressed areas scheme now. Mr. Lloyd George is coming in with new schemes; they are very careful in England. Those English people who are coming to India, let them see that we are also helped with these schemes here and we get as much relief as possible. In Germany, when Hitler became Chancellor in February 1933, 'the unemployed in Germany numbered 6,001,000; to-day they stand at 2,426,387.' 'The main plank in the Nazi policy for ensuring productive employment for all is the utilization of the German soil to the utmost of its capacity. They have, in addition, large schemes for new roads, for the building of houses, for the renewal of industrial plants, etc., but these are merely auxiliary to the great agricultural policy.' Not only that, Sir. In America, they are going to spend 105 billion dollars on a long range policy of schemes for housing and slum clearance, spread over a period of twenty or thirty years. I do not want the Hon. Member to give us all the money required—it may be some crores of rupees—but he may allot yearly some decent sum for some public work in order to relieve unemployment. It will indeed be a very great relief if he only does this. They are doing such things all over the world, except in India and most probably in our own Presidency. No doubt, the Hon. the Home Member started it by undertaking to examine the family budget of the workers and I hope he will extend it to the other classes of people also. I do not think a lakh of rupees will be enough, but I only want them to start. It is a token motion I am making. What I would request the Hon. Member to do is, if you really want to give relief to the large unemployed in our Presidency, large schemes should be taken up on hand, so that they may give employment to a large number of people for several years. The Tungabhadra Project, if taken up immediately, will go a long way to relieve unemployment among the people. Twenty-one lakhs has been voted the other day which the Hon. the Law Member wanted for hydro-electric schemes; it would relieve unemployment a little for a few years and if the Tungabhadra Project also is taken up, thousands of people will be employed. It should not be said, are we to spend so much money upon people who are unemployed although the schemes undertaken will be remunerative? Remuneration should not be taken into consideration. In Germany they spent to relieve 2,350 people about £29,900. This shows that they consider that the people of Germany belong to one joint family. That the world is one human family is the preaching of the Hindu religion, the Muhammadan religion and the Christian religion. This principle is acted upon in Germany and other European countries. As a matter of fact there are about one million acres of cultivable land remaining uncultivated in our Presidency. If projects like the Tungabhadra Project are taken up it will not only relieve unemployed, the land will become richer and more productive. The Hon. the Law Member came in the other day for a grant of 21 lakhs; it will relieve unemployment in a way. Let him tackle all resources of electricity in the whole Presidency, it will go a great deal. Through such means industry and agriculture will be developed, the country will become industrially and agriculturally

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p.m.

[Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] . [24th January 1935]

better. Unless you do all these things, what is the use of the English people governing us and ourselves submitting to them? English people are sympathetic people. I do not want any other country to come into our country except England. Let them do all these things to make India as rich as possible and thus we will be for ever intimately connected with England.

"There is yet another thing which I want to mention and that is the question of the poor unemployed. They must be helped; every day they are starving. At least a thousand people are starving to-day in the city of Madras itself and I know this because I come in contact with such people. People come to me and say they have no food and that their children are actually starving in their houses. What they do in Germany for such people is this. There is the Labour Registry, people go there, register their names. The Labour Registry is trying its best to see that these people are employed somehow or other. 'Some registries endeavour to find employment for children leaving school, for domestic servants, for consumptives and other persons of limited physical capacity; or the registry keeps a list of foster-parents for use in the boarding out of orphans and other children maintained by the poor relief authority; and the municipal house registry, the legal advice agencies, and writing-rooms for unemployed clerks and others are sometimes worked along with the public labour registry.' That is the real relief given to the poor in Germany. Supposing they do not find any employment, they give boarding, lodging and clothing for the unemployed. In some places in Germany for the unemployed they give 15 to 37 shillings for a man or woman and for a family they are giving 45 to 55 shillings. There is no word like 'pauper' in Germany. There are other places where the poor are paid in kind. Food, articles of furniture, especially bedding, cooking utensils, fuel, clothing and food are supplied in suitable cases, and other common forms of relief in kind are tools and material for work. Medical attendance, medicine, help in confinement and burial belong everywhere to the usual range of poor relief and the Federal Settlement Board has decided that sanatorium treatment and salt-baths should also be given to these poor people.' That is the ideal state of affairs in Germany. There is also the system there of poor inspectorate. That inspector goes to every house and if he finds that a family bread-winner earns only 30 pounds and if he has to earn 50 pounds to keep his family, this extra 20 pounds is given by the local authority. They have also an arrangement by which they supply 'beds and bedding to families which are found by the visiting officers to lack sufficient provision of the kind. A nursing staff is also placed at the service of the poor in many towns.' There are medical men appointed to the poor. If a poor man is not sent to the hospital, if he does not like it, he is allowed to consult his own doctor. In this he is equal to the richest man in the land because the Government supplies the greatest physician in the land if he only wants him. Sir, many more things can be quoted as to what happens in Germany. (A voice: 'What is that book?') That is *Government in Germany*.

24th January 1935] [Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

(A voice: 'That is a pre-War book.') Yes, that is a pre-War book. These are pre-War things. In regard to the present state of affairs, I have already showed you how after Hitler came into power, he has reduced the number of unemployed by about 4 millions. Even now, German people are careful at least to take care of their community. I therefore request the Hon. Member to accept my resolution and start giving relief to the poor unemployed, as well as the educated unemployed. There are at present several B.As., B.A. B.Ls. and M.As., who are unemployed in the land. If he wants any statistics, he can go to the Museum or send for the statistics from there. He can consult the several census reports and thus get a list of such people. I request him also to see that not only the poor people in the city but also the several educated unemployed in the mufassal as well are relieved.

"As to agricultural unemployment, we were singing the song the whole of to-day to give relief to the agriculturist; Government should come to the relief of people in these matters. If only the Hon. the Home Member has a mind to do it, he will certainly pounce upon the various authorities or employers and take them to task if they begin to treat their employees badly or drive them away after a service of 10 or 15 years. Both the Home Member and the whole Cabinet which consists of Europeans also who have spent almost all their life here and have consequently become naturalized and have adopted India as their home, they will all join together and give us some relief in this matter of unemployment. I once again request the Hon. the Home Member to accept my resolution."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the resolution which has just been moved by my hon. friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar. I do not propose to take up much of the time of the House. It is unfortunate that this very important question has been taken up immediately after the question of remission of land revenue assessment. Unfortunately, the question has not attracted the same attention and interest that it ought to have attracted. The question of unemployment is part of the programme of all democratic Governments now. It figures very largely in the programme of statesmen in Europe; and if up to this time this question has not been taken up in our country it is because democratic institutions were not functioning, but with the new constitution before us, our minds naturally go to all institutions which exist in democratic countries and we feel that the time has come when we should take up the question of unemployment. The figures which have been given by my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, ought to be sufficient to convince any one that the time is ripe for us to take action. The usual reply given to us is that no funds are available. But I am rather surprised how in certain matters that reply is not given. We have just now the case of the Pykara Project where no difficulty is raised and the money is made available. (The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi: 'That is remunerative and it relieves unemployment.') I can understand that. My own opinion is that for such things money is readily voted. What I

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta] [24th January 1935]

say is, why is it only in some cases such a reply is given? There is such a thing as invisible profit and visible profit. There are certain matters in regard to which you can at once see that they are remunerative, but in the case of certain other matters, though they are also remunerative, the profit on the transaction may not be visible. I think it is owing to lack of imagination on the part of the Government that in some cases which ought to receive the attention of Government, no attention is paid.

“ Now, as regards unemployment, we know that is one of the concomitants of modern civilization. It is pitiable to see the amount of unemployment everywhere and Government is not going to take action in the matter. As a matter of fact, one lakh of rupees is a very small amount with which to tackle the question, but some step might be taken. At least we might be able to have a committee appointed to go into the whole question and investigate what things should be done. (The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam: ‘ This will mean travelling allowance.’) I am sorry the Hon. the Home Member takes a very sordid view of the matter. I do not think any of us want travelling allowance and that is not why we want the committee to be appointed. An official committee may be appointed to go into the question and I will be perfectly satisfied. In any case, I should like some initial step to be taken. We do not want that the whole lakh of rupees should be spent this year, but a part of it might be spent. My hon. Friend, the Mover, says he does not agree with me. I withdraw my remark. I think the whole lakh may be spent in the initial steps and I do not think that is much, seeing the amount of misery around us. I would point out that certain steps might be taken in hand immediately. For instance an information bureau or a labour bureau, can be established straightaway under the various departments. We have got this rural reconstruction . . . ”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow if he wants to speak for another five minutes or more.”

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE CHAIRMEN OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ Before we adjourn, I wish to announce the names of the following Chairmen for the several Select Committees on Bills which were referred to them:—

The Madras Debt Conciliation Bill—Mr. Daniel Thomas.

The Madras Village Courts Act (Amending) Bill—Mr. Palat.

The Hindu Maths Bill—Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.

Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1918—Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.”

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

24th January 1935]

IV.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. No. * 3184, L. & M., dated 11th August 1932 and G.O. No. * 2201, L. & M., dated 5th May 1934 with reference to answer given to question No. 392 at the meeting of the Council on the 21st January 1935.

2. Communication regarding Muslim inams with reference to answer given to Question No. 762 at the meeting of the Council on the 24th March 1933.

3. Communication with reference to answer given to Question No. 462 at the meeting of the Council on 23rd January 1935.

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

* Printed as Appendix II on page 451 infra.

2 Printed as Appendix III on page 451 infra.

3 Printed as Appendix IV on page 452 infra.

[24th January 1935]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 507 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1935, page 390 supra.]

Serial number and name of district. (1)	Name of taluk. (2)	Name of panchayat. (3)
1 Anantapur ..	Gooty ..	Guntakal.
2 Arcot, North ..	Arni ..	Arni.
3 Do. ..	Vellore ..	Ambur.
4 Arcot, South ..	Tindivanam ..	Tindivanam.
5 Chingleput ..	Saidapet ..	Sembiam.
	Sriperumbudur ..	Poonamallee.
6 Coimbatore ..	Gobichettipalayam ..	Gobichettipalayam.
7 Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu ..	Jammalamadugu.
8 Godavari, East ..	Amalapuram ..	Amalapuram.
9 Do. ..	Cocanada ..	Samalkot.
10 Do. ..	Pittapuram ..	Pittapuram.
11 Godavari, West ..	Tanuku ..	Penugonda.
12 Guntur ..	Bapatla ..	Bapatla.
13 Kistna ..	Gudivada ..	Gudivada.
14 Madura ..	Palni ..	Ayakudi.
15 Do. ..	Periakulam ..	Cumbum.
16 Do. ..	Do. ..	Gudalur.
17 Malabar ..	Ponnani ..	Ponnani.
18 Nellore ..	Venkatagiri ..	Venkatagiri.
19 Ramnad ..	Aruppukottai ..	Aruppukottai.
20 Do. ..	Ramnad ..	Ramnad.
21 Do. ..	Srivilliputtur ..	Rajapalayam.
22 Do. ..	Tiruvadanai ..	Devakottai.
23 Do. ..	Paramagudi ..	Paramagudi.
24 Salem ..	Salem ..	Yercaud.
25 Do. ..	Rasipuram ..	Rasipuram.
26 Do. ..	Do. ..	Namagiripet.
27 Tanjore ..	Tiruturaipundi ..	Vedaranyam.
28 Tinnevely ..	Ambasamudram ..	Ambasamudram.
29 Do. ..	Do. ..	Kallidaikurichi.
30 Do. ..	Do. ..	Viravanallur.
31 Do. ..	Sankarankoil ..	Puliyangudi.
32 Do. ..	Tenkasi ..	Tenkasi.
33 Do. ..	Do. ..	Surandai.
34 Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadayanallur.
35 Do. ..	Tiruchendur ..	Tiruchendur.
36 Vizagapatam ..	Bobbili ..	Bobbili.
37 Do. ..	Parvatipuram ..	Parvatipuram.
38 Do. ..	Salur ..	Salur.

24th January 1935]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (1) at page 449 supra.]

G.O. No. 3184, L. & M., 11th August 1932.

A question has been raised whether a village karnam is disqualified under sub-section (2) of section 54 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for election as a member of a local board. Government consider that, as he is not a whole-time servant of the Government, he is not disqualified for election or for holding office as a member of a local board.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for Presidents of Panchayat Boards).
 „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Board of Revenue.

G.O. No. 2201, L. & M., 5th May 1934.

G.O. No. 3184, L. & M., dated the 11th August 1932, is hereby cancelled.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards, with copies for Presidents of Panchayat Boards (ex-unions).
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV (2) at page 449 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

U.O. NOTE No. 3775-B/34, DATED 21st JANUARY 1935.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

[SUBJECT.—Inams—Muslim inams—List.]

With reference to the answer given to Question No. 762 at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on 24th March 1933, the appended list* of Muslim inam lands in the Presidency is laid on the table of the House.

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Council Office (with enclosures).

* Printed separately.

[24th January 1935]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV (3) at page 449 supra.]

PUBLIC (POLICE) DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL QUESTION No. 462.

Police—Constabulary—Recruitment in South Arcot district from 1st April to 30th November 1934.

With reference to the answer to Legislative Council Question No 462 given on 23rd January 1935, the following information since furnished by the Inspector-General of Police is placed on the table of the House.

Recruitment to the constabulary was made by the District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, during the period 1st April to 30th November 1934. The total number of applicants was 548, of whom 47 belonged to the depressed classes. Seventeen men were actually appointed and of these 6 belonged to the depressed classes.

Depressed class applicants are generally given special consideration in the matter of recruitment to the constabulary. Though most of them know only the vernacular, preference is given to them wherever possible over better educated candidates belonging to other communities.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd January 1935.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 25th day of January 1935.

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

PRESENT :

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.	Metherell, Mr. J. K.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Raja of Robbili, The Hon. the Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Nanjappa, Subadar-Major S.A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Palat, Mr. R. M.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Birley, Mr. F.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Foulkes, Mr. R.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Gopalswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.	Raja of Kallikote, The.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Scott-Brown, I.C.S. Mr. W.
	Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
	Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
	Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
	Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
	Sreshta, Mr. M. S.

[25th January 1935]

PRESENT—cont.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 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 Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
 Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.

Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venugopala Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Elections to the Provincial Legislature

Budget provision, if any, for general elections to the Legislative Council during 1935–36.

* 522 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether any budget allotments have been made for the conduct of general elections to the Legislative Council during 1935–36?

A.—No budget allotments are made until the Budget is voted. The Government will propose certain allotments for the year 1935–36 for the purpose referred to in the question.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know whether we can expect elections in September of this year? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I am unable to say.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the next election will be under the new reforms or under the present constitution? ”

The Hon. HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I must ask for notice of this question.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether there is a proposal to extend the period of this Council? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ So far, I am not aware of this.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know when the Government of India Bill will become an Act? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ The Government have no idea.”

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Railways

Proposal for the discontinuance of the Salem-Mettur railway service.

* 523 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the railway line between Salem junction and Mettur; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

A.—(a) & (b) The Salem-Mettur Dam railway consists of two parts, viz., a permanent line from Salem to Mecheri and an assisted siding from Mecheri to Mettur Dam. The question whether the siding should be retained permanently has been deferred for consideration till the middle of this year to see whether there is any prospect of developing the Mettur township into an industrial centre on which the success of a permanent line from Mecheri to Mettur depends.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know the length of the siding and the cost of construction? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I must ask for notice of this question.”

Electricity

Places served with electricity from the Pykara Hydro-Electric Works.

* 524 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the places that have been supplied with electricity so far from Pykara Hydro-Electric Works;

(b) what is the quantity of electric current consumed by each place in each month since January 1934; and

(c) what are the places which are yet to be served by the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to question No. 367 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 4th November 1933. Since then a number of other places in the Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts have been supplied with Pykara power, including a number of villages in which electric pumps to wells have been installed for purposes of irrigation.

(b) It will involve much labour and time to collect and collate the information wanted by the hon. Member. But if he wants information about any particular place, it will be called for.

(c) Karur, Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Negapatam, Tiruvarur, Tanjore and Kumbakonam for the present.

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Control of Books

Proscription of the book "Gandhi Mahatmuni Nithimanjari," written by M. Jagganna Sastri.

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

- (a) whether M. Jagganna Sastri's book called "Gandhi Neethi Manjari" was proscribed by Government and, if so, when;
- (b) when the book was first printed and published;
- (c) how many editions of it were printed; and
- (d) whether notice of deletion of any passages in the said book was given to its author, Mr. Jagganna Sastri?

A.—(a) A book in Telugu entitled "Gandhi Mahatmuni Nithimanjari" by M. Jagganna Sastri was proscribed by the Government in G.O. No. 318, Public, dated 27th March 1934.

(b) In or before 1926.

(c) Three.

(d) No.

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the objectionable portions were intimated to the author?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The author might cut out the objectionable portion and publish it again."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the Government allowed two or three editions to pass before they proscribed the book?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Action was taken immediately the matter was brought to the notice of the Government."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will not the Government enable the author to know exactly what the objectionable portion is in order that he might delete them?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"It is easy enough for an author to know it."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why the Government itself cannot give this?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"There is no necessity for it."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what the objectionable portions are?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Notice."

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Is it not possible to assign reasons?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The reason assigned is that they are objectionable."

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MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to point out the objectionable portions so that the author may delete them?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"If an application is made, the matter will be considered."

Police

Exhibition in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, of the portrait of an Inspector of Police killed as a result of a bus accident.

* 526 Q.—MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether an Inspector of Police (Traffic Department) of Madras City was run over by a bus and killed; if so, what his name is; and

(b) whether his portrait is hung in the office of the Commissioner of Police with the inscription thereon that he was murdered; if so, what the inscription thereon is?

A.—(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to the late Sergeant Major R. Williams of the Traffic Department in the Madras City Police who was run over by a bus and killed in June 1934.

(b) No.

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know which part of the question (b) the answer refers to? I wish to know whether the Hon. Member means that no such portrait is hung or that no such inscription is there?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"The answer is to clause (b)."

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Is it for both the parts?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"When it applies to the first portion, naturally the second portion does not arise."

Recommendations of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, Salem, in regard to the continuance of the Punitive Police at Attayampatti.

* 527 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the recommendations of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police are with regard to the continuance of the Punitive Police at Attayampatti in Salem district; and

(b) whether copies of the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) Relevant extracts* from the reports of the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate, Salem, are placed on the table of the House.

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 520-521 infra.

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Irrigation

Recommendation of the Director of Agriculture for the sanction of a sluice for irrigating the lands in Konala and Arulla Agraharam, Tadepalligudem taluk.

* 528 Q.—MR. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Agriculture has recommended to the Government the sanction of a sluice for the irrigation of the lands of Konala and Arulla Agraharam of Tadepalligudem taluk in the district of West Godavari; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the above lands are reported to be fit for sugarcane cultivation?

A.—(a) The Director of Agriculture has forwarded a petition from the ryots of the villages asking for irrigation facilities to the lands to enable them to raise a sugarcane crop, and has recommended the grant of the request.

(b) The Director of Agriculture reports that the soil is suitable for growing sugarcane, but until it is ascertained whether sufficient water is available for that purpose, no definite conclusion can be reached on the question.

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know whether the Government are prepared to consult the Agricultural department when they remodel an existing irrigation system? ”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“ No, Sir.”

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ Is it not advisable for the Government to consult the Agricultural department as to whether re-sludging is necessary or not in the interests of the ryots? ”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“ No, Sir. The Agricultural department is consulted as to the nature of the soil.”

Alleged damage to crops by floods from Daravaram Madugu and Appa Rao Canal in West Godavari district.

* 529 Q.—MR. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the villagers of Daravaram in Kovvur taluk of West Godavari district have been sustaining serious loss of their crops every year by the floods from Daravaram Madugu and Appa Rao Canal;

(b) whether any petitions were sent up by the villagers to the Collector and Executive Engineer, West Godavari district, requesting them to make arrangements for putting up necessary bunds and for making other drainage arrangements; and

(c) whether any and, if so, what action was taken in the matter?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information, but they have called for a report

Repairs to the anicut under the Chinna Eri and Peria Eri in Kanavoi-Pudur, Omalur taluk.

* 530 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the anicut under Chinna Eri and Peria Eri in Kanavoi-Pudur village of Omalur taluk in the Salem district has breached last year;

(b) if so, whether the breaches have been repaired and when;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ayacut lands of the said anicut lie uncultivated on account of not doing what is necessary for the anicut;

(d) whether the ayacutdars of the said anicut have applied for remission and, if so, when and what has been done with their prayers; and

(e) when the anicut is likely to be repaired, if it has not been already attended to?

A.—(a) to (e) A petition on the subject was received by the Government in November last. The petition was transferred to the Board of Revenue. Another petition on the same subject, with a request for remission, was received at the beginning of this month. The petitioner was informed that he should apply to the Collector of the district and the Board of Revenue before approaching the Government in the matter. The Government have no other information on the subject.

Land Revenue Administration

Confirmation of the temporary staff of the Central Survey office.

* 531 Q.—RAO BAHADUR C. NATESA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Survey office has been self-supporting by sale of maps to private parties, local bodies and to other departments and the work turned out is independent of the party offices;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director of Survey has recommended to the Government for the confirmation of the entire temporary staff, and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this direction; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to redress the grievances of temporary men in the Survey office as regards the grant of time-scale of pay and eligibility to old scale of pay when absorbed in permanent vacancies?

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A.—(a) The Central Survey office is not entirely self-supporting. Some of the items of work are dependent on the Survey parties.

(b) The Director of Survey recommended that the temporary staff should be made permanent. The Government were unable to accept the recommendation.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the temporary staff referred to in clause (c) consists of persons who have put in several years' service in the Central Survey Offices? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" I understand some of them have put in several years' service."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know why the Government are unable to accept the recommendations of the Director of Survey and confirm men with 7, 8, 10 or 12 years' service in the staff? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Reasons of finance, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that persons who have put in service of 20 years and more are treated as temporary service persons? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Notice."

Objections received in respect of the Resettlement Scheme Reports relating to Salem and South Kanara.

* 532 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many objections have been received with regard to the Resettlement Scheme Reports which were published in Salem and South Kanara districts some time ago inviting representations from the public; and

(b) what are the remarks offered by the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Board of Revenue on those objections and representations; and whether copies of the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) The number of representations received in the period allowed for the receipt of criticisms was:—

South Kanara	...	97
Salem	...	1,240

(b) Orders on the proposals for the resettlement of the South Kanara district were issued in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935, which has been placed at the disposal of the 'Press.' The objections and representations received on the scheme report for the Salem district which was placed on the table of the Legislative Council in G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated 23rd September 1934, are under the consideration of the Government. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will

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be served by placing on the table of the Legislative Council the remarks of the Board of Revenue and subordinate officers on the representations received on the scheme reports.

Particulars of objections received regarding the Scheme Report for South Kanara.

* 533 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state how many and from whom representations have till now been received by the Government objecting to the scheme report of the Settlement department regarding the resettlement proposals of South Kanara?

A.—The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question 532. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by furnishing the names of the several persons or bodies from whom representations were received.

Medical Administration

Scale of pay of the Medical Establishment under Local Boards and Municipalities

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

(a) whether orders have been passed fixing a uniform scale of pay for the medical establishments under the local boards and municipalities under section 67 (3) of the Local Boards Act;

(b) if so, whether copies of the same will be placed on the table;

(c) whether the pay obtaining in Government institutions for similar posts has been taken into consideration in fixing the new scales of pay;

(d) if the Government scales were not adopted, what the reasons therefor are;

(e) whether the L.M.Ps. and L.I.Ms. are treated alike in fixing the scales for them;

(f) if not, what the reasons therefor are;

(g) whether representations have been received from the persons affected and, if so, how many, and in what way they have been disposed of; and

(h) whether there are any proposals to revise the new scales, and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy * of G.O. No. 2403, P.H., dated 15th October 1934, is laid on the table.

(c) Yes.

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 521-525 infra.

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(d) There was no uniformity in the scales of pay prevailing in the local bodies. Several local bodies had themselves already fixed scales of pay lower than those sanctioned for Government servants. Considering the various scales of pay prevailing and the general financial position of local bodies, fair and uniform scales of pay were fixed.

(e) No.

(f) The standards of training received by the L.M.Ps. and L.I.Ms. are different and the nature and quality of work turned out by them are also different. Local bodies themselves had adopted lower scales of pay for L.I.Ms. than those they had adopted for L.M.Ps.

(g) Representations were received from some persons. They have been referred to the presidents of district boards concerned for necessary action with reference to G.O. No. 2648, P.H., dated 14th November 1934, a copy * of which is also placed on the table.

(h) No.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"The first sentence of paragraph 5 of the Government Order runs thus: 'In the case of subsidized rural dispensaries a sum of Rs. 600 a year is paid to a medical graduate, Rs. 500 a year to a L.M.P., A.L.I.M., or L.I.Ms., Rs. 300 a year to a first-class midwife and Rs. 200 for second-class midwife from the provincial funds.' My question is whether in this category the homœopathic doctor is also recognized and if so, the pay he is eligible for."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot say off-hand; I believe it is the same pay as the allopathic doctors get."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"If so, may I know why there are two scales of pay in clause (e)?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"To make them correspond as far as possible to the existing practice in the district board."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what exactly the Government mean by saying that there is difference between L.I.Ms. and L.M.Ps.?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The standard of education, the course, the existing practice of the local boards are all different."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not in view of the fact that one system is allopathic and the other is Indian?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the Government should make any difference between the two when both are trained? Why should one be considered higher and the other inferior?"

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 521-525 infra.

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The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is considered that the L.M.P. standard is higher."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Are there not non-L.I.Ms., teaching in the Indian School of Medicine?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There may be some cases. They are exceptions."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"In view of the statement made by the Hon. Minister, are they going to make any reduction of grants to the rural dispensaries where L.I.Ms. are entertained?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No, Sir, the amount of contribution payable is clearly stated in the Government Order."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that the existing incumbents are entertained on a particular scale of pay, may I know what justification Government find for reducing their salaries?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As far as my information goes, in no cases have salaries been reduced."

Public Health

Charges for the supply of drinking-water from Mettur reservoir to Salem town.

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

(a) at what stage the scheme for the supply of drinking-water to Salem town from Mettur reservoir is;

(b) whether there is any proposal to charge for the water taken from the reservoir for that purpose;

(c) if so, what it is and what rate they want to charge;

(d) whether the Government charge for the water taken for drinking purposes from Government sources in other districts in this Presidency;

(e) if so, in what places they so charge, at what rate they charge in each of such places, and from which source water is taken in each of such places;

(f) on what principles they charge for the water taken for drinking purposes; and

(g) whether the Government charge for the drinking-water taken from wells dug at Government's cost?

A.—(a) The Council has accepted the arrangement for financing the scheme on the basis of a half grant and half loan and the question of sanctioning the employment of a special

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staff for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the scheme is now under consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) The maximum rate that is likely to be charged eventually will be at Rs. 2.39 per 1,000 cubic yards. The water charges will, however, be actually levied on a sliding scale on the rates of water-cess to be charged in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area from time to time. When the water-rate to be charged per acre comes up to Rs. 15 per acre, the charge to the municipality will be Rs. 2.39 per 1,000 cubic yards of water. When the water-rate charged is Rs. 5 per acre as is the case at present, the charge to the municipality will be only As. 11 per 1,000 cubic yards.

(d) & (e) Yes. A statement* furnishing the information required is appended to the answer.

(f) & (g) The hon. Member apparently refers to water taken from Government sources by municipal authorities. In the case of existing water-supply schemes no charge is levied where none has been levied hitherto. But if at any future time in connexion with improvements to existing schemes or the carrying out of new schemes any considerable quantity of water has to be diverted from irrigation sources, it will be open to the Government to decide whether any and, if so, what charge shall be levied on that account. Unless the local body is specifically exempted for this purpose or unless concessional rates are specially fixed by the Government in any case, local bodies are charged at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards of water taken for drinking purposes.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why when with regard to several municipalities the water-rate has been fixed at Re. 1 per thousand cubic yards, in the case of Salem Rs. 2.39 is charged for the same quantity?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"In Salem, the rate has been fixed with reference to the rates of water-cess in Tanjore."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if water used for drinking purposes is treated on the same level as water used for irrigation?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The point is this municipality which is being benefited by the Mettur Project should also make a suitable contribution towards the expenses."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it the object of the Government that the municipality should be made to contribute towards the cost of the headworks?"

* Printed as Appendix III on page 525 infra.

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The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is considered fair and desirable that the water-rate charged should bear some relation to the water-rate charged to ryots in Tanjore. Otherwise it would mean that the general tax-payer would have to pay for the Salem water-supply."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Alleged ruination of the Jama Masjid in Coimbatore by the trustee thereof.

* 536 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ruination of Jama Masjid in the Coimbatore town and several acts of mismanagement of the trustee of the said mosque were brought to the notice of the District Collector by the committee for Muslim endowments or the public; and

(b) if so, whether any and, if so, what action has been taken by the Collector to restore the endowments and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for the information.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the fact that there are several similar cases in other districts, will the Government be pleased to call for information from the Collectors of districts?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not think, Sir, the District Collectors will be able to furnish the information."

Agriculture

Appointment of Assistant Directors of Agriculture made since 1930.

* 537 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many new appointments of Assistant Directors of Agriculture were made in each year since 1930;

(b) how many of them were made by direct recruitment and how many from the lower ranks of the department, and to which community each belonged; and

(c) whether any list of eligible candidates for appointment of Assistant Director of Agriculture is maintained, and, if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* giving the particulars is appended.

(c) A list of upper subordinates suitable for appointment as Assistant Directors of Agriculture is maintained. The Government regret that it cannot be placed on the table of the house.

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 526 infra.

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Arising out of clause (c), may I know why the list maintained by the Government with regard to the eligible candidates as Assistant Directors cannot be placed on the table of the House? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Because the list is liable to revision at the end of every year."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know why the list as it is maintained at present should not be placed before the House? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" As I said, it is liable to revision and it is confidential."

Number of students that passed out of the Agricultural college since 1930 and the number employed under Government.

* 538 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many students of the Agricultural college, Coimbatore, have passed out in each year since 1930;

(b) of these, how many have been so far employed under the Government; and

(c) of these, how many hail from families of practical agriculturists?

A.—(a), (b) & (c).

A statement is appended containing the information.

Year.	Number passed.	Number employed as Upper Subordinates.	Number employed belonging to families of practical agriculturists.
1930	24	19 *	5
1931	32	17	5
1932	54	6	5
1933	48	18	9
1934	40	Nil.	..

* Excludes two men appointed and discharged.

Agricultural Experimental Station at Berhampur.

* 539 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the object with which the demonstration farm was started at Berhampur;

(b) whether the several varieties of paddy developed at Berhampur are intended for improving paddy cultivation in Ganjam;

(c) whether any steps are taken at the farm to instruct people in growing agricultural produce which commands a better market than paddy; and

(d) whether any attempt was made to undertake the survey of the soil of any part of the district by the Agricultural Department to help agriculturists of Ganjam to raise different crops?

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A.—(a) & (b) The station is an experimental station and it was opened with the help of funds from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which is financing a co-ordinated scheme of research in the major rice producing provinces in India. The main object of the research work carried on at this station is the improvement of the quantity and quality of all varieties of rice of major importance in the Ganjam district by the evolution of higher yielding strains and by adopting better cultural and manurial practices. When definite results have been obtained from the experiments, steps will be taken to recommend to ryots such improvements as will increase the yield of crops.

(c) As has been stated above, the station is not a demonstration farm. Though the main crop under experiment is paddy, fodder crops, and other crops such as cotton, sugarcane, fruit crops, etc., are being tried in order to explore the possibilities of growing them after the harvest of paddy.

(d) The soils of the stations have been studied but a soil survey of the district has not been made yet. Local officers can advise where crops can be newly introduced in their areas.

Opening of an experimental farm for dry sugarcane cultivation at Gudiyattam.

* 540 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the progress made in the question of opening an experimental farm for dry sugarcane cultivation at Gudiyattam?

A.—The necessary land for the farm has been acquired and will be taken possession of soon.

Proposals, if any, for opening an agricultural demonstration farm at Cumbum, Kurnool district.

* 541 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under consideration to open an agricultural demonstration plot at Cumbum?

A.—No.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" In view of the fact that Cumbum has a large area under wet crops, will the Government be pleased to open a demonstration farm and shift the headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrator to Cumbum? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I will consider the question."

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Registration

Vacancies remaining unfilled in the cadre of upper grade Sub-Registrars.

* 542 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are vacancies in upper grade of sub-registrar cadre, which remain unfilled; and

(b) if so, how many such vacancies there are, when they arose and why they have not been filled up?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 411. Of the sixteen vacancies now existing eight are kept unfilled till the result of the enquiry shortly to be undertaken into the work, character and conduct of eight sub-registrars is known. The remaining eight vacancies will be filled up by the Inspector-General himself under the powers since delegated to him by Government.

11-15 a.m. B. POKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether communal inequality in the upper grade of sub-registrars will be kept in view in filling up these vacancies?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I believe promotions are being made according to seniority and merit. If so, communal inequality cannot be considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether in filling up these eight vacancies which will be done by the Inspector-General himself, he will give due consideration to remove communal inequalities that exist in the upper grade?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I said, Sir, that communal representation does not apply to promotions."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is said that there is going to be an enquiry into the work, character and conduct of eight sub-registrars. Is it not the case that the supersession of the eight sub-registrars had nothing to do with their work and conduct which is proposed to be investigated now?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It had everything to do, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I shall try to be more explicit in my question. It is said here that the remaining eight vacancies will be filled by the Inspector-General himself under the powers since delegated to him by Government. May I know whether the Government mean that these vacancies will be filled by promotion alone?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"That is what is meant."

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Education

Promotion of L.Ts. and B.Eds. working as secondary grade teachers as junior deputy inspectors and school assistants.

* 543 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether L.Ts. and B.Eds. working as secondary grade teachers in the Government services are being promoted as Junior Deputy Inspectors and school assistants, as hitherto, without being necessitated to appear before the Services Commission?

A.—Yes.

Excise

Measures taken so far to give effect to the policy of the previous Ministry for the eradication of the drink evil.

* 544 Q.—SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the policy laid out by the previous Ministry to eradicate the drink evil within twenty years is still in force;

(b) how the Government have given effect to this policy till now;

(c) what progress has been made in this direction;

(d) if no action has been taken, why the Government did not take any action at all;

(e) whether the Government propose to take any action on that scheme; and

(f) if so, in what way they intend giving effect to it?

A.—(a) to (f) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 517 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd November 1931, which sets out the policy of the Government and the measures taken by them in pursuance of that policy. Of the schemes of partial prohibition stated therein to have been introduced in certain areas, those relating to the Salem and Tinnevely districts have had to be abandoned as they failed to achieve the object with which they were introduced. In recent years, there has been a heavy fall in the consumption of licit liquor, while illicit distillation and kindred offences have increased to a marked degree. This shows that the drinking classes are taking to illicit liquor, owing to the restrictions placed on the supply of licit liquor and its high price. The problem which confronts the Government at the moment is the eradication of crimes connected with illicit liquor, and they are taking steps to deal with this problem. It is impossible

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therefore to consider the question of introducing any large measures of prohibition unless this problem as well as the problem of finance is solved.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether this question was placed before the Excise Advisory Committee before the decision was arrived at by the Government?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is no specific proposal at all. I do not know what we should have placed before the Advisory Committee."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are we to understand from the answer given that in the opinion of the Government the policy laid down by them to bring about complete prohibition in twenty years is given up as impracticable?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not said so at all in the answer."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"It is said in the answer that the 'drinking classes are taking to illicit liquor, owing to the restrictions placed on the supply of licit liquor and its high price.' May I know in what districts that is obtaining and what steps the Government have taken to eradicate this practice?"

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

Rao Bahadur R. SRINIVASAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether with a view to combat the existing evil of illicit trade and distillation and save the cost of detective staff the Government will consider the question of opening liquor shops and selling liquors of good quality at a lower rate?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government are considering how best to combat the evil."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to say whether he still adheres to the policy of complete prohibition within twenty years for which his predecessor-in-office was responsible?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The policy adopted by the Government has not been changed."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Will the Hon. the Minister for Excise be pleased to say whether in prohibited areas—I mean the Nilgiris—people, for whom partial prohibition is introduced are having full drinks due to the slackness of the staff?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware that slackness of the staff has been responsible for those things."

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Appointments of Excise Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors made since 1930.

* 545 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many new appointments of Excise Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors were made in each year since 1930;

(b) how many of these were made by direct recruitment and how many by promotion from the lower ranks of the department; and

(c) what is the districtwar and communitywar strength of persons so appointed?

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

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know who has got this information, if the Government has not got the information?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It may be gathered from a number of offices, Sir."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Are we to ask those officers, Sir, to give that information to us?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I certainly do not want the hon. Member to ask them."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"I being not the Minister for Excise, and requiring this information, what am I to do, Sir?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the labour involved in gathering the information is so great, the Government did not consider it necessary to get the information."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (c) of the question, viz., the districtwar and communitywar strength of persons appointed, may I know whether Government will be pleased to call for information?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Many of these appointments are not made districtwar. For instance, sub-inspectors are appointed by Assistant Commissioners for their divisions. So, it is difficult to give the appointments districtwar, and it is not known for what purpose my hon. Friend wants this information."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Hon. Minister state whether any direct recruitment was made to the cadre of Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors in the year 1934?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say offhand, Sir."

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Electricity

Accidents due to electricity for the triennium 1932 to 1934.

546 Q.—Rao Bahadur D. KRISHNAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of serious and fatal accidents connected with electric supply in this Presidency in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the frequency of electrical inspection of factories and installations?

A—(a)—

—			Total number of accidents.	Accidents which were fatal.
(1)	(2)	(3)		
1931-32	14	4		
1932-33	25	14		
1933-34	22	6		

(b) Yes.

Irrigation

The Kangeyan system under the Gadamar River in the Tinnevely district.

547 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to his answer to question No. 117, dated 4th August 1934, relating to the Kangeyan system under the Gadamar River in the Tinnevely district—

(a) whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed by the Government on the reports called for from the Board of Revenue; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place the initial and further reports on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Government have called for further particulars from the Board of Revenue and these are awaited.

(b) The question will be considered when final orders are issued.

Co-operation

Applications from Ceded districts for opening Land Mortgage Banks.

548 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any applications for Land Mortgage Banks have been received from the Ceded districts and, if so, how many and from whom and how they have been disposed of?

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A.—A statement furnishing the information required is furnished below:—

List of applications for Land Mortgage Banks in the Ceded districts received in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Serial number and Land Mortgage Bank for what area.	Application received from whom.	How it was disposed of.
1 Chennur in the Cuddapah district, a portion of Cuddapah taluk.	Ryots of the Chennur village.	Investigations were made by the Deputy Registrar, Land Mortgage Banks. A bank for the area was, however, refused as the area was found unsuitable for the successful working of a Land Mortgage Bank and as the condition of co-operative societies in the area was not satisfactory.
2 Harpanahalli in the Bellary district.	President, Local Co-operative Union, Harpanahalli.	It was found that the area was upland with rainfed tanks scattered here and there and that it was unsuitable for the successful working of a Land Mortgage Bank.
3 Dharmavaram in the Anantapur district.	Some applications were received from the President, Local Co-operative Union, Dharmavaram.	The question of organization of a Land Mortgage Bank at Dharmavaram is engaging attention. Investigations for the organization of the bank have been made by the Deputy Registrar, Anantapur, and the opinion of President, Central Land Mortgage Bank, has been called for. He has not expressed his opinion yet and he has been reminded.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* BIFURCATION OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that—

‘ the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the proposal of the Government to bifurcate district boards in the Presidency.’

“ The object of my moving this adjournment motion is not that I do not know that the Local Boards Act contemplates bifurcation proposals also. But recently, in the last Legislative Council session, the Hon. Minister has made a statement that he was anxious to carry out the amendments made in the Local Boards Act. All the same, he wanted to be given some interval of time for studying the new Act which was brought into force, and he made us to understand that the district boards are not going to be bifurcated as quickly as we all imagined. But the day before yesterday, with reference to a supplementary question, he has stated that he was going to bifurcate all the district boards or most of them in a month or two. In a challenging manner to a question from Mr. Arasu, he said that there are several other district boards which he is going to bifurcate. In view of the contradictory statements made by the Hon. Minister on the floor of this

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House, we felt that he should make a definite statement on the issue of bifurcation of district boards. In order to have a statement from him and to elicit information on the question, I just move this adjournment motion, and I hope the Hon. the President will give me an opportunity."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I second it."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am really at a loss to understand how the adjournment motion which the Hon. Member seeks to move now, is in consonance with the statement that he has made in its justification. According to the Madras Local Boards Act, the Government have a discretion to bifurcate district boards. If any statement has been made by the Hon. the Minister regarding the question of bifurcation which deserves to be discussed, the particular language in which the Hon. Member has chosen to put his adjournment motion, does not refer to it. In any case, I do not think that there is any urgency in this case, as the question of bifurcation of district boards has been before the Government and the public for nearly ten months past. I do not think the motion is in order."

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—cont.

III.—A BILL * TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926 (BILL No. 3 OF 1934).

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now proceed to consider the later stage of the Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act."

Clause 4—New Section 48.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I move—

Sub-section (1).

'In line 2, for the words "any scheme," substitute the words "the scheme, if any,"

'In line 3, for the words "the Act," substitute the words "this Act."

'In line 7, omit the word "or" occurring before the word "temple."

'In line 8, for the words "The cost," substitute the words "Such cost."

'In line 10, for the words "per cent," substitute the words "per centum."

'In line 12, after the words "the trustee," insert the word "thereof."

Sub-section (2).

'In line 1, for the words "the amount," substitute the words "such cost."'

* Discussion resumed from 23rd January 1935.

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Sub-section (3).

'In line 1, for the words "audit of," substitute the word "auditing."

'In the same line, omit the word "temple" occurring at the end.'
'These are small drafting amendments.'

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I second it."

The amendments were put and carried.

Clause 4 as amended was then put and carried.

Clause 5—Section 57.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I move—

'For lines 1 and 2, substitute the following:—

"In section 57 of said Act—(i) at the end of sub-section (1), the following shall be added, namely:—

'In new clause (d), in the last two lines, for the words "defining the duties," substitute the words "and defining the powers and duties."'

'At the end of the Explanation, insert the word "and".'

'For the last six lines, substitute the following:—

"(ii) after sub-section (i), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(1-A) The Board may, for good and sufficient cause, suspend, remove, or dismiss any executive officer appointed in pursuance of a scheme settled under sub-section (1) or direct the removal of such Officer.'"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 5 as amended was then put and carried.

Clause 6—Section 63.

Sub-clause (i).

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I move—

'Place the proviso occurring after clause (e) immediately after clause (c).'

'In the same proviso, in line 4, before the word "constitute" insert the word "to."'

'In line 6 of the same proviso, before the word "members" insert the word "the."'

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'In clause (d), in the penultimate line, for the words "defining the duties" substitute the words "and defining the powers and duties."'

'Omit the word "and" occurring at the end of the Explanation.'

Sub-clause (ii).

'For sub-clause (ii) and the last six lines of the clause, substitute the following:—

"(ii) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely—

'(1-A) The Board may, for good and sufficient cause, suspend, remove or dismiss any executive officer appointed in pursuance of a scheme settled under sub-section (1) or direct the removal of such officer.'; and

(iii) sub-section (2) shall be omitted."'

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 8—Section 65-A (5) (a).

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I move—

'In clause 8, section 65-A, (5) (a) in line 1, for the words "the Board" substitute the words "a Committee of the Board."'

"Sir, in clauses (1) to (4) there is nothing to prevent a Committee of the Board to send notice of notification, to make an enquiry, sit in judgment and decide whether a certain temple should be notified or not, and in fact, by explanation to sub-section (4), power is given to the Committee of the Board to decide and an appeal is provided from the decision of that Committee of the Board to the Board itself under sub-section (5) (b)."

The amendment was duly seconded.

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Does the hon. Member mean by 'committee' Committee of the Endowments Board?"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Yes; Board is defined in the Act."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Then it is all right; there is no objection, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 8—Section 65-A, (5) (b).

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I move—

'In line 1, for the words "person interested" substitute the words "person having interest."'

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'In line 2, for the words "the decision" substitute the words "such decision."'

'In line 4, for the word "should" substitute the word "shall."'

'In line 7, for the words "no appeal is preferred" substitute the words "no such appeal is preferred."'

'In line 9, omit the word "thereupon."'

'Renumber the clauses in the numerical order.'

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 8 as amended was then put and carried.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law. I do not think it is necessary on my part to speak many words to commend the passing of this Bill into law. I know there is a certain class of opinion which is strongly opposed to any amendments that are proposed to be made to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. The origin of that opposition, it appears, is really due to the fact that any encroachment on the powers of the courts is looked upon as the greatest danger to the country. I know there are certain functions which it is absolutely necessary to entrust to courts. At the same time, I feel there are a number of other functions, mostly administrative, where entrusting them to courts is not only not effective in its purpose but will lead to all sorts of unnecessary complications and waste of public funds. It is more on account of that that I have proposed to move certain amendments to the Endowments Bill and I hope this Council will give its assent to them.

"There have been and there are certain defects in the present Act which it is absolutely necessary to set right. There are two changes proposed in this Bill which are commended for your acceptance. The first change is not of a radical nature; it is more or less to supply the lacunæ that have been found in the working of this Act and to put in certain provisions which no doubt were understood to be implied. But certain doubts have been raised during the course of litigation and therefore it was felt necessary in order to avoid any misapprehension, misunderstanding or doubt to put in some express provisions. One important change in that connexion was about the provision of kattalais. Every important specific endowment or kattalai—and there are many of that nature—has properties which require careful administration. Doubts have been raised during the course of litigation in courts whether the provisions of the Endowments Act would be applicable to such specific endowments. In a matter like levying fees from the kattalais, in a matter like framing schemes for kattalais, and in the matter of accounts and management of the kattalais, in such cases doubts have arisen. And this Bill as amended by the Select Committee and passed at the second reading makes clear provision for them. In all cases kattalais are included along with temples and mutts for the purpose of the Endowments Act.

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"The second thing is that doubts have arisen in the framing of schemes, both with regard to mutts and excepted temples and non-excepted temples, whether the Board could have the power which in some cases they have been exercising and which the courts in connexion with the suits brought before them have been exercising, viz., to add to the number of trustees, to remove them or to appoint salaried managers if necessary, to frame budgets and things of that type for the proper administration of the temples and mutts. For this purpose, clauses 5 and 6 have been inserted in the Bill. These are amendments, not of a very radical nature, but only intended to clear up doubts.

"There is one other provision, Sir, which one may not call radical but still is a great improvement on the present Bill. It is a well-known fact that although provision is made in the present Bill for the hereditary trustees and trustees appointed by temple committees to keep proper accounts of the endowments they have been managing and that an audit should be made of those accounts, on account of the financial bankruptcy—if I may so put it—of the temple committees, and should I not say, also of the Religious Endowments Board because it is not able to discharge all its pecuniary duties as yet, it is not possible for the temple committees or the Board to appoint auditors to go into the accounts and find out what mismanagement or improper management has taken place. A thorough audit was not possible before on account of the financial difficulties, and a provision is made in this Bill for meeting the costs of audit from the funds of the endowments concerned. That I think is a great improvement. No doubt, personally I should have wished to augment the resources of the Board and temple committees. As a matter of fact I gave notice of an amendment levying a uniform rate of 3 per cent from all the endowments—it is very confusing that certain endowments should be asked to pay 1½ per cent and others 3 per cent—but seeing the temper of the House I thought it discreet not to press it. I hope the Government will take up the responsibility of meeting the necessary expenditure for the Board and similar boards that are likely to come up hereafter, from the provincial funds itself, but till that time comes, it seems to me absolutely necessary for the proper management of temples, mutts and specific endowments, that the finances of the Board should be vastly improved in order to discharge its duties properly.

"One other thing which is of great importance and has given rise to a lot of criticism, i.e., with regard to the notification of temples. Ever since the passing of this Act, in many decisions of the High Court, it has been brought to the notice of the public that the courts really are not the proper persons to discharge the functions that are usually entrusted to them and are of an administrative nature. For many important temples schemes have been framed for their management, and very detailed provisions very often have been made for removing trustees, for substituting trustees, for providing for budgets, for

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providing for salaried managers, and interferences like that which are considered necessary for the efficient management of those temples. But it was pointed out many a time by the courts themselves that they are not the proper body for entering into the details of the administration of these temples and they have several times wished that a body like the Endowments Board with special experience of all the temples and possessing a universal and comprehensive idea of all the endowments in this presidency would be in a much better position than themselves to deal with these institutions. I do not want to quote from any judgment in support of my statement, but would simply refer to the famous judgment in 47 M.L.J., 714. The present provisions are absolutely inadequate to meet the needs of the situation and hence my Bill.

"There is first the question of cost. It would be absolutely necessary, in order to make a change in the schemes framed, that somebody should go to a court. It is said that anybody who is interested in the temple can go and that the Board also, which, as I already said, is not financially strong, can go. Usually on account of the question of cost involved nobody takes this step and nothing is done. Even if a charitably inclined person takes the initiative and goes to court, he soon gets disgusted with the business on account of the unfortunate delays. The other day, my hon. Friend Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti pointed out to us a decision of the High Court on this question of abnormal delays. So, both on account of cost and on account of delay in courts, it is absolutely necessary that power should be vested in somebody who can perform the functions satisfactorily. When that is granted, there is no difficulty in finding out such a body. It is none other than the Endowments Board constituted for the purpose.

"Sir, it is sometimes said that by trying to entrust all these functions to this Board, we would not be improving matters as the Board is a body which is not responsible to public opinion and that it would be much better to entrust the whole thing to the Government itself. I personally see no objection to this course. But it is necessary to do so in view of the fact that the Board is functioning only on behalf of the Government. These institutions were once managed by the Government direct. As a matter of fact before 1847, during the time of the East India Company who was it that was controlling all our religious institutions? It was really the Government. Even now, in Mysore, Travancore and other States it is the Government that is directly managing the religious institutions. I do not see why they should not do hereafter when we, in these democratic days, are going to manage our affairs by the accredited representatives of the people.

"One other point I desire to mention in this connexion. The Endowments Board has not been made a completely independent body yet. It is a sort of semi-Government body. The fault I believe does not lie with the Ministers. If the Hon. the Finance Member can

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go to the help of the Hon. the Chief Minister, I believe the latter would have no objection to provincializing the Board."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish the hon. Member makes remarks relevant to the motion before the House. He had better do that rather than think of provincializing the Endowments Board."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I said that to meet the criticism that the Endowments Board is merely a political body run by the Ministerialist party and hence should not be entrusted with more functions. I suggested therefore that once it is provincialized, no such charge can be made."

"Sir, I have been often asked how, as a person with democratic tendencies, I proposed salaried executive officers for our temples and mutts. If I understand democracy properly I think there is room in it for my proposition. There is room under my scheme for experienced expert officers who are not influenced by political or other considerations in our religious institutions for work of an administrative nature. I therefore do not see where my democratic principles come in conflict with the appointment of salaried executive officers. I hope that this provision for appointing executive officers will enable full time competent men being appointed for the better management of the temples and mutts, some of which are very big institutions, like the Madura and Rameswaram Devasthanams having vast incomes. Honorary trustees are now in charge of them and, however well-intentioned they may be, they may not be in a position to devote the necessary time and attention for the proper management of the institutions. These institutions therefore do require full-time officers to administer them efficiently."

"Sir, before I conclude I wish to answer one charge that was made. I have been asked whether I am not inspired in bringing forward this Bill, whether I am not doing the work of the Government and whether the Government are not getting their work done through me."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There were opportunities for the hon. Member to answer a charge of that kind. But now that the House has given its decision on those points, there is no necessity for the hon. Member to reiterate his answers. They are irrelevant to the question before the House."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I leave it there. I may however say that I am not inspired by anybody in bringing forward this Bill. A Bill of this kind seemed to me to be necessary and the Government also felt that it is a proper Bill. I personally see no objection to a Bill piloted by a private Member being supported by the Government, if they think it proper. I commend it to the acceptance of this honourable House."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I second it."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, I oppose this motion, not in the hope that my opposition would be supported by the majority of the Members, but in the plain discharge of a duty which I have

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always felt I owed to myself and to this House and to the large body of worshippers interested in the various devasthanams throughout the presidency. In 1923 when the Panagal Bill was on the legislative anvil, I sent up my criticism to the then Select Committee. I was not then in this House. One of the prophesies which I then risked, but which has now turned out to be no risk at all, was that in course of time the committees and trustees in charge of the various temples would be made the tools or instruments of the party in office to carry out their behests in matters affecting the wellbeing of the political party but not concerning at all the wellbeing of the institutions themselves. That criticism has been made absolutely true by the shape given to the Endowments Act by the Bill which is now passing into law. Under the Bill which now becomes law, it would be open to the Religious Endowments Board operating from Madras to notify a temple or temples and the moment a temple is so notified, the reign of law comes to an end in regard to the institution notified. The existing position of the law is that the trustee's powers and functions are a matter of law, which depend upon the law of the land. Whereas, hereafter, once a temple is notified, the trustee's powers and functions would cease to be a matter of law, but would begin to rest upon what the Hindu Religious Endowments Board chooses to define to be his powers and functions in relation to an executive officer whom they might superimpose upon such trustee. The executive officer is, in turn, made, for all purposes of law, to be a trustee, so that if when there is a trustee already you add another executive officer with the status and legal capacity of a trustee and choose to define the functions and powers as between the trustee already there and the executive officer whom you add, the relative functions and duties of these two functionaries no longer rest upon the law, but upon the executive orders of the Board. That, Sir, according to the experience of all who are versed in such matters, is a retrograde move. If there was one proposition with which judges, lawyers and others interested are always familiar in regard to this topic, it is this that a trustee, during the tenure of his office, has a free-hold in his office. He is not the servant of the committee or the Board. He represents the deity and the administration of the devasthanam is completely vested in him. But, hereafter, he has no freehold in his office. He has no real power except such as may from time to time be conferred or withdrawn by the Board and he is simply to carry out, as a servant at will, the orders of the Board. Sir, it is extraordinary that in this matter it has fallen to my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi to take up the task of piloting this important legislation which would affect very much the big devasthanams down in the south of the presidency rather than the petty temples which alone probably they are acquainted with in the northern districts. Well, Sir, if you think of the Madura Meenakshi Devasthanam or the Rameswaram Devasthanam or the Kallazhahar Devasthanam or the Kudalalagar Devasthanam in the city of Madura or those big devasthanams in

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the Tinnevely district, such as Tiruchendur, Sankarankoil, Courtallam, etc., or the big Vishnu temples at Alwartirunagari and Sri-villiputtur or the temples at Tirumalai and Tirupati, you will be impressed with the complexity of their administration and also with the nature of the work the respectable men of the locality are doing.

12 noon.

"Matters come up hour after hour, and day after day which absorb the attention of the local committees which assemble week after week to dispose of important business, and oftentimes the trustee in charge has important matters to dispose of and readily he gets the opportunity of disposing of them in consultation with local committees. Now these Temple Committees have had schemes settled for them and in most cases most of these schemes have gone up to the High Court and have been approved by the High Court. Now the Religious Endowments Board in the course of exercising its powers came into conflict with the courts, before whom matters in controversy relating to the devasthanams came. Down in the south at Madura in regard to both the big devasthanams of Sri Minakshi and Sri Kallazhahar, there were attempts made on the part of the Board to usurp the powers of the local committee and the trustee, as well as of the local court, and whenever such usurpation was attempted the Judges saw the absurdity of the pretences of the Board seeking to usurp the powers, the legitimate powers of the trustees, the local committees and the courts. On previous occasions, during the second reading of this Bill, I have invited the attention of the House to the excellent judgments of Mr. Wardsworth, the one relating to Kallazhahar Devasthanam and the other relating to Sri Minakshi Devasthanam. In the course of the conflict the Religious Endowments Board expressed itself to the following effect, viz., that inasmuch as they were unable to satisfy the judges in the encounters with the local authorities, the only go was to pass the Bill containing the provisions which are now passed in the name of Mr. Koti Reddi. That Bill which I suppose they then had up their sleeves, they got the hon. Mr. Koti Reddi to pilot. I am sticking to that statement and I want some responsible person to say that that is not so. I want the Hon. Minister to say if this Bill is not a Bill which the Religious Endowments Board then referred to in the course of that correspondence. My friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, felt that there was nothing wrong in the Government helping a private Member in his effort to advance a satisfactory legislation. In the whole range of experience of this House, after the Montagu Scheme was set up, I do not think there has been any instance of a private Member being as lucky as my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi. Anyway, it was a phenomenon worth witnessing that time after time, whenever clause after clause was reached, what was put before the House was not anything that my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, seemed to be responsible for, but every motion for the amendment of this clause or that clause, or this phrase or that phrase was the motion of the Hon. the Chief Minister."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"The Hon. Minister's amendments were all verbal."

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* MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I have also studied these debates and I know something of what I am talking about. Well, now the result of all this was, not being able to hold their own in any encounter before any judge or before any court of law, they say in this Bill, 'once we notify a temple, the jurisdiction of courts is gone in regard to that temple, the local committee does not function and though not abolished, it hangs in the air in suspended animation. The trustee is either replaced by an executive officer or there is another executive officer added on to him and the powers are distributed between them under the executive orders issued by the Board, and the executive officer who himself in turn is proposed to be dealt with in law as a trustee is liable to be removed at the sweet will and pleasure of the Board. That makes the trustee an absolute servant of the executive officer who is a creature of the Board. And all this administration is intended to be carried on from Madras over all these bigger and smaller temples. I think such a thing is impossible. It is only a device for exercising patronage and for creating appointments of executive officers all over the devasthanams, so that on necessary occasions for the furthering of your unconnected interests, you may utilize the whole army of your men. That is really the purpose and effect of this measure."

"I think, Sir, after all, these religious endowments stand to be protected if administered under the vigilant and fostering care and attention of the residents of the locality who go to the temple for worship and who feel a genuine interest in the management of their affairs rather than under this Central Body from Madras. Take the various occasions when the amendment of the Act of 1863 was thought of. Looking to the various Bills that were framed from time to time, whether the Robinson Bill, the Sullivan Bill, the Carmichael Bill or Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar's Bill, you will find that whenever a central body like the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was thought of, it was not thought of for such an all-absorbing and comprehensive purpose of managing these devasthanams from Madras, but only for very limited purposes which were not provided for in Act XX of 1863. There were lacunæ in the Act of 1863 and it was always felt that there was a necessity to fill up the lacunæ by providing for audit and general administration reports and inspection and things of that kind. But never was it deemed feasible or proper that a central body like this should take upon itself the entire management of these devasthanams, through their servants. As I have pointed out it is not for the good of these devasthanams. It is impossible that this Religious Endowments Board could at all give the general public anything like one-hundredth part of the satisfaction given by the courts in the matter of settlement of schemes. One of the provisions of the Bill is that not only the courts' schemes should be scrapped, but their own schemes should also be scrapped. I have been at pains on earlier occasions in connexion with this Bill to point out my absolute conviction about the impotence and incapacity of this Board. If they settle schemes and

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their only way out of their own schemes is to scrap them by notifying the temples, it only means they are not the people to be charged with the responsibility for settling schemes of big devastanams. I think they are adopting absolutely erroneous lines of legislation and I think the Ministry in lending itself to this move by utilizing its voting power for the successful piloting of this so-called private Member's Bill has taken a very great responsibility."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I did not intend to participate in this debate but for some irresponsible statements and allegations made by the hon. Member Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. I feel I should not leave those statements unchallenged. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar started claiming to be a very wise prophet. He told us this morning that when the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was first passed he predicted that further in-roads would be made by further amendments taking away the powers of the trustees and the people of the locality. Of course if to-day it has been found necessary to enact this amending Bill which I do admit is drastic in some respects, I think it is not due to any ulterior motives or to further the political ends of any party, but because in the working of the present Act during the last few years, it has been found that no provision exists for ensuring that the provisions of the Act would be administered as its original framers had intended. Experience has shown that the Act is defective and that able lawyers like my Friend Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar can make the administration practically impossible owing to the ruinous and protracted nature of the litigation which this Act has given rise to. It seems to me that the only remedy is to move in the direction of the Board being given greater powers, and if it pleases my Friend I will say, autocratic powers in some respects. If my hon. Friend refers to the history of these religious institutions, he will find that during the days of the East India Company, all the religious institutions were managed by the State. Of course as a result of the assuming of the powers of Government by the Crown, the Government of the day considered it desirable to divest themselves of any direct connexion with the administration of these endowments. Unfortunately experience has shown that as far as the interests of these ancient institutions are concerned, the step taken then, has not been a wise one. Whatever might be the justification of the Government policy in the past, I think, in view of the contemplated political changes in the country, it should be the policy of the Government to place these institutions on a sound basis. When the House is now being asked to enact this legislation, I believe we are really on the road to making Government ultimately responsible for the proper administration of these institutions. My hon. Friend has attempted to make the House believe that the passing of this Bill into an Act will mean the end of the reign of law. He has also stated that in future the intention of the supporters of this legislation is to make the trustees impotent. As far as I can understand the scope of this legislation the intention is to appoint persons with administrative experience as executive officers of temples to attend to the secular affairs and business matters

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connected with their administration. Neither the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, nor the Bill we are now discussing proposes to interfere with the religious rituals in these institutions. This Bill merely extends to other institutions the legislation passed by this House with reference to the Tirupati Devasthanam.

"I do not wish to detain the House longer with my remarks, but before I close I wish to say a few words in reply to the further remarks of my Friend that this is an attempt to further the political ends of my party. In the first instance, I have to state that if we are to be guided by previous experience alone I am sure if a political party desires to strengthen their hands, they would never have thought of supporting a Bill of this nature, because, as in the case of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, we do realize that we are certainly not satisfying those vested interests which my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, claims to represent in this Council. It is only after facing hard facts and after realizing that in the interests of the better administration of these institutions such legislation is absolutely necessary that my party has given its support to this measure. Another point, or accusation made by my Friend is that Government did not have the courage to bring in an official measure and that they have adopted the indirect method of supporting a non-official Bill. I may state at once that whoever might be the sponsor of this legislation, the large amount of support given by this House to this measure is an indication of public feeling that such legislation is necessary in the interests of the institutions themselves; and I should also like to remind my Friend with reference to his statement that I have moved the largest number of amendments to this Bill, that if he only studies them, he will find that practically all of them are drafting amendments and seek to put the various clauses in better language. I do not think it will be possible for the Government to say that because it is a non-official Bill they have no responsibility in the matter. If it will satisfy my hon. Friend, I will say that I am prepared to take the fullest responsibility for this measure and also to face the consequences with which my hon. Friend has threatened me. With these words, I support the motion before the House."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PARRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. Member from Madura has had all the questions raised by him replied to by a responsible member of the House. It is rather regrettable to note that the hon. Member from Madura has a curious conception of the responsibility of a member of this House. He thinks that all responsibility is centered in the front bench of this House and that all responsibility is centered in the front bench of this House and not in any other member of this House. I am sorry that a Nationalist of his temperament should have descended to this kind of argument with a view to discredit the members of this House. I am sure he will regret very much when he goes home and thinks over the matter very calmly and realizes what a great mistake he has made in calling the members of the front bench alone responsible. However, he is neither

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here nor there with reference to such observations. I am only concerned with one point, and that is this. As a lawyer member of this House he has stated that this Bill wants to take away the power that is legally vested in the legally-appointed trustees and committees—creatures of the law—and vest them in an executive authority, thereby depriving the people concerned of any right to take legal action in the matter. It is only with that aspect of the matter I am most concerned. He further stated that institutions which have been the subject-matter of litigation and for which the courts have framed schemes, would by a mere notification be deprived of the protection of the law and their administration vested in the hands of the executive. These are the arguments which were advanced by the hon. Member. He also referred to one other outstanding fact—the judgment of Mr. Wordsworth, the District Judge. Mr. Wordsworth is a District Judge and a very able Judge. But in this particular matter, we do not know what the circumstances were under which he gave his judgment. But it is rather sad to see that an able lawyer like my Friend should have for purpose of argument forgotten what the High Court has from time to time stated in this matter. The High Court has, in unmistakable terms pronounced that it is not the function of the District Courts or any Court of Justice to go into and determine schemes for the purpose of any religious institution. The High Court presided over by eminent Judges like Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar has gone into the matter and expressed their view in unmistakable terms that it is not the proper function of these courts, but should be left to other agencies to decide. The court is not the proper place to take up the details or the circumstances connected with any religious institution and any scheme that may be prepared will not at all be a proper and acceptable one. I do not want to tire the House by quoting at length the remarks of the Hon'ble Judges, but I should like to refer hon. Members to what is stated in the Madras Law Journal, 47 Madras, 715-720. I shall quote a few lines which will justify the legislation that is now brought forward in order to regularize and stabilize the administration of these institutions—

'In fact, under such schemes the Courts of Law constitute themselves in some manner as Temple Committees and the whole burden of such functions for all time is thrown upon the courts. It is very undesirable that the Courts should be burdened with such tasks.'

"Mark the words 'It is *undesirable* that the courts should be burdened with such tasks.' They proceed:

'Even in the interests of institutions themselves, it is doubtful if such provisions are calculated to promote their improvements or efficiency. We are also not satisfied that Courts of Law are generally the best fitted to choose proper trustees more especially having regard to the procedure generally adopted in such cases. Further, we are disposed to consider though in the view we are taking it is unnecessary to decide the point, that such decrees are *ultra vires* having regard to the express provisions of section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, which makes it imperative that for the purposes of getting certain reliefs in respect of public charities, suits should be instituted by persons interested after getting the sanction of the Advocate-General.'

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'We do not consider it necessary to alter the scheme at present, but only direct that as soon as such enactment should be passed, no time or opportunity should be lost by the Court acting under the powers reserved to itself under the scheme to make the necessary alterations in the scheme so as to place the temples under the supervision of such agencies as may be constituted and to rid the court of much of the functions and duties assumed under the present scheme.'

"This was the opinion of two eminent Judges of the High Court, 12-30 Justice Sir Gordon Spencer, Officiating Chief Justice then and Mr. P.M. Justice Srinivasa Ayyangar. These are the two eminent Judges whose views I wish to place before the House to show that this Bill is not conceived for the purpose of exploitation or for the purpose of promoting party interests; it has been brought forward in compliance with the remarks of those eminent Judges. The hon. Member from Madura said that at the time when correspondence was going on between the Trustee of the Temple at Madura and the Religious Endowments Board, the Board stated that they would bring forward a Bill; the hon. Member asks now 'Is this the Bill that they referred to at that time?' It is not a day too late that this Bill has been brought forward. If this Bill is not supported by the view of eminent Judges, I would certainly have hesitated to interfere with the decision of the courts. Then I would be the first man to say that the scheme prepared by the court should not ordinarily be disturbed or interfered with; that should be the duty of every public man. But having had the deliberate opinion of the Judges of the High Court on this matter, you cannot help saying that this Bill is very necessary; it is quite right for my hon. Friend in the Opposition to attribute all sorts of motives to those that are in office and power, to say that they are actuated or guided by this motive or that, and that this Bill ought not to be accepted by this House. But, Sir, there is a method in madness; even my friend from Madura should not attribute motives; even for friends of the schools which he represents, there is some limit with regard to decency and public conscience, even though political conscience may be dead for the time being, public conscience would dictate that any remarks should be based on substantial grounds; otherwise, may I inform him that he would be considered to be irresponsible, to say the least. I am sure he will now regret for having made rash statements in support of his case; he has no case whatever; like a lawyer accustomed to make up cases where none exists, he has spoken against the present motion, and the House will consider his case to be very unjustifiable."

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

IV.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—*cont.*

* (1) ALLOTMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED—*cont.*

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, as I said yesterday, the problem of unemployment is engaging the serious attention of every

* Discussion resumed from the previous day.

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democratic country. The time is now ripe for our Government to tackle the question. It was pointed out yesterday that large sums of money are being spent on the Pykara scheme and other schemes. It is no satisfaction to the unemployed to find that the wealth of the country is being increased; it is desirable that some steps should be taken in the big question of unemployment. The question of unemployment is entirely a different one from that of increase of wealth and it is quite possible that wealth can be increased without in any way affecting unemployment. It is desirable that the two questions should be looked at from different points of view. I do not wish to deal at length with this question because there may be speakers who will do so.

"I would like to make a concrete suggestion. I would suggest that the Labour department may be asked to go into the question and see what amount of unemployment is to be found in the country. It will be easy for them along with their own duties to obtain statistics of unemployment in the Province. A suggestion was made yesterday which was more in the interest of the educated unemployed. It will be remembered that in the year 1926 a committee was appointed to go into the question of unemployment among the educated classes. That Committee made some valuable suggestions; I do not know whether any of these suggestions have been carried out or considered by the Government; but the question now before us is not unemployment among the educated classes only but unemployment among all classes. The question of unemployment in the lower classes should be dealt with in preference to the question of unemployment among the educated classes who can, to some extent, take up the question themselves. I hope this resolution, when carried, will help the hon. Member in charge to do something to solve the problem of unemployment. The number of homeless poor in the streets of Madras is a perpetual challenge to the rich who live in luxury and comfort. If some step is taken immediately, it will be possible to stop the increase of this disease which might otherwise become chronic. This question has been dealt with and I know great many minds, expert minds, have been applied to this question and great difficulty has been experienced in regard to the matter. But the difficulty of the task should not be a reason why an attempt should not be made to tackle this great task. I trust the hon. Member in charge of this portfolio, who is a Member who takes considerable interest in such matters, will apply himself to this question and will make his regime memorable by taking some steps to relieve the condition of the poor. In the first place I think some statistics will be necessary and it might be helpful to find out what volume of unemployment exists in the country. If a small staff is attached to the office of the Labour department and charged with the duty of ascertaining the number of unemployed and the directions in which unemployed may be given employment, it will to a great extent relieve the evil which is sought to be remedied by the resolution under discussion. I do not wish to weary the House any more in the matter. But it is unfortunate that this resolution comes wedged in between very important resolutions

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which attract great notice and I trust nevertheless that the House will take interest in the matter and will carry this resolution unanimously so that the hands of the Member in charge may be strengthened."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'Substitute the words "early steps be taken to relieve unemployment among the educated middle classes" for the words "at least a lakh of rupees be set apart from the Provincial revenues to relieve the unemployed."

"My hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar has always been pleading for the unemployed in this Council and he has been urging upon the Government to take some steps to give relief to these unfortunate people. I appreciate his object and his motive in coming before this House with such a resolution. But, Sir, the scope of the resolution is rather too wide. He wants the Government to deal with unemployment among all classes of people. We have no information regarding unemployment among factory workers, among agricultural labourers and labourers in general. I believe, Sir, that the evil of unemployment among these classes has not assumed very serious proportions in this country; at least this is what the report of the Labour Commission makes us understand. It is true that in western countries, unemployment among these classes of people has become an alarming evil. Unemployment has become a disease of modern industrial civilization; it has assumed serious proportions in the course of the present economic depression, particularly since the year 1929 in industrial countries like the United States of America, England and Germany. But in this country we have no information about unemployment among factory workers and labourers in general and as I said, I think the evil has not assumed alarming proportions. We have in this country a great deal of unemployment among the educated classes. The object of my amendment is to restrict the scope of this resolution to unemployment among the educated classes. The remedy which the mover suggests seems to be simple. He says that the Government should give at least a lakh of rupees from the Provincial revenues to relieve the unemployed people in the City and in the mufassal. I do not think the remedy is so simple or so easy. The evil of unemployment is very complex; it arises from very many causes; it is a very widespread evil and the remedy to tackle this problem must be necessarily comprehensive and of an all-embracing character. In this Council in the year 1925 a resolution was passed asking for a Committee to go into this question; a Committee was accordingly appointed and they made a report; I am afraid no action has been taken on the recommendations made by this 12-4 Committee. Since that time the evil of unemployment has grown in P.m. extent and intensity. The output of our schools and colleges is greatly in excess of the number of places available in Government service, in the various professions as well as in other spheres of work. In a properly organized State, matters would not be allowed to drift in this

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way. The needs of the various departments of Government service, and of the professions and the openings available in business careers ought to be ascertained. The supply should not be allowed to run far in excess of the demand. Young men should be given the education which is suited to their attitudes and abilities and they should be directed to appropriate lines of activity. But here there is no such thing. It has been repeatedly urged by educationists as well as others that what we want in this country is a re-orientation of policy regarding education. We want a re-adjustment of our educational system in order to meet the economic needs of the country. Our education is too literary and bookish. Sir George Anderson, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, in his recent address to the All-India Educational Conference has drawn pointed attention to this matter. He said that what we require in this country is a reconstruction of our school system. Young men who are not fit for higher cultural studies must be diverted to vocational training in separate institutions. A similar suggestion was made by the Punjab University Education Committee, and this suggestion has been endorsed by the Universities Conference which was held a short time ago. I understand, Sir, that the United Provinces Government have propounded a similar scheme and have solicited opinions from persons who are in a position to give opinions on this matter. We must have vocational schools running side by side with general schools; but it is not enough if we merely start such schools. The mere establishment of technical and technological institutions and turning out of young men equipped for various careers will not solve the question of unemployment. It will be a sheer waste, if proper avenues of employment are not found for them by the improvement of agriculture and development of trade and industry in this country. So, a scheme of vocational education must be properly planned, and it must be related to the economic needs of the country. We hear a great deal now a days about economic planning. National planning as well as international planning is being attempted all over the world. We cannot afford to remain without some plan for developing our country. This Government should not shut their eyes to the great and growing evil of unemployment as if it is not their concern, to tackle this problem. Let them reorganize education; so as to make it suit the needs of the present day. Let them have an expert Committee to formulate a plan of economic development. They must provide new avenues of employment in trade, industry, agriculture and so on, to men who are turned out of our schools and colleges. Of course this is a question which the Provincial Government alone cannot tackle; the Government of India also will have to take up this matter because the economic development of a country is intimately related to other questions such as tariffs, banking, currency and transport. I hope, Sir, the hon. the Home Member who is in charge of this portfolio will understand the seriousness of the present situation. Unemployment means a great deal of human suffering. It means a tragic waste of effort and it means also a social danger to the State. In western

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countries the State has been taking action in various directions, to tackle the problem of unemployment. International action also is being taken. In twenty-four countries they have organized public employment exchange services. Unemployment insurance has recently made a great deal of progress. It has spread to many countries; and about 50 (fifty) million workers have taken to unemployment insurance. In this country also I believe it is the duty of the Government, not merely to collect taxes and maintain law and order, but also to see that people do not suffer and that such evils are not allowed to grow beyond due proportions. Government must make a survey of the situation, collect statistics, employ experts to suggest ways and means of tackling this problem and devise with the aid of the Government of India, and if need be, with the aid also of the Imperial Government the measures that are necessary to ameliorate the present situation."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the amendment so ably moved by my Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty, that the scope of this resolution be, for the present, restricted to pressing cases. I do not stand in the way of considering the problem in all its aspects, but considering the present financial position, I think we must restrict relief only to pressing cases. We find almost every day of our lives that educated people are mostly unemployed; we find that distinguished graduates of our Universities are coming forward very often to accept such paltry salaries as Rs. 15 or Rs. 18 as elementary school teachers, etc. It is high time that the case of these educated unemployed should receive immediate attention. It has been stated that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh may be allotted; I do not think this sum is enough to meet the situation. It is necessary that the Government should come forward with much bigger amounts. The present-day education gives scope to youngsters to take to a habit of quill-driving and nothing else. I think if Government change the present methods of education, this grave situation may be met to some extent. As my Friend has already dealt elaborately with the details, it is unnecessary for me to say more. I have much pleasure in seconding the amendment."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is:—

'Substitute the words "*early steps be taken to relieve unemployment among the educated middle classes*" for the words "*at least a lakh of rupees be set apart from the Provincial revenues to relieve the unemployed.*"'

"Both the resolution and the amendment are for the discussion of the House."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, if I am in order, I would like to propose another amendment, viz., for the words, 'that at least a lakh of rupees be set apart from the Provincial revenues. . . .'"

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* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. If the hon. gentleman wants to propose another amendment, he may hand over a copy of it to the Chair in writing, so that I may look into it."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Mr. President, Sir, the question raised by my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar throws open very wide field of activity for the Government and private employers. I have listened with some amount of attention to Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar. While I appreciate the motive which has inspired his resolution, I have not been able to understand what exactly he wants to do with the lakh of rupees, he wanted to be set apart for the purpose of relieving unemployment. I hope, Sir, that he does not want to distribute that amount as doles to the unemployed. I am sorry I have not been able to catch his intention about the spending of that amount. Initial investigation is necessary as to the kinds and extent of unemployment in this Presidency and some money will be needed for such an enquiry."

"In the year 1926 the Government appointed a Committee to go into the question of unemployment among the middle classes, and the report of that Committee contains very good and useful recommendations, and has been at the service of both the Government and the public since 1926. It laid down two main reasons for unemployment; the decreasing attraction that agriculture was affording to the people and the increasing importance attached to Government service. In addition to these two causes, our social system had largely contributed to unemployment among the middle classes. Certain occupations are taboo to some classes of people by social custom. My Friend, Mr. Shetty in moving his amendment has sought to do grave injustice to the manual labourers who also are in need of immediate relief. I do not for a moment minimise the misery of the educated unemployed, but I submit that there is no need to discriminate between them and the manual workers without work and that it involves no additional difficulty or expense to undertake measures of relief for both. Sir, I know thousands of people, hand-loom weavers, who have been thrown out of employment on account of competition by the mill industry. I read that during the last budget debate in the Legislative Assembly, with a view to affording relief to the hand-loom industry, the Government of India proposed to give a subsidy, and I do not know what steps the Local Government have taken to take advantage of it. Certainly I find nothing definite yet, though nearly twelve months have passed. In the Coimbatore and surrounding districts, unemployment among hand-loom weavers is very acute, and thousands and thousands of people have been affected. Sir, in any measures which the Government may take in pursuance of the resolution we are discussing, I would respectfully submit that there should be no distinction made as between the educated middle classes and the manual workers, and that they will be comprehensive enough to include the poor workers."

"Sir, it is not possible for me to suggest ways and means over and above what is contained in the report of the unemployment Committee"

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of 1926, by which immediate relief can be given to the unemployed in this Presidency, except perhaps by distributing the vast acres of Government's cultivable waste land to the unemployed workers. At the present moment of agricultural depression, it is however doubtful if agriculture would afford a livelihood. Relief can be afforded only in gradual stages. One of the first things the Government will have to do is to encourage private enterprise. Sir, capital in this country is very shy and industry is not developed at all. Our capitalists indulge in the very profitable business of money-lending at increasing rates of interest, with the result that by the time the vicious cycle is completed, the capital, the capital is *consumed* with no commensurate profit to anybody in this country. Sir, we will have to impose restrictions on the rate of interest so that money-lending by itself may not prove an attraction to those that have capital and that capital may be diverted into more useful and profitable directions, calculated to benefit not only the capitalists but also the people of this country. 1 p.m.

"Sir, as I said, I am not in a position to offer any definite constructive suggestion with regard to this question, more than what is contained in the report of the Committee which the Government appointed in 1926 and they have made very useful suggestions. I do not want to repeat them and occupy the very valuable time of the House. I would only request that the Government will be pleased to take very early steps to implement those suggestions and to see that as early as possible some definite progress is made in the direction indicated."

"Already the Government had allowed eight years to pass by and the report had been resting in the archives of the Secretariat. Though unemployment in this country has not assumed the gigantic proportions which it did in other countries, especially in the West it has acquired, it is but proper and statesmanlike for the Government to initiate measures to meet the ever-growing problem of the unemployed. Before I sit down, I submit that whatever may have been the justification in other countries, for the institution of the 'Dole' it is not a step in the right direction."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

IV (a).—ANNOUNCEMENT RE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before we proceed with the business of the House to-day, I wish to give an idea of the business to be transacted on the days following. To-morrow morning the Elementary Education Act (Amending) Bill and the Local Boards Act (Amending) Bill will be taken up and the Madras Services Commission Report will not be placed before the House for its consideration; and to-morrow afternoon the House will not sit. On Monday and Tuesday, the discussion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report will take place."

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IV.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—cont.

(1) ALLOTMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED—cont.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, if we are not given copies of the Local Boards (Amending) Bill which is supposed to have been circulated to us—no doubt it was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—it would be difficult for us to take part in the Presidency.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The matter may be raised to-morrow morning when the Bill comes up for discussion.”

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment to the resolution proposed by the hon. Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar:—

‘ For the words “ that at least a lakh of rupees be set apart from the Provincial revenues to relieve the unemployed in the city and in the mufassal,” substitute the words: “ that they do take necessary steps to relieve unemployment in the Presidency.” ’

“ Sir, my amendment is an amendment both to the original proposition as well as to the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. The reason why I want to amend the hon. Mr. Shetty's motion is, though we do feel that unemployment is more acute among the educated middle classes than even among the labouring classes, as has been pointed out by Mr. Basu Dev, it is the duty of the Government to relieve unemployment in the case of the uneducated also. I do not want Government to lose sight of the problem when it arises in the case of the uneducated, but as has been pointed out by Mr. Shetty the problem has taken an acute shape in the case of the educated unemployed.

“ As regards the original proposition which has been moved by my hon. Friend from the City, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, though I sympathise with the whole object of the motion, I feel that it is the duty of this House to bring to the notice of the Government the manner in which they should deal with the problem, rather than merely ask them for a grant of a lakh of rupees. The grant of a lakh of rupees is nothing, when such a huge and colossal problem as the question of unemployment is to be tackled. Unemployment, Sir, it is common knowledge, is a condition that is brought about in industrial countries, and living as we do in an agricultural country like India, and especially in a Presidency which can almost be described as a non-industrial Presidency, it is surprising to note that unemployment should stare us in the face as it does to-day.

“ Now, as regards the way in which this question has to be dealt with we can profit by the experience of other countries. In the West, it is only during the last century or so that attempts have been made to solve the problem. In England, the question of unemployment was at first considered a local problem. It was also considered that it was a matter of giving relief to the unemployed. When I say it was a local problem, I mean, it was first considered that this problem arose in the

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industrial city of London itself and when the question was considered with regard to other places outside London, it was said that a similar solution to the one that was obtaining in London should also be applied there. So, it was first considered a local problem and the way in which the public tried to meet it was to give relief to the unemployed; and the way in which this question was first to be solved was to give relief to the unemployed rather than to find employment for the unemployed. Thus, the result was treated more than even the cause. That was why, first voluntary subscriptions and help from local authorities were utilized to give relief to those who did not get employment. The question of unemployment again was at first considered with regard to people who were unemployed, not because they were unable to find any employment suited to their capacities, but also because they were unemployed due to old age or illness or other physical defects. Later on, when this question was taken up on a more rational basis, the Government organized for purposes of administration, the Local Government Board, which was intended to work the Poor Law and to co-ordinate the local authorities in the matter of relief. The co-ordination of charity and the organization of relief found its culmination in the Unemployment Workmen's Act of 1905. It was then considered that it was a question of charity, and that people who suffered for want of employment must be relieved either by the State or by the public. But later on it was found that the unemployed felt humiliation; and as relief was considered to be given as a matter of charity, it was felt that the unemployed were to be given work, as work was considered a more honorific term than charity. But those who gave work considered that the work must be of a deterrent character so that those who did not merit relief should not get relief, so as to say, the unemployed were considered more in the category of criminals. Again, later on, public opinion was concentrated on this question and the whole situation was changed by the 1909 Act establishing Labour Exchanges under the Board of Trade; and by the 1911 National Insurance Act. These two Acts have changed the whole aspect of the question and Government have now begun to feel that they owe a duty to the unemployed who are suffering for want of employment due to no fault of theirs, but to changes beyond their control, for example, dislocation in trade or by the changes which come about either in cycles or in seasons. These are no doubt matters which are beyond the workman himself. He is not to suffer because though he is willing to work he does not get work. Therefore Government owe a duty to the unemployed. Now they have got the National Insurance scheme and also the establishment of the Labour Exchange. Should we not deal with the unemployment question in our industrial centres on the lines now adopted in England. I am afraid Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar's proposition does not indicate that we should gain by the experience of the West.

“ Now, Sir, in the Madras Presidency, as I stated at the outset, the question of unemployment is not as acute as in the West because we are not an industrial Presidency, yet for various causes, unemployment obtains here also. As I have already stated, one of the causes that

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contribute to unemployment here is the seasonal change that comes about in trade or business. We get it also in the main industry, I would call it of this Presidency, Agriculture. During the past few years, owing to depression and fall in prices, agriculture has ceased to pay. That is why we have been complaining again and again to the Government that they should help the agriculturists by the reduction of the hard tax. When agriculture ceases to pay, when the only industry of this Presidency ceases to pay, it is difficult for people to get employment for fewer labourers will be employed by the landholder. The first step in the matter of relieving unemployment is to make agriculture pay.

"As regards the Government's duty towards the educated unemployed, some part of it was done, when at the instance of this Council, they agreed to a reference of this question to a committee; and we have got the report of the Paddison Committee. We have not yet seen what effect has been given by the Government to the recommendations of that committee. The Paddison Committee's recommendations concentrated on the question of unemployment of the educated middle-classes; and taking into consideration that this Presidency was an agricultural Presidency, that committee recommended that the education imparted in schools should have an agricultural bias, that the educated people should be encouraged to take to agriculture and that agricultural colonies should be formed. I would like to know what Government have done to give effect to these recommendations. Will Government be pleased to state how far they have taken measures to remedy the state of affairs. In other provinces, we find that attempts have been made by Governments to encourage the educated unemployed by settling them in colonies. We have got in the Punjab such a system and in other provinces also attempts have been made to ask the educated people to settle on the land. But the Government of this Presidency have not taken any step in that direction. Even as regards the question of even giving an agricultural bias in education, I am afraid very little progress has been made. Government no doubt have got an agricultural college, but I would suggest to Government to make it possible for the curriculum in the various schools in the districts to be so changed as to give an agricultural bias in the educational system. There are various other methods also by which Government can tackle the question. I propose this amendment so as to make it possible for the Government to take measures for dealing with this question in all its bearings. The first and foremost thing that Government has to do in this matter is to collect statistics. Without statistics nothing can be done. I do not know if Government have attempted to collect statistics. Any money that is spent on taking the statistics of the unemployed will be money worth spending. I therefore have great pleasure in moving the amendment that I have proposed."

3-15
P.m.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the amendment moved by the hon. Member for the University of Madras. I do not want to traverse the ground that has already

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been traversed by my predecessors. What I am concerned with on this occasion is only this. It cannot be denied that unemployment has been growing increasingly from year to year. Ever since the world depression, we have been expecting that there will be some steadying process which will reduce unemployment. Facts seem to be otherwise. Depression has now given the feeling in many quarters that apparently a conflict between scientific advance and economic progress has set in. In the 19th century it was believed that scientific advance always conduced to economic progress and social development. But to-day there are quarters wherein it is felt that scientific advance has been the cause of modern day ruin and disease towards which people and nations are heading. I do not think that that opinion is really justified. If you begin to analyse the reasons, you can easily come to this conclusion, that the only fault lies in this that the economic progress has failed to keep pace with the scientific advance and advance of technical branch of science. What is to be done? A balance has to be struck in favour of economic progress as against scientific advance and advance of the technicalities of business, trade and profession. Could that be done by any single Government? I say it is impossible. The question has become international and from the international point of view, it has become well nigh impossible to solve these questions of unemployment. What can be done is really that all the nations could put their heads together and raise the purchasing power of the people all over the world. What could this provincial Government do is my question and could that be done by a lakh of rupees being set apart for a problem of this magnitude? The power of consumption has to be raised as against production. As long as there is going to be this uneven balance between production and the purchasing power of the people and the power of consumption, I do not think we can really solve the question. The exchange problem has much to do with this question of depression. As a provincial Government, they could do nothing possibly in this direction. The question is one that affects very many factors which are being brought to the front by several nations, either by way of preserving themselves as against other aggressive nations or by means of modest means to improve their own economic position all of which have to be taken into consideration. There is a high tariff wall which has in its own way contributed towards this depression. Then there is the competition between one country and another. These are all factors to be taken note of. Considering all these things, it will be highly impossible for any provincial Government to solve the problem with a lakh of rupees. You must go into the causes of these deeply and then consider what a provincial Government like this can do. One important suggestion struck me as I read the address of the Secretary to the Legislative Council, the able address which he delivered the other day at the Annamalai University. We have got here hundreds of graduates, educated men, intermediates and University men whom the university goes on producing and there is no provision which can compel the university to limit the production. On the other hand, they have been complaining that the progress of education has been so small and so

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little that not more than 10 per cent have been educated. I should like on this occasion to quote the very words as I may not express so succinctly:—

‘With hundreds of educated men on one side starving or unhappy for want of employment and a whole mass of the population on the other, not knowing even to read and write, it is surprising that we do nothing to utilize the former for the education and uplift of the latter. With granaries full of corn, we look with unconcern and callousness on our starving countrymen. The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, as whether we are moving and if so in what direction. Drifting or lying at anchor will never enable us to reach our port of heaven.’

“He then suggests, Sir, a committee of educational captains assisted by a small body of public men and philanthropists should be formed at once, either for the whole Presidency or a group of districts or for each district, for the collection of funds and for organizing a widespread scheme of mass education. I suggest here is one suggestion that the Hon. the Finance Member and the Hon. the Minister for Education can put their heads together and solve the unemployment problem. There is one other point. Nations, particularly capitalist nations, have been trying various experiments to pool their resources in order to solve the unemployment problem. They have tried by restrictions on production, but they have not succeeded. People are claiming, in some quarters, that there is a certain amount of success. In other quarters, opinion is held that in spite of these voluntary restrictions no success could be achieved in the direction of solving the unemployment problem. But one thing which has to be tried is this and I suggest it as seriously as I can. There is in this country, as in other countries, a large reserve which lies idle—a reserve of money I say, Sir. People are not now in the present condition willing to invest those funds for any venture. They are not willing to lend out those moneys for private enterprises. They are afraid on account of the depression to lend out that money and until and unless that reserve which lies idle in the hands of capitalists is brought out into the public and invested in private enterprises and unless the Government is going to collect it and turn it out in useful directions, then only there is hope for unemployment. Facts have proved that the moment the Government of India announce a loan, the whole of it is subscribed within an hour or a day or two. If, in this country, either the provincial Government or the Government of India as a whole is to announce a loan of a few crores of rupees—say five crores—money would be subscribed and that money can be utilized for public works. This is being done in Sweden, America, Germany and many other countries and millions and millions of dollars are set apart every year for public works. If the government in this country would also tap this resource and invest them in public works and works of public utility, then certainly, Sir, the question of unemployment would be solved to some extent. The whole problem is baffling and a lakh of rupees will do nothing. Therefore, as the Government should enter into very large schemes of public utility, which would give 4 to 6 per cent return to Government, they must get hold of the uninvested deposits which are in the hands of the capitalists to-day.”

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* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, to a student of labour and economics, there is no subject which is half so fascinating and at the same time baffling as the problem of unemployment and finding measures to combat unemployment. In a country like India which is two-thirds agricultural, no doubt, questions which have become arresting and which are mainly of industrial nature have not taken an acute phase. But even here, Sir, if we look at the large number of our countrymen who are, by force of circumstances, compelled to emigrate elsewhere and seek labour outside, it seems to me that the problem of unemployment is in a large measure unsuspectingly pressing even here. Unemployment, therefore, in this country must be dealt, Sir, from two points of view, viz., industrial unemployment and agricultural unemployment. With regard to agricultural unemployment, large number of our countrymen that have left our shores speaks eloquently to the fact that agricultural conditions are not alright. For instance, it may be of some surprise to the hon. Members of this House if they are told that as many as six lakhs of South Indians are settled in the province of Ceylon alone. Similarly thousands of people from this Presidency have to take up service in Malaya and other places because their home land does not afford them sufficient employment to eke out their livelihood. Sir, such large emigrations have presented peculiar problems to our country and all over countries like Ceylon and South Africa and Kenya where hundreds and thousands of our Presidency people have settled are planning to drive them back. Some of the Colonial labour questions, I dare say, have received some attention from the Government of India and is still waiting a final solution. We shall, for the present, confine ourselves to the question of unemployment both industrial and agricultural. Sir, at a modest estimate it seems to me that in this Presidency that out of 48 millions of people, leaving the female population apart, out of 24 millions of male population in this Presidency, at least 7 to 8 millions are unemployed. I think, Sir, it is a very modest estimate upon which we can act. As some other hon. Members have asked, one is tempted to ask what has been done to compile accurate statistics with regard to the unemployed people in this Presidency and what steps have been taken by the Madras Government for combating unemployment.

“Sir, various causes have been assigned for the problem of unemployment becoming greater and greater and more pressing every day. One main cause that has been suggested by my hon. Friend, the Member for South Arcot, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, is that of mal-adjustment between production and distribution, and that the purchasing power of the people must be increased in order that all that is produced may be consumed. No doubt, that has been in a large measure responsible. But a far deeper cause of unemployment, so far as the industrial world is concerned, seems to be that society has not adjusted itself to the scheme of rationalisation in industry, to the greater introduction of machinery, which, instead of freeing man to enjoy leisure

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and to use it to develop his art and culture, has only driven him out into the street and to starve. Sir, this maladjustment of the progress of science and benefits of machinery with the progress of society in general has been the root cause of this acute distress. Sir, it was only the other day that Mr. Lansbury forcibly reminded the House of Parliament that all the money that is spent on giving relief to the unemployed persons in England for an entire year would be much less than what was spent on a week's expenditure in the Great War. Sir, this is a problem which every civilised country thinks it fit to tackle and to solve. Therefore, I must congratulate the hon. Member for the City, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, for having brought this resolution before this Council in order to focus public attention on the urgent necessity of tackling the question of unemployment and finding out ways and means for the solution of the great problem. Sir, the pessimistic view taken by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, that the very character of the problem which is international is at once an obstacle in the way of getting out of it is not shared by me. The problem may be of international character and may be finally capable of only an international solution. But, Sir, a government like ours, just like the governments of various different countries of the world, can solve the problem in a large measure, and I will only content myself by placing a few constructive suggestions very humbly before the Government for them to act upon.

"In the first place, I would invite their attention to a very useful book on 'Planned Economy' by Sir M. Visweswarayya, a great economist and a statesman of the first order, that South India has produced. In his book which he published recently, he has given an idea of what is meant by planned industrial expansion, that no agricultural country by itself can ever have a front rank in the economy of nations, and that if a province like Madras or Mysore or Hyderabad is to expect development of agriculture to go hand in hand with a settled plan of industrial expansion, the Government must deem it their duty to help, to facilitate and to expedite industrial expansion by well thought-out programmes of new industries.

"Sir, there is another method which the Government may act upon easily, which will certainly at least be a palliative for the distress that is prevalent, and that is to embark upon big public works and to have plans and estimates for them. A few months ago, the Hon. the Chief Minister, in reply to an address that was presented to him, said that the Government contemplate embarking upon a scheme of public works, and I thought, Sir, that that will have taken some concrete shape during the last few weeks that have now elapsed. For one thing, I may suggest to the Hon. Member in charge of the Labour portfolio that communications in this Presidency from village roads to trunk roads and between one village and another which are so notoriously lacking that it has invited the attention of several persons who have had experience of local self-government may be improved. That is one proposal

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which the Government may immediately act upon, namely, the extension of communications between villages and villages and between one town and another, for the purpose of giving relief to the unemployed agriculturists and possibly also to industrialists. Sir, planting of forests, cutting of forests, big public works and irrigation schemes, these are certain things which the Government may take upon themselves the responsibility for ushering in. I think no Government can at this stage say that they have nothing to do with the problem and that they owe no duty to engage themselves with the solution of this question. More and more we see before our very eyes Governments taking measures and taking power for the relief of the unemployed.

"Now, in this country there are large extents of cultivable lands, and I would suggest that Government should take power to compel people who are unemployed to go and work in those labour camps to be opened by them, and bring those lands under cultivation. Again, I would suggest that a conference between the Government representatives, representatives of trade unions and the representatives of employers may be called to think over the idea of reducing the number of hours of work in the various factories in order to provide more persons with work. Sir, this is not a suggestion which can be scoffed at, because this is a proposal which is being acted upon before our very eyes and embodied as one of the rules of the Code in the National Recovery Act, namely, shorter hours, same pay and more men being employed. Sir, labour exchanges and unemployment bureaux may be opened at various centres at least in all the towns and municipalities of this Presidency, so that we may have accurate figures culled out and compiled out for the use of the Government when they want to tackle this question in right earnest.

"Sir, there is also one thing which has largely contributed to giving the unemployed persons an acute and distressing turn, and that is the breaking up of the joint family system among the Hindus. The joint family system was to a large extent acting as an insurance system against unemployment, because a number of persons were being fed and given shelter under the system whereby one person earned while a number of other persons lived at his expense. So, Sir, those are certain proposals which I wanted to place before this House as a method of solving unemployment."

* The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, I might begin by saying that the object underlying the resolution moved by the hon. Member for the City appears to be altogether unexceptionable, and I may also state that no one would be happier than the Government themselves to do what little we can—as much as we can—to relieve unemployment and to see that there is absolutely no one unemployed in this province. I may further state that the question of unemployment and the relief that is to be afforded is one that is calculated to rouse the sympathy of every one, and it seems to me that it is entirely due to the characteristic large-heartedness of the hon.

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Member for the City that it has fallen to his lot to sponsor this resolution. As we all know, his large-heartedness and his sympathies know no limitations, and every one of whatever community whether educated or uneducated, whether they be residents of the city or occupants of villages, come within his all embracing sympathy. I am glad to state that he alone among the speakers of to-day has taken into his sympathetic consideration the position of the Government as well, in that he has limited his demand to one lakh of rupees; for while his demand is limited to one lakh of rupees, the recommendations, if the other two amendments were to be accepted, would land us, we do not know, where. But while the resolution is one which has, as I said, our sympathy, we have also in considering the question in concrete to take account of realities. We have been talking of relieving unemployment. Have we, each one of us, in our own minds a clear idea of what we mean by the term 'unemployed?' It seems to me, Sir, that the unemployed can be classified under various heads. We have the educated unemployed and the uneducated unemployed; we have again what I might term urban unemployed and rural unemployed, or to put it differently industrial unemployment and agricultural unemployment. In taking account of these various unemployed, we in our country, which is proverbial for providing charity to every one that comes to our doors, cannot leave out of account that horde of people who, day in and day out, feed at the various choultries that we find scattered in our province, nor can we ignore the numberless beggars of whom it is impossible to have accurate figures.

"I come now to the question of the educated unemployed, of whom the hon. Member for South Kanara has been a stalwart champion and whose cause he ably pleaded to-day almost to the exclusion of others, who are more numerous namely the uneducated unemployed, who also stand in need of relief. The question of the educated unemployed has been engaging the attention of the Government for a considerable number of years, in fact, so far back as 1927, a special Committee was appointed to go into the matter. They considered it in detail and submitted proposals to the Government, in respect of which more than one hon. Member said that nothing had been done by the Government. All that I can say is that the Government has not slept over those recommendations. (Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: 'What has it done?') If the hon. Member from South Kanara will wait, I shall explain what has been done. One of the main recommendations of that Committee was—

'That small farms of land at the disposal of the Government should be made available for middle-class educated young men who possess no land at present on long lease with the option of purchasing them and loans and other facilities for agricultural purposes should be made to such agriculturists for the purpose of developing their holdings.'

"That was the main proposal submitted by the Committee to the Government, as far as I could see. There are also others to which I shall refer immediately but which are only subsidiary. The Committee which had been appointed to suggest ways and means of ameliorating

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the conditions of the educated unemployed concerned itself with the educated alone, and in submitting that proposal, I should respectfully submit, ignored the claims of the uneducated unemployed. Because the moment you thought of alienating lands at the disposal of the Government to residents of the towns just because they happened to possess a Secondary School-leaving Certificate or for that matter even the degree from the University of Madras, we shall be immediately provoking the jealousies of the village people, and they would have said, 'We have got the first claim on that.'

"We are now concerned with the recommendations of the committee appointed to ameliorate the condition of the educated unemployed. 3-45 p.m. (Interruption.) I am afraid Mr. President, I cannot be answering every interruption that crops up."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon. Member need not yield to those interruptions."

* The Hon. Mr. A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"That question was considered, the various difficulties that were likely to crop up were considered by Government from every point of view, and ultimately when they sought the advice of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, they were informed that there was hardly any land suitable for cultivation for such a scheme. That was the advice tendered by that expert body and so it was dropped. (A voice: 'Easiest solution'.)

"Next, Sir, the other recommendations were on the lines suggested by the hon. Member for the University, that is, that education should be given an agricultural bias. Instructions were issued on that matter also and I believe my hon. Colleague the Minister for Education did not sleep over the matter. But all I can say, Sir, with the little experience I have had, in trying to give an agricultural bias to secondary education, I am only reminded of the saying that 'one can take a horse to the water, but one cannot make it drink'. In my own district, as President of the District Board, in one high school which I thought was most centrally situated for agricultural purposes, we created a section for agriculture and tried to induce the boys to take to it, but we found that hardly three a year would avail themselves of the opportunity. If that is the example of the interest evinced in agricultural education in a premier district, I believe the experience of the Hon. Minister for Education could not have been very much different. Further, Sir, I should submit that this is a matter which had better be tackled by the University of which my hon. Member is a worthy representative in this House than by the Government itself. The Government could at best issue instructions to the academic body such as the University and other bodies constituted for the purpose and it would be for them to give the agricultural bias or the industrial bias. Apart from that, it seems to me that this is really a question for the future. This proposition is concerned with the uneducated of the present day. Giving agricultural or industrial bias in our

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schools and colleges might perhaps tend in future to divert the pupil to more useful sources of earning a livelihood than mere government service. But it seems to me that is hardly going to touch the problem of to-day. I do not know how we are to-day better situated than we were when this committee submitted its recommendations and whether we could very usefully go into the question of tackling unemployment among the educated. The hon. Member for the University was blaming the Government for having introduced its policy of retrenchment, and he also had a fling at the Railways for sending out people as a measure of economy. All I can say is that neither Government offices nor for that matter the railway workshops can afford to be charitable institutions employing more men than work in those offices does actually require.

“Turning now to unemployment among the uneducated, and dealing first with the agricultural unemployed, it seems to me that it is again a question which bristles with any amount of difficulties. I do admit that among the agriculturists there is seasonal unemployment, if you like. In certain places they have got work, intensive work, to do during a particular portion of the year, while there is what I might term the idle period during which perforce they have to remain unemployed. At the working period they are expected to put by a certain quantity to meet the needs of what I termed the idle period. As regards the unemployed among the industrial labourers who in a province like ours which is essentially agricultural, are made up to a large extent of people who are drawn during particular periods from the agricultural areas, there again the problem is considerably complicated by the difficulty of distinguishing the real unemployed from those who are able to find shelter in charitable choultries and other eating houses and from those who have made begging a profession. (Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar: ‘Labourers!’) I do not for a moment question the statement of my hon. Friend from North Arcot, but the difficulty is how to distinguish the one from the other. I am mentioning all these things not by any means with a view to shirking the responsibility of Government but only to impress on the hon. Members of the House the tremendous difficulties which this problem bristles with and the colossal task which the Government are expected to undertake in trying to gather statistics and figures for the purpose of relieving unemployment. As regards the one lakh of rupees the hon. Member for the City wants to be put down towards this item, I am at a loss to know as to the manner in which that one lakh is to be spent. Does he intend it to be distributed as doles to people who may be classified as unemployed? And assuming that that is done what relief will we really be affording to the poor thereby? It seems to me that talking of one lakh and relief of unemployment at the same breath is very much like the Tamil proverb which speaks of a man attempting to season the water in the ocean with a pound of asafetida. It will hardly touch the fringe of this problem. (Mr. Koti

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Reddi: ‘At least one lakh.’) This interruption makes me think that the hon. Members are under the impression that the Government have so far done nothing at all towards relieving unemployment. It may be that we have not put down in the Budget any item as so much for the unemployed, but I shall just recount the amount of money that has been spent by Government in what may be termed the relief of unemployed, or rather putting it the other way, in affording work to people who otherwise might have to go on without work. Yesterday the hon. Member for the City was treating us to portions of a book in which it was stated that the State in Germany was providing medical aid to the poor people. Have we not in this province been providing medical aid to the people, rich or poor? You know in Western countries most of these hospitals and dispensaries are really run by private bodies out of public subscription. Here, barring a few missionary institutions and one or two hospitals run by a philanthropic society, has not the rest of all medical relief in the province been afforded by Government at the expense of the exchequer?

“Again, Sir, referring to slum clearance, have we not been doing that? For the last few years we have been endeavouring to acquire house-sites for the depressed classes and help them to put up houses so that they might live in decent dwellings of their own? Is it not clearing of slums? Is that not relief afforded to the poor and the needy?

“Then again, my hon. Friend the Chief Minister has been providing year after year in his Budget for sums to be distributed to the local bodies for the purpose of opening village roads and sinking village wells. Is that not money spent for the purpose of affording relief to the poor and the needy? Does he not thereby afford work to the unemployed in rural areas? Then again, are we not expending money on public works, repairing river banks, etc.? (A voice: ‘That is routine.’) If hon. Members want it, we shall put it down under the glorified title of—if not five-years plan—we can call it one year plan. The Chief Minister has been spending in the matter of village communications and water-supply. (A voice: ‘Very little.’) I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister will thank the Muhammadan Member for South Arcot for saying it is very little, and if the House will only find the money to make larger contributions for the purpose of developing rural communications none would be more thankful than the Government, and to-day are we not endeavouring to conceive of one all-embracing plan for the purpose of developing road communications? Hon. Members are aware that one engineer has been specially deputed to draw up a scheme which will cover the whole province for the purpose of developing communications.

“Then, Sir, the hon. Member from North Arcot suggested shorter hours of work. There again I believe he is just a day after the fair. The new Factory Act which prescribes shorter hours has already come into force. (Interruption.) I believe the hon. Member should get into

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the Assembly and move it there. Anyhow the number of hours have been reduced.

"As regards cultivable waste lands, as the hon. Member from South Arcot asserts I know there is very little of really useful cultivable land that is left which can be distributed to persons who have passed the B.Sc. This is to show that in the past the Government have not been ignoring the claims of poor people and have not altogether failed to take steps to provide work for really needy people, and to-day I believe the hon. the Leader of the House has fairly big schemes under his consideration, one of which is the question of silt clearance of the irrigation tanks, a task which if ultimately taken up would cost a considerable amount, every pie of which will return to the pockets of the poor unemployed or the poor labourer and thereby a certain amount of relief will be afforded to him.

4 p.m. "Sir, the coming in at this moment of the Hon. the Law Member reminds me how, just the other day, he launched a big scheme costing Rs. 21 lakhs. Is that not going to afford relief to the unemployed to a considerable extent? Will not the supply of electricity to Coimbatore stimulate industrial activities and afford relief to the unemployed? (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'It will give relief only to the industrials abroad.') When once you generate electricity in Coimbatore or Pykara it will stimulate the industries of the place and if foreigners are going to take all the advantage of this industrial activity of Coimbatore we cannot congratulate ourselves on our capacity to rise to the occasion.

"Sir, if I have said all this, it is not by any means to shirk any responsibility on our part or that we are not in the fullest sympathy with the resolution moved by my hon. Friend for the City. (A voice: 'What is your solution?') Sir, I am afraid I am not a magician to throw out solutions at a moment's notice. I can, however, give this assurance to the House that the discussions of this day and the various arguments that have been advanced by various members would receive the fullest consideration of the Government. We shall certainly go into this matter with the assistance of our advisers and see if we can adopt any greater measures than hitherto to ameliorate the condition of or to relieve the unemployed."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I second it."

The closure motion was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I had no chance to reply."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The closure motion has been carried. Is the hon. Member proposing to withdraw his motion?"

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

The amendment of Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar was put and carried and then the main resolution as amended was put and carried.

(2) REDUCTION OF TAX ON FRUIT-BEARING TREES.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the resolution on the agenda standing in my name, viz.,

'This council recommends to the Government that the 2-C tree-tax on the first-class fruit-bearing trees such as the coconut, the mango, the tamarind and the jack trees may be reduced from eight annas to its old rates.'

"Sir, I do not think many words are needed from me to commend this motion to the acceptance of the House. In view of the fact that there is a widespread feeling that there is good deal of economic depression and the fact that we have been able to pass yesterday a resolution recommending the grant of relief to the taxpayer, I do not propose to take up the time of the House by dwelling at length on this motion. I hope the hon. Member will accept my resolution which is a very modest one recommending going back to the old rates."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I second the motion."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have not heard any argument in support of this motion. (Laughter.) Perhaps the hon. Mover will be glad to be informed that the Government have recently asked the Board of Revenue to report on this matter and that the matter is under consideration. I cannot say anything further than that, because I have not had time to examine the subject connected with this motion. Until I get facts and figures I cannot say anything definite on the question. But, if the hon. Member wishes to press his resolution, I am afraid I must oppose it. It is interesting to note that the hon. Member did not say if this tax pressed heavily on either the Tanjore district which is probably at the back of this agitation or any other particular district. I am certain that the hon. Member could not have referred to the Ceded districts, for, I suppose there is not a single jack tree in the whole of the Ceded districts. (Loud laughter.) However, I would assure the hon. Mover that the matter will be examined. But if he presses it, I must oppose it." (Laughter.)

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

(3) CANCELLATION OF G.O. NO. 1238, REVENUE, DATED 14TH JULY 1933.

* Mr. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the following resolution:—

'This council recommends to the Government that G.O. No. 1328, Revenue, dated 14th July 1933, raising the classification of irrigation sources in the Tanjore district be cancelled.'

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"In moving this resolution, Mr. President, I do not want to explain elaborately to the hon. Members of this House about the present plight of the mirasdars of my district who are groaning under the weight of taxation in these days of economic depression which has taken a firm grip. All over the world drastic remedial measures have been adopted to alleviate the sufferings of the people and especially the agriculturists. But this Government, deaf to all popular agitation and the wail of the Tanjore mirasdars in particular, are trying, I very much regret to say, to increase the burden of the mirasdars by increasing the water-rates and by ordering a reclassification of irrigation sources in this district. By such a reclassification, about 378,200 acres of the second class are to be raised to the first class and about 152,000 acres of third class are to be raised to second class. On account of this, the landholders of this district will be called upon to pay roughly six lakhs of rupees more by way of revenue including the land-cess payable to local bodies. In my speeches on 15th March 1933 and 13th March 1933 on the floor of this House I suggested to Government the desirability and the necessity of the formation of a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the question of reducing the percentage of return from irrigation schemes from 6 per cent to 3 per cent and for tapping other sources of revenue, namely, by developing 15,000 acres of cultivable waste lands irrigated by the Mettur project. Without seeking fresh avenues which are available for increasing the revenue and while substantial relief is given to the agriculturists by the other local Governments like Punjab and United Provinces, the Madras Government are pursuing a course of administration which ignores the fact that the agriculturists in this Province are passing through a crisis unparalleled in living memory. As far as the district of Tanjore is concerned the Government have substantially increased the water-rate by Rs. 7-8-0 per acre on second crop wet under new udu cultivation and they have ordered this reclassification of irrigation sources. The additional revenue the Government propose to take will be roughly ten lakhs including cesses. When the Government have accepted the policy of collecting the increased rates of assessment at a resettlement in three years of gradual increase it is fundamentally wrong that the said increase of ten lakhs which is roughly about 15 per cent increase on the existing assessment should be collected all on a sudden in one year.

"According to Government Order No. 2684 (Irrigation), dated 19th January 1932, the classification of sources could be altered or raised only after the improvements mentioned therein are carried out. Many of them still remain unexecuted: some were taken up only after the cultivation season began and the benefits are yet to be seen. The Government cannot but be aware of the fact that the ryot's rupee costs him now twice as much as it did before the depression. For the payment of the land revenue and interest charges he has to sell double the quantity of paddy or his produce and the outturn from his

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lands has in no way increased. When such is the state of things the further increase of his existing obligations at the present juncture by increasing the assessment through reclassification of irrigation sources is unjustifiable and illegal. Illegal because by the resettlement a contract is made between the Government and the ryot by the issue of a rough patta which is afterwards confirmed after inviting objections. The resettlement notification has not reserved the right to Government to change the tarams and sources of irrigation as they please. ('Hear, hear.') This Government Order violates the terms of the contract without the concurrence of the pattadar. It has been stated by Government that on account of the Mettur Dam the additional levy of taxation by reclassification of sources is to be made and that provision was made for the same at the time of resettlement. But I may inform this House that the Mettur Dam was only the bare part-performance of long-neglected declarations of the Government and so it cannot be used as a scheme for imposing additional liabilities upon the old delta. ('Hear, hear.') This Mettur Project was launched in the interest of the Government as a mere Flood Moderator calculated to avoid recurring loss of revenue and abnormal drought and flood remissions as incurred by Government between 1921 and 1931 throughout Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. In the deltaic systems of Kistna and Godavari where the Government receive much less by way of land revenue than what they do from this district, Government themselves clear the silt in the rivers. (Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: 'Question.') The rivers of the Tanjore district have silted up and the Government have not done anything to have the silt cleared. The late Revenue Member did not make any earnest attempt to attend to the burning question of the district, namely, the drainage question. Though the late lamented Diwan Bahadur Arokiaswami Mudaliyar pointed out in the year 1931-32 in this Council, the drainage difficulties of the Pamaniyar and the Korayar, no remedial measures have yet been taken by the Government. In this connexion one cannot ignore the articles written in the *Hindu*, dated 10th October 1934, by the retired Chief Engineer Diwan Bahadur N. Swaminatha Ayyar and I cannot but quote the following extracts from the same:—

'The Cauvery irrigation system is already highly remunerative and the accumulated surplus revenue will be not 445 lakhs of rupees as stated in the Government administration report but 25 crores, the system having been in operation for 64 years. If we now take into consideration the fact that the main functions of the Mettur Reservoir is to stabilize the already fluctuating river-flood supplies and in so doing the surplus waters are utilized for the irrigation of three lakhs of acres and treat it as part and parcel of the Cauvery Delta System. The figures representing the capital and the net revenue will work out to 809 lakhs and 42 lakhs respectively, that is, a return of over 5 per cent. Thus the entire cost of the Cauvery-Mettur Project will be justified by the revenue already derived from the existing revenue system. If the new Cauvery-Mettur Project is treated as part and parcel of the old delta system the revenues derived from the latter alone more than covers all working expenses and interest charges, leaving the whole of the revenue derived from the new project as surplus profits. It would then be possible and easy for Government to levy water-rates suited to the condition obtaining now and thus help the poor alarmed ryots also to bring about the rapid growth of irrigation in the new area.'

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"The Government have not realized that the agriculturist contributes the largest share of the revenue of the land and that the prosperity of the Government is intertwined with that of the ryot. By reluctantly suspending only 10 and 15/16 per cent of the land revenue the Government are really increasing the sum payable by more than 15 per cent by imposing a heavy water-rate and reclassification of sources. Thus the Tanjore ryot will have to pay about 5 per cent more than what he is now actually paying by way of land revenue. This policy is clearly blind to the economic condition of the ryot and unless the Government immediately redress the grievances of the ryots and improve their condition by cancelling all new taxation and substantially reducing the land revenue fixed by the last settlement by at least 33½ per cent the present ill-advised policy of the Government is sure to create disaffection among the ryots."

4-15
p.m.

Mr. G. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is needless for me to point out how in these hard times the ryots find it difficult to pay even the existing rate of assessment from out of the produce of the land. The Council has repeatedly pointed out the inequity of levying additional taxation under the present conditions when the existing rate of taxation itself is far too high and unbearable. The Government themselves have admitted that the existing rates were high and passed orders remitting a portion thereof last year and this year. It is therefore surprising that they should have chosen to enhance the assessments by means of these orders, which are the subject-matter of resolution standing in the name of my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Subramania Ayyar. According to the last settlement report about 158,000 acres which were till then classified under second-class irrigation sources were proposed to be reclassified under third class. By the present reclassification about 365,000 acres of land under second-class irrigation and 125,000 under third class as settled in 1923 are proposed to be raised to the next higher class, the resulting additional burden being more than Rs. 5 lakhs. The enhancement is sought to be justified on the ground of certain powers having been reserved to Government at the time of the last settlement.

"Sir, so far as the lands in the old delta are concerned, the Mettur Project was only intended for the protection of existing irrigation. Several responsible officers have from time to time drawn attention to the defects in the irrigation and drainage systems of the deltaic lands; I do not propose to take up the time of the House by reading out extracts of the views of all the officers. I would only place before the Government the views expressed by some of the eminent officers such as Sir Henry Cotton in 1834, Mr. Thompson as Collector of Tanjore and later as acting Governor of Madras and Mr. Jackson as Settlement Officer in charge of settlement operations. Their reports clearly show that there have been grave defects in the irrigation and drainage system of the delta and notwithstanding such clearly-expressed views, the Government have not done anything to improve the drainage facilities in the old delta. Nor have they given effect to the recommendations

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of the Cauvery Committee regarding the rectification of the defects. If Mettur could be said to have improved irrigation facilities in the old delta, it is, I say, but a part performance of the obligations due to the Tanjore ryots. I wish to point out here that the Government cannot claim that by a more steady supply of water they have improved the sources of irrigation so as to justify a reclassification of the lands. In the Tanjore delta owing to utter lack of drainage facilities and the silted condition of the river channels which are not properly maintained by the Public Works Department, these defects still exist and it is here that people have been assured a steady supply of water from the Cauvery-Mettur Reservoir. This has not appreciably improved the situation. So far as the old delta is concerned, there has been improvement or rectification and none of the three conditions justifying a reclassification has been fulfilled. The Board's Standing Order No. 1, paragraph 2, lays down that the classification into tarams is based on the outturn irrespective of the source of irrigation. Any revision of the existing classification as to taram can only be made in case there is a change in the outturn. The Government should have therefore waited till the harvest of the fasli is over to satisfy themselves and the ryots that there has been an increase in the outturn such as to warrant the step. There is nothing to show that lands have improved in productive capacity. It is only a theoretical assumption on the part of the Government that irrigation sources have improved and consequently production is bound to increase. I may, in this connexion, point out that there is absolutely no likelihood of an increased outturn. It is notorious that as a result of the supply of stagnant water from the Mettur Dam, the silt which served as a fertilizer has considerably decreased in quantity. I may also point out that the existing rates based on the water-supply are against the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee which are to the effect that water-rates should vary according to the demand for water and the quality of water that is supplied. I should also like to point out that the action of the Government in raising the assessment during the currency of the 1923 settlement rates is unjust and is a negation of their avowed policy as laid down in their order No. 924, dated 18th June 1924. This order clearly lays down that the maximum enhancement on lands should not exceed 18½ per cent of the previous settlement rates. In Tanjore at the resettlement of 1923 there has been a uniform increase of 18½ per cent over the then existing rates. It will manifestly be unjust to circumvent the order by resorting to reclassification. Referring to the argument that the Mettur Project is intended to benefit solely the Tanjore ryots and that therefore they should pay for it and the ryots in other parts of the Presidency should not be made to pay for it, I submit that the revenue derived from the Tanjore ryots during the last one hundred years and more has gone to fill the general coffers of the State and any benefit that might now be got by Tanjore by the project is something which is legitimately due to it for taxes ungrudgingly paid all these years.

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"The lot of the agriculturist in this Province is highly deplorable and that of the ryot is worse still. Circumstances are driving the ryot to ruin and despair. As has been repeatedly pointed out to the Government and as the statistics will show, there is absolutely nothing left to the ryots after meeting the cultivation expenses. With such a condition before them and with the prices of paddy at an abnormally low level and financial depression all round, the step taken by the Government in issuing the order in question and indirectly raising the assessment by about 20 per cent is, to say the least, highly unjust and totally inexpedient.

"With these few words, I second the resolution."

* Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name which runs as follows:—

'In line 3 after the words "Tanjore district" add the words and figures "and G.O. No. 474, Revenue, dated 15th March 1933, levying additional water-rates in respect of udu, double crop, etc., and G.O. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 5th September 1932, prescribing rules and rates for the levy of water charge.'

"That the effects of the Government Orders are wide and far-reaching need not be much emphasized, and I need not waste the time of the House in treading over the same ground which the Mover and the Seconder have traversed. They have dealt with G.O. No. 1238 threadbare and I do not propose to take up the time of the House by advancing reasons in support of this motion. G.O. No. 474 aims at levying a uniform water-rate of Rs. 7-8-0 on udu and double-crop lands, etc. I want to bring to the notice of this House some of the irregularities involved in it. The owner of an acre of 8th taram land for which Rs. 5-15-0 is being paid as kist now, for a first crop and half of it for a second, will have to pay hereafter Rs. 7-8-0 for the second crop alone in addition to his assessment for the first. It has been clearly admitted by the Government that the second-crop yield will be much less than the first-crop yield.

"Then with regard to udu cultivation it has been specifically stated by the Settlement Officer at the time of resettlement and approved by the Government that udu is single crop and udu cannot be considered as a second-crop cultivation though harvested two times. The Government on the representation of the mirasidars of the district have passed orders that the lands in which udu has been cultivated hitherto will be exempted from being levied a water-rate of Rs. 7-8-0 for the udu crop; but that instruction has not been strictly followed by the subordinate officers of the Government and in the list published in the District Gazette several lands on which udu cultivation has been hitherto done, have been omitted. Even when this was brought to the notice of the officers concerned, they have not cared to rectify it the reasons being that the old records have been in some cases destroyed; and that the

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Government officers did not carefully verify whether in the past a particular land had been cultivated with udu or not since the Government had not derived any additional taxation from udu cultivation.

"I would request the Hon. the Revenue Member to issue instructions to the officers concerned to ask the ryots again whether they have at any time had udu cultivation on their lands and take them into their confidence before a list of survey numbers of lands on which there had been udu cultivation is prepared. 4-30 P.M.

"With regard to G.O. No. 1853, this is what the Hon. Sir Archibald Campbell was pleased to say in reply to the debate on my adjournment motion on 8th November 1932:—

"If, as is likely, we come to the conclusion that it has not really acted as a flood moderator this year, then we shall amend the rules, so that the new rates will not be put on the old delta but only on that portion of the area which has been newly brought under irrigation under the Mettur Project through the Vadavar extension canal."

"Since then, there have been no floods in my district fortunately and the Government have not had an opportunity to test whether the Mettur Dam has acted as a flood moderator or not. But the economic conditions prevailing to-day are worse and not better than those which prevailed in 1932. Therefore the Government are not justified in levying this tax without verifying whether the Dam has acted as a flood moderator or not. I request the Government to reconsider the matter and see that the promise held out to us is fulfilled. In the course of the same debate, the Hon. Sir Archibald Campbell also said:

"The main canals are contour canals and irrigated land is practically all on one side of the Grand Anicut Canal; the result is that the drainage water will flow into existing streams and rivers and we do not have to use drainage channels as irrigation channels, as is done in present Tanjore delta."

"Therefore, Sir, instead of the Mettur Dam acting as a flood moderator, as has been admitted by the then Revenue Member it has added to the drainage problems of the old delta. The new channels are emptying themselves into the old rivers; so much so the drainage problem of the district which is already bad, has been made worse and the ryots are put to very great loss. The Hon. Member has also admitted in the course of the reply to the debate that no provision has been made for the drainage of the Mettur Project area. Therefore the Mettur Dam instead of acting as a flood moderator has added to the drainage problems of the old delta. There is no justification for raising the classification now.

"In the forecast of revenue under the Mettur Project which was placed before the Council, nowhere has it been said that the tax on dry lands in the old delta would be raised. If G.O. No. 1853 is given effect to, these lands will be taxed very heavily and the people will suffer very much. Besides, the inam lands upon whose income many charitable institutions like temples and mosques depend, would be put to very great loss. For instance, I have been informed that the Dharmapuram Adhinam which is in charge of the Vytheeswarankoil temple and which

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has 3,000 acres now and pays Rs. 3,200 by way of land-cess, kaval fees, jodi and quit-rent will be asked to pay Rs. 25,000 if the Government Order is given effect to. The inam lands which were granted to these institutions by the old Rajas and confirmed later on by the Inam Commissioner would now be taxed contrary to law and the famous Urlam decision. It is doubtful whether the Government's position will stand in a Court of law. Besides, these religious institutions will have to be closed once for all and the intentions of the donors will be frustrated. I would appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Member to see that as the levy of these rates on inam lands is contrary to law, it is cancelled.

"As for G.O. No. 1238, what the Government aim at is to go back on the settlement policy long followed by them, that is to say, to effect a resettlement within ten years of a settlement and thus alter the contract unilaterally though ordinarily the settlement once made should run for thirty years before another resettlement is made. I do not think that the Government, however powerful they may be, can go back upon this contract which should run for thirty years. In passing their orders on the scheme report of the Settlement Officer in G.O. No. 1537, Revenue, dated 25th August 1922, the Government have reserved powers only so far as the upland sources are concerned. I refer in this connexion to paragraph 7 of the Government Order. There is no power reserved in that Government Order so far as the old delta is concerned. The power reserved under paragraph 9 (b) of G.O. No. 2219, dated 12th December 1922, relates only to those portions of land that have been transferred from second class to third class by the Settlement Officer. It is doubtful if the Government have got any power, but if they have got any power it is only with regard to lands which have been transferred to the third class at the time of the settlement by the Settlement Officer. With these words, Sir, I move my amendment and I hope the Government will take into consideration the economic condition of the people and their capacity to pay the enhanced tax now. I appeal to the Government to consider the case sympathetically."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I desire to second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. The Government have chosen an inopportune time to increase the tarams in the Tanjore district. As has been pointed out by hon. Members coming from other districts, such as South Kanara, this is not the time for increasing the rates at all. The Government claim that the new Mettur Dam has really given better irrigation and drainage facilities to the Tanjore district and therefore they are entitled to increase the rates. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member who moved the original resolution, have not the Government for some years past been collecting large sums of money as land-tax from the Tanjore district and has not this fact been brought to the notice of the public by no less a person than the late Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras? When he put off his official robes and became a non-official he was able to give out to the public the information that the Government had for a long time past been collecting larger sums of money than they were entitled

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to from Tanjore and the same has accumulated so much that the Government can certainly get on with the Mettur Project without increasing the assessment. I also want to ask another question of the Government. When at a time of depression like this the people clamour for remission of even the normal land revenue, the answer of the Government is: 'It is a question of contract. Take the settlement as a whole for the whole period. In good years you enjoyed the fruits, therefore in bad years you cannot complain and ask us for remission.' When the last settlement took place in the Tanjore district the Government wanted to increase the rates by 25 per cent, but later on, on account of the assurance given by the Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp when he introduced the Irrigation Bill, the Government reduced the percentage of increase to 18½ in the case of all the districts. So in the case of Tanjore also, the percentage was reduced to 18½. After about nine years or so of that settlement in Tanjore, the Government are now raising the tarams and thereby increasing the tax by another 15 per cent. This increase is made at a time of depression when the people are asking for remission. I ask the Government whether this is fair either from the point of view of contract or from the administrative point of view. I would also ask them whether it is sound from a commercial point of view. The Mettur Project has cost the Government a large sum of money and therefore the Government think it is but right that the people for whose benefit the project is intended should pay more. But the answer of the Tanjore ryot to this argument of the Government is that he is not able to pay because he does not get enough return from his land. I do not say that the Mettur Project has not benefited the district. Of course some of the speakers have raised the question and suggested that it is too soon to say whether it has benefited the district or not. Even accepting for purposes of argument that the project has in fact benefited the district, is this the time when Government should raise the tarams? At a time when the ryots find it difficult to pay even the existing tax, is it proper for the Government to raise the tarams and thereby increase the rate of assessment?

"As regards the amendment that has now been moved, udu cultivation being the sowing of two crops at the same time, but reaping them at different seasons, the Government do not give very much more water to the agriculturists who cultivate udu crops than to those who raise a single crop. They may give a little more water but not as much water as the agriculturists would be entitled to if two crops were raised. Why should Government demand as much as Rs. 7-8-0 per acre over and above the tax payable for the first crop? Of course the Government have made a concession in the case of people who have been cultivating udu crops for a number of years by not increasing the rates in their case. In other cases they have increased the rates. I ask the Government whether from a commercial point of view it is sound finance to increase the rates in the case of udu crops. If the Government want more people to cultivate udu crops, they must give facilities for the same by not increasing the rates heavily. Again, it is usual to charge

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [25th January 1935]

an additional 50 per cent of the land-tax in cases where a second crop is raised. Why not adopt that principle in all cases in the old delta? By raising the tax on second crops and also by not giving facilities for *udu* cultivation, the Government are frustrating the attempts of the people to take advantage of the water-supply and raise more crops. Will not the Government get more money if they give facilities for people to grow a second crop? I think the present policy of Government is a short-sighted one and I hope the Government will not press their demand for increased taxation at this time of depression."

4-45
p.m.

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Sir, I must oppose this motion as strongly as I possibly can. I am afraid I am not able to reply to the hon. Mover as I did not hear the speech of the hon. Mover of the first resolution; he read his speech and I am afraid his voice did not reach as far as this. But my hon. Friend, Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, advanced certain arguments which I would like to criticize. In the first place he made the assertion that the drainage channels and other channels in the old Cauvery delta are in a very bad condition; this is literally untrue; they are in good condition and they have been improved recently *pari pasu* with the construction of the Mettur Dam. He then went on to say that there was no improvement in supply. Here again, I must join issue with him. This statement also is literally untrue. For instance, this year, had it not been for the Mettur Reservoir, most of the old area under the Cauvery delta would have suffered from severe drought, and want of water. Crops this year were actually saved by the Mettur Reservoir and if that fact does not indicate an improvement in supply, I do not know what fact can. Perhaps it may be said that this is an exceptional case. But the Mettur Reservoir does assure a steady and regular supply where the supply previously was irregular and unsteady; this is especially the case in the months of August, September and the beginning of October when, for many years, supply in the Cauvery was defective. Then the argument was advanced that they could not get the same output of the crop as they had, before the dam was constructed. The argument is that, since the dam was put up, much less silt comes down the river. Sir, this point was examined very carefully by the Engineers which showed to the Government conclusively that the amount of silt that comes down the river at present is very little less than it was before; one of the main reasons for this is that most of the silt which came down the river, came down from the Bhavani and Amaravathi rivers which are below the Mettur Dam and therefore silt has not been lessened by the construction of the dam.

"The next point which was raised was that Government have been penalizing *udu* cultivation. I think the figures which I will give to the House will be quite sufficient to show that this argument is entirely baseless. I think hon. Members are aware that *udu* cultivation which had been in existence previous to the construction of the Mettur Dam was not charged double rates. For this purpose the Government ordered that any field in which the cultivation by *udu* was 10 cents and over

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should be given water for the entire field only for one crop. Any field in which less than 10 per cent is cultivated by *udu* is charged only single rate on that portion of the field which was actually cultivated with *udu*. The result of this is that although only 63 thousand acres were cultivated with *udu* in previous years, the classification of the fields in accordance with the Government Order amounts to 167 thousand acres. That is to say, there has been an increase of one hundred thousand acres which have to be given the concession which, ordinarily, they would not have been entitled to.

"There was one point which was urged by Mr. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar and that is with reference to certain inam lands; a representation has just been received by the Government—within the last day or two—on this subject and it seems to show that the matter does require consideration; I assure the hon. Member that it will receive very careful consideration.

"Apart from all this, Sir, I would like to point out to the House that the Mettur Reservoir was constructed with the full approval of this hon. House. The original estimates were placed before it and the House passed the following resolution:—

'This Council approves of the proposal to construct a reservoir on the river Cauvery at Mettur in the Coimbatore district, with the necessary channels and other works, to improve the supply to existing irrigation under the river and to provide for new irrigation over an area 301,000 acres, at an estimated cost of Rs. 612 lakhs.'

"This reclassification of the sources is taken as one of the items of revenue. Again in 1928 when the estimates were revised, although the revenue forecast based on the revised estimates was not placed on the table of the House, each Member of the House was given a copy of it; no objection was ever raised to these estimates; the raising of the classification of sources formed part of the estimates. That is a very distinct promise of the House that it would accept the raising of the classification of sources as part of the estimates for the Mettur Dam. Now, hon. Members from Tanjore come forward and try to argue against what they themselves promised twice before this hon. House. I ask hon. Members whether this attitude on the part of the Tanjore mairasidars deserve any consideration whatever; in my own opinion it is a distinct breach of faith. Apart from that, in all the resettlement notifications the Government have reserved to themselves the right to raise the classification of any source if, during the course of the settlement, that source has been improved at the cost of the Government. I have already argued that the Mettur Project has materially benefited all these sources; the Government have spent a great deal of money not only on the new channels; they have spent a great deal of money on the old Cauvery delta also. Why should the rest of the ryots, the taxpayers of this Presidency, be told that owing to our commitments on behalf of the Tanjore ryots for whom a very large amount of money was

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spent, they have to lose the benefits which, if this money had not been spent on the Mettur Dam, would certainly have been extended to other parts of the Presidency? In my own opinion, previous to the Mettur Dam the Tanjore ryots were quite well-off already; there are other parts of this Presidency which are crying out for water and were not able to get money for this, because our hands are tied, because a large amount of money had to be spent over a limited area of this Presidency. Therefore I must oppose this resolution and I trust that the House will not pass it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I put the amendment first to the House. The question is—

'In line 3 after the words "Tanjore district" add the words and figures "and G.O. No. 474, Revenue, dated 15th March 1933, levying additional water-rates in respect of udu, double crop, etc., and G.O. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 5th September 1932, prescribing rules and rates for the levy of water charge."'

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 17 Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai. |
| 2 " G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 18 " U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 3 " I. C. Iswaran Pillai. | 19 " K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| 4 " Daniel Thomas. | 20 The Pattagar of Palayakottai. |
| 5 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami. | 21 Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 6 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu. | 22 " P. Peddi Raju. |
| 7 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur. | 23 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8 Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. | 24 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 9 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. | 25 " M. S. Sreshta. |
| 10 Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. | 26 " P. V. Krishnayya Choudari. |
| 11 " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 27 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 12 " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 28 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 13 " V. T. Arasu. | 29 Mr. C. Indrayya. |
| 14 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 30 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 31 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| 16 Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 32 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| | 33 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes. | 12 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao. |
| 2 " Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu. | 13 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 3 " Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam. | 14 " T. B. Russell. |
| 4 " Mr. C. A. Souter. | 15 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5 " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 16 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai. |
| 6 " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 17 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. |
| 7 " The Raja of Bobbili. | 18 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma. | 19 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 9 Mr. W. Scott-Brown. | 20 Mr. G. Sriramulu. |
| 10 " H. R. Uzielli. | |
| 11 " C. E. Jones. | |

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Noes—cont.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 21 Mr. P. C. Moses. | 26 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyan Chetti. |
| 22 " C. Basu Dev. | 27 Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. |
| 23 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. | |
| 24 Mr. H. M. Jagannatham. | |
| 25 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti. | |

Neutral.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi.

Ayes 33. Noes 27. Neutral 1.

The amendment was carried.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall put the main resolution as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

'This Council recommends to the Government that G.O. No. 1238, Revenue, dated 14th July 1933, raising the classification of irrigation sources in the Tanjore district and G.O. No. 474, Revenue, dated 15th March 1933, levying additional water-rates in respect of udu, double crop, etc., and G.O. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 5th September 1932, prescribing rules and rates for the levy of water-charge, be cancelled.'"

The resolution was as amended carried.

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

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

[25th January 1935]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 527 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1935, page 457 supra.]

Extract from the report of the District Superintendent of Police, Salem.

In my last report recommending the continuance of the Additional Police for one year, I had dealt with the unsatisfactory situation in the village and the absence of any material change. The events in the village for the period from the last report up to this date shows that the situation in the village is such as to justify the continuance of the Additional Police Force for a further period of one year. The leaders of the two factions as well as their adherents have not yet completely realized their responsibilities nor shown any signs of reformation. Several instances of assault and intimidation have been reported by the adherents of both parties during the year showing thereby the continuance of the strained feelings. Cases of stone-throwing in more than half a dozen instances in the course of the last three months as well as cases of petty assaults and intimidation have been reported by both parties. In connexion with a dispute over a pathway among the Adi-Dravidas of the village, the leaders attempted to take sides but were warned off by the local police. There has been an instance of mischief of fire due to the faction and another instance where a villager was intimidated for his refusal to pay Rs. 170 to the leaders in connexion with a divorce affair. In June last a constable was assaulted by one Ponnuswami, an adherent of Chinna Kandana's party, as he had reported a case of nuisance against Ponnuswami. He was prosecuted under section 332, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. The Mariamman festival in the village in August 1934 was not celebrated on account of the leaders of the two factions failing to come to an agreement. From all these instances, it would be clear that the feelings between the two factionists still continue to be strained and that it would not be advisable to abolish the Additional Police for the present. There has, no doubt, been a certain amount of improvement in the situation since my last report, in that the leaders are gradually losing their influence in and around the village, but the situation is such as to require the continuance of the Additional Police for a further period of at least one year.

Extract from the report of the District Magistrate, Salem.

I have discussed this matter with the District Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Magistrate. I have considered the representations presented to me by certain of the inhabitants requesting the

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removal of the punitive police on the grounds that the fall in the statistics of crimes for the village proved that the situation was improved and that a continuance of the punitive police was beyond the financial resources of the village.

It is true that there has been a decrease in the number of serious crimes during the past 12 months but this must in part be due to the presence of the punitive police. By itself, it is no indication that the situation has sufficiently improved to remove the necessity for the punitive police and that if they were removed crimes of violence would not be common again. The incidents referred to in the District Superintendent's report particularly the failure to agree on the Mariamman festival this year suggest that while the influence of the leaders of the faction is dwindling there still remains a strong party feeling in the village. It is recognized by the authorities that it is idle to expect to remove faction from Attaiyampatti by means of punitive police. Faction is almost of the essence of the village life in Southern India. The disquieting symptom about Attaiyampatti is the defiant spirit which is still found among the inhabitants towards the forces of law and order. A police constable has been assaulted in the course of his duty and frivolous complaints have been made about the police. Both the District Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Magistrate consider that the spirit of defiance is by no means cowed and that there is a real danger of further outbreaks of violence if the punitive forces are removed.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 534 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1935, page 461 supra.]

(1)

G.O. No. 2403, P.H., dated 15th October 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended, the Local Government hereby fix the following designations and grades of, and the scales of salaries and allowances payable to the local board officers

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and servants in the medical institutions including leprosy clinics under the control of district boards and panchayats in the Presidency:—

Nature of the institution.	Designation and grades of officers and servants.	Scale of pay sanctioned.	Remarks.
RUPES PER MENSEM.			
I. Institutions of Western Medicine.	1 Local Fund Assistant Surgeons.	100—10 (biennial)—200.	....
	2 Local Fund Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	60—5 (biennial)—120.	....
	3 Lady Apothecaries ..	80—10/2—150 ..	When the existing incumbent vacates the office, the post should be filled by appointing a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 60—5 (biennial)—120.
	4 Local Fund nurses—Fully qualified ..	35—5 (biennial)—45.	....
	Not fully qualified ..	25—2 (biennial)—31—1 (biennial)—35.	....
	5 Local Fund compounders.	25—1 (biennial)—35.	....
	1 Local Fund Ayurvedic. Local Fund Siddha. Local Fund Unani.	Medical Officer. 40—3 (biennial)—70.	This scale is admissible only to persons registered under class A in the register of practitioners of Indian Medicine.
	2 * Local Fund Ayurvedic. * Local Fund Siddha. * Local Fund Unani. Local Fund Homeopathic.	Do. 40	
	3 Local Fund compounders—First grade ..	20—1 (biennial)—30.	This scale is admissible to persons who hold the diploma of qualified compounder issued by the Government Board of Examiners in Indian Medicine.
	Second grade ..	12—1 (biennial)—18.	This scale is admissible for persons who do not hold the diploma mentioned in the case of the first-grade compounders and for Homeopathic compounders.
II. Institutions of Indian Homeopathic Medicine.	1 Local Fund Ayurvedic. Local Fund Siddha. Local Fund Unani.	Medical Officer. 40—3 (biennial)—70.	* For persons registered under class B in the register of practitioners of Indian Medicine.
	2 * Local Fund Ayurvedic. * Local Fund Siddha. * Local Fund Unani. Local Fund Homeopathic.	Do. 40	
	3 Local Fund compounders—First grade ..	20—1 (biennial)—30.	This scale is admissible to persons who hold the diploma of qualified compounder issued by the Government Board of Examiners in Indian Medicine.
	Second grade ..	12—1 (biennial)—18.	This scale is admissible for persons who do not hold the diploma mentioned in the case of the first-grade compounders and for Homeopathic compounders.
	1 Midwife ..	25—1 (biennial)—35.	....
	2 Nursing orderlies—Qualified ..	12—1 (biennial)—18.	....
	Unqualified ..	8—1 (biennial)—15.	....
III. Institutions of Western, Homeopathic or Indian Medicine.	3 Peon ..	First 4 years 12 .. Next 4 " 13 .. " 5 " 14 .. " 6 " 15 .. " 6 " 16 ..	.... .... .... .... ....
	4 Totis ..	To be paid according to market rates subject to a maximum of Rs. 12 each per mensem.	....
	5 Menials such as masalchis, watchmen, watermen, gardeners, cleaners, etc., paid from contingencies.		....

2. Municipal councils are requested to adopt the above designations and grades and scales of salaries for municipal medical officers and servants in their institutions.

3. The incumbents of the existing posts should be appointed to similar posts carrying new scales of pay sanctioned in paragraph 1 above. If the existing pay of the incumbents conform to any stage

[25th January 1935]

in the new scales of pay, it should be fixed at that stage. If the existing pay of a medical officer or servant exceeds any stage in the new scales of pay, his pay should be fixed at the next stage below that pay and he should be given personal allowance equal to the difference, the personal pay being absorbed in the next increment. If the existing pay exceeds the maximum of the new scales of pay, it should be fixed at the maximum.

4. The conditions of service of all officers and servants specified in paragraph 1 above in respect to special pay and allowances shall be regulated in accordance with the Madras Special Pay and Allowance Rules and the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

5. In the case of subsidized rural dispensaries a sum of Rs. 600 a year is paid to a medical graduate, Rs. 500 a year to a L.M.P., A.L.I.M. or L.I.Ms., Rs. 300 a year to first-class midwife and Rs. 200 for second-class midwife from the provincial funds. The Government have stated that they have no objection to local boards themselves sanctioning an additional subsidy from their own funds if in any particular case owing to the remoteness or unhealthiness of the locality or for any other special reason, the services of qualified medical practitioners or midwives cannot be secured for the subsidies specified above. District boards and panchayats are informed that in future the additional subsidy paid from their funds should in no case exceed 50 per cent of the Government subsidy. In the case of rural dispensaries not subsidized by Government, the amount of subsidy paid by local boards should not exceed the total amount which would have become payable both from the provincial and local funds if the rural dispensaries had been subsidized.

The scheme of subsidized rural dispensaries does not contemplate the employment of compounders or other staff in such institutions. District boards and panchayats are informed that compounders should be employed in rural dispensaries only after consulting District Medical Officers or the Principal, Indian Medical School, as the case may be and only if such appointment is absolutely necessary. The pay of the compounder should not exceed Rs. 25 per mensem.

The pay of the menials paid from contingencies in rural dispensaries should be regulated in accordance with the orders in paragraph 1 above subject, however, to a maximum of Rs. 10.

District boards and panchayats are also informed that scales of pay should not be sanctioned for any person employed in rural dispensaries whether subsidized by Government or not and that wherever such scales have been sanctioned they should be abolished.

6. These orders will come into force on the 1st November 1934.

7. Separate orders will issue fixing the number of posts and designations of officers and servants in local fund medical institutions.

[25th January 1935]

8. Presidents of district boards and panchayats and executive officers of municipal councils are advised to issue a month's notice to the existing incumbents who may be now drawing pay in excess of the maximum in the revised scales that if they are not willing to accept the revised pay they may quit the service.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. SUBBAYYA,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Panchayats (pre-unions).
 „ the Executive Authorities of all Municipal Councils.
 „ the Surgeon-General
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards (with copies for panchayats other than pre-unions).
 „ the Principal, Indian Medical School.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Secretary, Rural Medical Practitioners' Association.

(2)

G.O. No. 2648, P.H., dated 14th November 1934.

The attention of all presidents of district boards and executive authorities of municipalities is invited to the orders in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2403, P.H., dated 15th October 1934, and they are informed that those orders do not preclude the Government from considering the question of granting personal pay to those incumbents whose pay prior to 1st November 1934 exceeded the maximum of the new scales of pay, provided that there is real hardship in such cases and that the local body concerned recommends the payments of personal pay. Presidents of district boards and executive authorities of municipalities are requested to submit statements in the appended form in respect of those cases in which the local bodies concerned consider that there is hardship in giving effect to the orders in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2403, P.H., dated 15th October 1934.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. SUBBAYYA,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Executive Authorities of Municipalities.
 „ all Presidents of Panchayats (pre-unions).
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Principal, Indian Medical School.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Secretary, Rural Medical Practitioners' Association.

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APPENDIX.

Name of						medical institution.		Remarks.
(1) Name of officer or subordinate and qualifications.	(2) Designation.	(3) Old scale of pay.	(4) Pay on 31st October 1934 in the old scale.	(5) Date from which the pay in column (4) is drawn.	(6) Pay admissible on 1st November 1934 in the new	Total period of local fund and municipal service.		
						(7) Broken periods.	(8) Continuous period.	
		RS.		RS.	RS.			(10)

NOTE.—Information should be furnished in the remarks column regarding the different scales of pay in which the officer or subordinate drew pay prior to 1st November 1934, the periods during which such pay was drawn and full details of advance increments drawn, if any, during the entire period of service.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 535 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1935, page 484 supra.]

Statement showing the local bodies that draw water from Government sources.

Number and name.	Source from which water is taken.	Rate charged.
1 Berhampur municipality.	Iohchapuram channel ..	Rs. 975 (fixed charge per annum).
2 Cocanada municipality.	Samalkota channel ..	Rs. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards.
3 Masulipatam municipality.	Bandar canal ..	Do.
4 Ellore municipality ..	Kistna-Ellore canal ..	Do.
5 Madras Corporation ..	Red Hills tank ..	Do.
6 Kurnool municipality.	Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ..	Rs. 700 (fixed charge per annum).
7 Chidambaram municipality.	Raja vaikal, branch of North Rajan channel.	Rs. 1 for 1,000 cubic yards.
8 Tuticorin municipality.	Korampallam tank (old source).	Rs. 85-5-4 for 30 days.
	Tambraparni (under Valnad scheme)—new source.	Rs. 88-2-10 for 31 days.
9 Palni municipality ..	Palar ..	No charge levied.
10 Proddatur municipality.	Pennar ..	Rs. 1 for 1,000 cubic yards.
		Do.

APPENDIX IV.

[25th January 1935]

[Vide answer to question No. 537 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1935, page 465 supra.]

Statement showing the appointments of Assistant Directors of Agriculture in the Madras Agricultural Service from 1930 onwards.

Year.	Number.	Whether by direct recruitment or by promotion.	Community.
1930 ..		Nil.	
1931 ..	1	Promotion	Non-Brahman (Hindu).
1932 ..	3	Do.	Do.
1933 ..		Nil.	
1934 ..		Nil.	

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 26th January 1935.

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

PRESENT:

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.
 Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.
 Paunirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
 Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.
 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.
 Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
 Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
 Arasu, Mr. V. T.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Basu Dev, Mr. C.
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Birley, Mr. F.
 Boulton, I.C.S., Mr. D. H.
 Chamoion, Mr. H.
 Devadasan, Mr. M.
 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
 Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
 Iswaran Pillai, Mr. I. C.
 Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
 Jones, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
 Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
 Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.
 Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.
 Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
 Metherell, Mr. J. K.
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
 Moses, Mr. P. C.
 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
 Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
 Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
 Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
 Nanjappa, Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
 Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
 Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
 Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
 Palat, Mr. R. M.
 Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
 Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
 Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
 Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
 Raja of Kallikote, The.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
 Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
 Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
 Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
 Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
 Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
 Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
 Sessa Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 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 Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
 Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.

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PRESENT—cont.

Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur
R. K.

Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Baha-
dur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operation

Alleged misappropriation of dividends in certain co-operative societies in the Ganjam district.

* 549 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was misappropriation of dividends due to members by several relations of Mr. Venkataratnam, who are managing co-operative societies in Palasapuram, Sompeta, and Hiramandalam in the Ganjam district; and

(b) whether Mr. Venkataratnam knew of the misappropriation and took no action as the parties concerned were his relations?

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

Qualifications of Mr. Venkataratnam Pantulu, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ganjam.

* 550 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Venkataratnam Pantulu, the Deputy Registrar, Ganjam district, underwent any training in the Co-operative Branch before he was recruited to the department;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government in the Co-operative department to retain an officer in the district where he has lands in district and was there for more than three years; and

(c) whether there are any special reasons for retaining Mr. Venkataratnam Pantulu, Deputy Registrar, in the district in which he started as an Assistant Registrar and Sub-Deputy Registrar?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The officer who had been Sub-Deputy Registrar, Ganjam, was appointed in November 1933 to act as Deputy Registrar, Ganjam, as he was the only officer in the department who knew Oriya and had knowledge of

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the allegations contained in the question, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to terminate the probation of this Deputy Registrar?”

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“On mere allegations or statements, no officer's probation can be terminated.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to cause an enquiry to be made into these allegations?”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“Government will make the necessary investigations into the matter.”

Public Works

Electrification of the Government buildings at Vellore.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the electrification of Government buildings, such as the court-houses, offices and Government officers' quarters at Vellore; and

(b) why there has been a delay in this matter?

A.—(a) The Government propose to provide electric installations in the following residential buildings at Vellore in the next official year, if funds are voted by the Legislative Council:—

- (1) Residence of the Collector.
 - (2) Residence of the District Judge.
 - (3) Residence of the District Superintendent of Police.
 - (4) Residence of the Executive Engineer.
 - (5) Residence of the Principal, Police Training School.
 - (6) Residence of the Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 - (7) Residence of the Staff Sergeants.
 - (8) Residence of the Chief Law Instructor.
 - (9) Residence of the Hospital Assistant.
- Police Department.

No proposals have yet been received from the Heads of Departments concerned for electrifying office buildings.

(b) Want of funds.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the Government are aware that the electrification of offices is as much necessary and urgent as the electrification of the residences of officials, and if so, may I know whether there is any proposal to electrify the Government offices?”

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“I suppose electrification of offices is equally necessary, and as soon as proposals are submitted to Government, they will be considered.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know if, by the electrification of these officers' quarters, the capital cost of the buildings will be increased, and if so, whether the rent recoverable from the officers concerned will be correspondingly increased?”

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am afraid I cannot answer that question offhand."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I point out to the Hon. Minister that the electrification of the courts are an urgent necessity; will the Government be pleased to call for proposals from the department concerned, if they have not already done so?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, it is stated in the reply that the residences of the staff sergeants are to have electric installations; may I know whether the Government are satisfied that the houses of the Inspectors of Police and Sub-Inspectors of Police need not have such electrification?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"No proposals have been received, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government have made an investigation as to why it has been considered necessary to have electric installations only to the superior officers, before they can be thought of for the subordinate officers?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"These are the proposals at present before the Government."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know whether the electrification proposals pertain only to Vellore or to other districts also?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"We are concerned here with Vellore alone, Sir."

Local Self-Government

Dissolution of and elections to the Chingleput District Board.

* 552 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) when the normal life of the Chingleput District Board expired;
- (b) when the elections were conducted; and
- (c) when were the elections completed for this district board?

A.—(a) On the 1st November 1934.

(b) & (c) Election proceedings were started on the 8th December 1934 and completed on the 12th January 1935 except in respect of one circle.

Municipalities to which appointment of Commissioners is still pending.

* 553 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many municipalities are yet to be provided with Commissioners;
- (b) what are their names;
- (c) on what principles and in which order the municipalities are taken up for appointment of Commissioners; and

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(d) when are the municipalities which have not got Commissioners so far, to be provided with such officers?

A.—(a) Fourteen.

(b) Anantapur, Walajapet, Chidambaram, Chingleput, Chica-cole, Parlakimedi, Palacole, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Karaikudi, Sivakasi, Srirangam, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam.

(c) & (d) Government have already stated that all the remaining municipalities will be notified for the appointment of a Commissioner before the end of the current year (1934-35), if possible—vide answer to clause (c) of Question No. 20, answered on the 1st August 1934. It is not possible to find suitable men for appointment simultaneously to all these municipalities and the selection of personnel for appointment necessarily involves time. Government have therefore to proceed with the notification of municipalities for commissionership, as and when the personnel for each of them is settled.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether there is any dearth of applicants for the posts of Commissioners, and if so, what is meant by the statement, 'It is not possible to find suitable men for appointment simultaneously to all these municipalities and the selection of personnel for appointment necessarily involves time'?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There is no dearth of applicants; before the appointments can be made, the Government have to satisfy themselves that the candidates are suitable."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"The answer says: 'Government have therefore to proceed with the notification of municipalities for commissionership as and when the personnel for each of them is settled.' Am I to understand that they fix up the person first and then notify the municipalities for the appointment of commissioner?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There is no point, Sir, in notifying a municipality until we have an officer ready to take charge; so both have to be done simultaneously."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Out of these fourteen municipalities given here, is there any to which commissioner was originally appointed but was subsequently withdrawn?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Once a municipality is notified, there is no power for Government to withdraw the notification. There have been cases where commissioners were withdrawn and replaced."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the Government apprehend that if a municipality is notified, they will find it difficult to appoint a suitable person to fill the post of commissioner?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am afraid my hon. friend has not properly appreciated the position. Under the Act, if a municipality is notified, certain functions of the chairman have

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to be performed by the commissioner. So, it will be rather awkward to notify a municipality and leave it without a commissioner."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Mayavaram and another municipality in the Tanjore district to which commissioners were appointed, are now left without commissioners?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There was a commissioner appointed to Mayavaram, but he was later withdrawn. Orders have already been issued posting another."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know why persons could not be chosen from among Government servants, if local board servants are not available, for being appointed as commissioners?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is not stated that local board servants are not available. We have to carefully consider the names of the applicants, their qualifications, etc., and then select them. In the case of some smaller municipalities, like Wallajapet, Parlakimedi, Chicacole and Sivakasi, the position is that we anticipate some difficulty, whether the municipality will be able to pay for a Commissioner. It is not proposed to have any commissioners on scales of pay below those now obtaining in the case of Deputy Tahsildars."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government do not think it advisable to consult the Public Services Commission in regard to the appointment of these commissioners?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No, Sir, this does not come within the purview of the Services Commission."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"There was a proposal to form a provincial cadre for commissioners. May I know at what stage that proposal is?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"If the appointment of commissioners to all the municipalities is completed, that question will be taken up."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The Hon. Minister says these appointments do not come within the purview of the Services Commission; but will the Government consider the advisability of consulting the Commission in these matters?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Until the service is provincialized, it will not be possible to refer the matter to the Services Commission."

Scale of pay of the Public Health Establishment under Local Boards and Municipalities.

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

(a) whether orders have been issued fixing a uniform scale of pay for Public Health establishments under the local boards and municipalities;

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(b) if so, whether copies of the same will be placed on the table;

(c) whether the scales of pay obtaining for such posts in Government departments were taken into consideration in fixing the new scales of pay;

(d) if the Government scales were not adopted, what the reasons therefor are;

(e) whether representations have been received from the persons affected and how they have been disposed of; and

(f) whether there are any proposals to revise the new scales, and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy * of G.O. No. 2884, P.H., dated the 17th December 1934, is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) There was no uniformity in the scales of pay prevailing in several districts. Several local bodies had themselves already fixed scales of pay lower than those sanctioned for Government servants. Considering the various scales of pay prevailing and the general financial position of local bodies, fair and uniform scales of pay were fixed.

(e) & (f) No.

Orders regulating the leave, pension, etc., of the ex-taluk board clerks subsequently employed by district boards.

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

(a) whether orders have been passed regulating the leave, pension, etc., of the ex-taluk board clerks who are under the service of the district boards now; and

(b) if so, whether copies of the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Copies ^b of G.Os. No. 3265, L. & M., dated the 12th July 1934, No. 4471, L. & M., dated the 6th October 1934, and No. 3941, L. & M., dated the 5th September 1934, bearing on the subject, are placed on the table of the House.

Alleged unjust enhancement of property-tax by the President of Mallur Panchayat Board, Salem district.

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

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government from one Kolanda Goundan and some others, residing in the Mallur Panchayat area in Salem district alleging unjust enhancement of the house-tax, etc., due by them, by the President of that Panchayat; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the petitioners?

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 577-579 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 579-581 infra.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petitions received by the Government have been referred to the President, District Board, Salem, for early remarks.

Treatment as personal allowance the difference between the present pay and the maximum under the revised scale of pay of teachers employed in secondary schools under local boards.

* 557 Q.—MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to give as personal allowance to teachers of secondary schools under local boards the difference between their present pay and the maximum under the new scales;

(b) whether the personal allowance will be given to all who are affected or whether it is to be restricted to any particular class;

(c) what the policy of the Government is in allowing this personal allowance; and

(d) what will be the savings effected in each district or loss suffered after giving personal allowances to the present incumbents?

A.—(a) & (b) The question is under consideration. Proposals for the grant of personal pay have been called for from the Presidents of District Boards and are awaited.

(c) The Government propose to grant personal pay in respect of such cases whose pay prior to 1st November 1934 exceeded the maximum of the new scales of pay provided there is real hardship and the local board concerned recommends the payment of personal pay.

(d) This cannot be calculated at present.

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know the reason why Government did not calculate the financial implications of the new scale of pay before its introduction? ”

THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ For the purpose of having a general idea, we took the averages into account. With reference to the effect of the new scale of pay in each district board, it all depends on the number of persons who are to be granted personal allowance.”

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ I want to know whether the Government have calculated the figures about the actual effect of this scale of pay, in order to show whether it will be a loss or beneficial? ”

THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I have stated, Sir, that the loss or extra cost can only be calculated after we know the number of persons to whom personal allowance is to be granted.”

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ May I know if the present incumbents who are on a higher scale of pay will be affected by the new scale? ”

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THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ The idea of Government is, just as they did in the case of their ministerial staff, that in all cases of genuine hardship, the difference in pay should be given as personal pay.”

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ May I know whether in cases of retrenchment, it is not the policy of Government to effect a cut in the pay of present incumbents rather than reduce the scales? ”

THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ If the hon. Member has understood the position aright, he will find there is no cut in pay here.”

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ If a person has entered service on a fixed scale of pay, is it open to the Government to now say that that person should receive a smaller scale of pay? ”

THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I am afraid there is great difference between Government service and district board service. In Government service there is a system and a method and definite scales are fixed. In this case, the scales themselves vary much. There are also many cases where persons have been appointed on lower scales, who in three or four years not only got accelerated promotion, but also had higher scales sanctioned for them.”

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know, Sir, what the Hon. Minister means by ‘cases of genuine hardship’? What is the criterion please? ”

THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ It means in other words that people who have received accelerated promotion or have been given special treatment will be excluded.”

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether sudden cut in pay is itself not a ‘genuine case of hardship’? ”

THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I am afraid I cannot make myself understood to the hon. Member. In all cases, there will be no ‘genuine hardship’.”

MR. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the Hon. Minister has realized this difficulty, viz., that in the case of teachers who are already drawing the maximum provided for them by the new scales, they will not be entitled to any increment in salary for the rest of their service? ”

THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Yes, they will not be eligible.”

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ May I know if it is not a matter of contract, just as in the case of Government servants, that when an officer enters on a grade pay, his pay cannot be reduced; that any retrenchment that is made can be only an emergency measure which should be removed when the emergency passes; and that no scale of pay can be revised to the detriment of an officer once he has entered service on a particular grade of pay? ”

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The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"In the case of some district boards, they have not reduced the pay; they have only imposed cuts to the extent of 5, 10 or 12½ per cent; but that amounts to the same thing."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Arising from the answer given, viz., that in the case of teachers already drawing the maximum, they will not be eligible for further increments for the rest of their service, does the Hon. Minister realize that such a procedure would damp their enthusiasm and efficiency would suffer?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The persons concerned will have opportunities of promotion to other grades, I think."

Government Order granting to servants of certain district boards the privilege of retaining their existing rates of pay.

* 558 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been passed granting district board servants the privilege of retaining their existing rates of pay treating the difference in the scales of pay as personal allowance; if so, what the said orders are;

(b) whether it is a fact that only ten district boards have been notified as those whose servants are to get this benefit; if so, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that the servants of the South Kanara District Board have strongly protested against the application of new scales to existing incumbents; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the said protests on the table of the House; and

(d) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have not passed any general order permitting district board servants to retain the old rates of pay sanctioned by district boards before the 1st June 1934.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The President of the South Kanara District Board has forwarded to Government a copy of the proceedings of the conference of the representatives of the Teachers' Associations of the Board Secondary Schools in South Kanara in the matter.

Government do not consider that it will serve any useful purpose to lay these proceedings on the table.

(d) Attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 557.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) that 'Government have not passed any general order permitting district board servants to retain the old rates of pay' may I know whether Government have so permitted, in the case of any particular district?"

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The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"In the case of a majority of districts, as soon as statements were received from district board presidents, orders were passed treating the difference of pay as personal allowance."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know, with reference to district boards which have adopted the Fundamental Rules, whether it is open to the Government or even to the district board itself, to go back upon the terms of appointment and reduce the pay of the teachers?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"If the hon. Member will bring to my notice any such case of hardship, I will consider the matter."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In the case of pandits, may I know whether new qualifications have been recently fixed, i.e., that they should possess certain academic qualifications before appointment? And, if so, do the Government still think that there is a case for reducing their pay even after high qualifications have been fixed?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"So far as pandits are concerned, my idea is that their scales are already low; and I do not think the new scales make any further reduction."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the scale of pay provided for the pandits is very much lower than the scale of pay now generally drawn by drill-masters and drawing-masters in schools?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have not made any comparisons as between the two; but the pay of the pandits generally compares favourably with the regular scales existing at present."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the scales of pay of teachers were fixed by the Education Department or by the Local Self-Government Department?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The proposals emanated from the Director of Public Instruction and were considered both by the Education Department and by the Local Self-Government Department."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether the pay now fixed to pandits is much less than what was obtaining in almost all the local boards previously?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already stated that the new scale takes due consideration of the existing scales in the various boards."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister 11. whether the scales of pay laid down by Government for men in district board service in different departments, are lower than the scales of pay for men in similar positions in Government service; and if so, why a distinction is made?"

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The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Certainly they are lower, but the standard of work done is different."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know whether in the case of the headmasters of high schools, their maximum pay has been reduced very much?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I think the headmaster's pay is Rs. 170, but I cannot say that it has been reduced. Probably hon. Members are not aware of it. In certain cases, the pay fixed by Government is much higher than the existing scales of pay, for example in Kurnool."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not the policy of Government to see that the employees of district boards and other local bodies are a contented lot and not to create discontent in the services?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am in entire agreement with the hon. Member, but unfortunately Members of the Council are considering this question only from the case of secondary school teachers; but if they consider the entire scheme of the Government as a whole, both for elementary and secondary school staff, they will find that there is no decrease but an increase of five or six lakhs in the total salary bill."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not a policy of the Government not to make any invidious distinction between the employees of Government and those of the local boards?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Both as regards qualification and efficiency, the position is quite different in local boards and the Government. Moreover, Government have taken into consideration the present financial position of the local boards and what they have been able to pay."

Representations from the teachers of the Board High School, South Kanara, regarding the recent Government Order with reference to the revision of the scales of pay.

* 559 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received representations from the teachers of Board High School in South Kanara concerning the recent Government Order with reference to the new scales of pay; and

(b) what action the Government have taken or propose to take with reference to the applicability of the new scales to present incumbents?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 557.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know from the Hon. the Minister whether in view of the fact that the salary of pandits would be low under the new scale of pay, he will consider the advisability of revising the same and doing justice to them?"

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The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"If it is found that compared with the other scales of pay, it is much lower than it at present exists, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Will I be in order, Mr. President, if under Standing Order No. 4, I move an adjournment motion . . . ?"

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Just after questions are over."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government consider that the work done by the pandits and munshis is inferior to that done by the gymnastics instructor or the drill-master?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is not a question of their being inferior or superior, but the position is that these pandits are at present being paid lower scales of pay than the drill master, and therefore the same is continued."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is it not a fact that under the proposed scales they have made it inferior?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Perhaps the scales are inferior because the present scales are also inferior."

General

Alleged refusal to grant privilege leave to Muslim subordinates for the observance of Ramzan.

* 560 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether representations have been received by Government that some heads of departments and superior officers have refused to grant or recommend privilege leave to their Muslim subordinates who applied for privilege leave on account of Ramzan on the ground that it is not a sufficient reason for granting leave?

A.—No such representation has been received.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether it is a fact that though Ramzan has been declared a public holiday by Government, the Presidency College authorities did not declare it a public holiday for that college?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Government have no information, Sir."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Are the Government aware that the Loyola College authorities who also get grant from the Government declined to declare Ramzan as a holiday for that college also?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Government have no information."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will Government take any steps to see that Ramzan is declared a public holiday in all these public institutions?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I will consider the matter, Sir."

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Irrigation*Receipts under the Toludur project.*

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

(a) the total area that was originally intended to be irrigated by the Toludur Project and the actual area that is now being irrigated under the project;

(b) the percentage of profit that was originally expected to be derived from the project after completion of the work and the actual percentage of return now secured;

(c) the water-rate originally proposed and the one now in force;

(d) The causes for the difference in the percentage of return;

(e) the causes for the full area as originally contemplated in the project not having been brought under cultivation; and

(f) the steps, if any, proposed by the Government to extend the area of cultivation under the project?

A.—(a).—

		First crop. ACS.	Second crop. ACS.
Area intended to be irrigated ..	..	26,851	3,000
Area irrigated in 1933-34 ..	..	17,274	2,725
(b) Return anticipated in 1917 ..	..	4.57 per cent.	
Return derived in 1933-34 ..	..	2.52	..

(c) It was originally proposed to convert occupied dry lands commanded by the project into wet and to impose on them the rates of wet assessment noted in the margin, and until such conversion was effected, to impose water-cess at the following rates in addition to dry assessment:—

First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
Taram.	Rate. RS. A.	Taram.	Rate. RS. A.	Taram.	Rate. RS. A.
1	19 4	2	11 12	3	10 8
2	11 12	3	10 8	4	9 8
3	10 8	4	9 8	5	8 0
4	9 8	5	8 0	6	6 12
5	8 0	6	6 12	7	6 4
6	6 12	7	6 4	8	5 12
7	6 4	8	5 12	9	5 4

	RS.	A.	P.	
(1) For a first wet crop ..	..	6	4	0 per acre
(2) For second crop ..	..	3	2	0
(3) For each dry crop, whether first or second ..	..	3	2	0
(4) For a dufasal crop ..	..	9	6	0

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The introduction of the wet rates of assessment has been postponed pending the completion of field channels and the development of irrigation. The rates of water-cess mentioned above therefore continue to be in force.

(d) The causes for the difference in the percentage of return are—

(i) The area irrigated is much below the area originally anticipated.

(ii) The maintenance charges have been very high owing to the expenditure on repairs to slips at certain places of the reservoir bund and the repairs to the floor of the Toludur regulator necessitated by the floods of May 1930.

(e) The causes which account for the retarded development of irrigation under the project are—

(i) The economic depression since the year 1929-30, which has prevented ryots finding money to spend on reclaiming their lands to make them suitable for wet cultivation.

(ii) The unwillingness of the ryots to excavate field channels at their cost and want of co-operation in the matter of permitting landowners lower down to take field channels through lands higher up.

(iii) Alleged salinity of the water in the two odais which lie in the catchment area of the reservoir.

(iv) Want of adequate means of communication within the area for carting manure and marketing the produce.

(f) The following steps have been taken by Government:—

(1) The Irrigation Development Board has been requested to expedite the estimates for excavating field channels.

(2) The Director of Agriculture has been requested to depute an officer of the Agricultural department to examine the question of the alleged salinity of the water and to report the effect which irrigation has had on lands already irrigated and the remedies possible apart from the use of organic manures.

(3) The Board of Revenue has asked the Collector to submit concrete proposals as regards communications, to inform the President, District Board, what new lines of communications are urgently necessary, to ascertain what the District Board will do, and to report the result with a rough estimate of the cost involved.

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Irrigable limit for the first crop under the existing 2 feet shutters for the Godavari Western delta.

* 562 Q.—MR. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the ultimate irrigable limit fixed for the first crop under the existing 2 feet shutters for the Godavari Western delta is;

(b) what the actual extent of the area under first-crop irrigation in the Godavari Western delta is;

(c) what the surplus area in the same is; and

(d) what the extent of the area for first-crop irrigation for which commitments have already been made by the Government till now is?

A.—(a) The ultimate irrigable ayacut as fixed in October 1924 is 414,500 acres.

(b) The extent irrigated during fasli 1342 was 416,074 acres.

(c) & (d) In September 1932, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) submitted a comprehensive programme of works for the extension of irrigation in the three sections of the Godavari delta. This programme provided for extension of irrigation to 40,500 acres in the western section. The Government after considering it in consultation with the Board of Revenue and the Irrigation Development Board, recently directed that certain special works included in it should be carried out in the first instance, and the result watched for a few years before the other proposals for extension are investigated. The special works, so far as the western delta is concerned, are—

- (1) Replacing 2 feet shutters over the Godavari anicut by 3 feet shutters.
- (2) Kalipatnam scheme (3,500 acres).
- (3) Vemuladevi scheme (2,000 acres).
- (4) Circars Agricultural Development Corporation, Limited, Scheme (1,500 acres).
- (5) Extension of irrigation to scattered dry fields from existing channels (1,176 acres).

Land Revenue Administration

Representations made to His Excellency the Governor by the South Kanara Landholders' Association.

* 563 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the representations made by the deputation of the South Kanara Landholders' Association which waited on His Excellency the Governor last month; and

(b) whether they have passed any and, if so, what orders in the matter?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935, which has been laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know what Government propose to do in view of the adjournment motion passed in the Council the other day? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Nothing, Sir."

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, Sir, what is the value that Government attach to votes of this House on a question like this? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" It depends upon the vote, Sir."

B. POKKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" Does Government look upon it as a wastepaper? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Sometimes, Sir."

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, Sir, whether that is the courtesy to be shown by the Government to a vote of this House? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" It is not a question of courtesy, but it depends upon the vote."

Rate of jamabandi allowance payable to village officers and village menials.

* 564 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the rates of jamabandi allowance now paid are to the village officers and village menials;

(b) how long they are generally made to halt at the taluk headquarters during the jamabandi period; and

(c) whether they are informed of the definite date of checking their accounts during the jamabandi?

A.—(a) The village officers are not paid any jamabandi allowance now. The village menials are paid Rs. 2 each.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 12 (3) and (4).

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether Government is prepared to pay the village officers some allowance as batta in view of the facts explained in the question, Sir? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" No, Sir."

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Control of Vehicles

Timings regulating the arrival and departure of motor buses plying for hire.

* 565 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the system of fixing a definite time for starting and arrival of each of the motor buses for hire from one place to another is followed in all the districts;

(b) if not, in which districts such a system is observed and in which districts it is not observed;

(c) what the reasons are for not observing such a system in certain districts; and

(d) whether representations have been received for the adoption of such a system in the Salem district, and, if so, in what way they have been disposed of?

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

(d) No.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“ May I know, Sir, whether Government will be pleased to call for the information? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ I do not think any useful purpose will be served by calling for such information.”

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“ May I know, Sir, whether such a system is being adopted in all the districts? ”

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ I have already replied some days ago that this is a matter in which a uniform system all over the Presidency will not be useful at all and the local authorities will adopt the system that is best suited for each place.”

Proposals, if any, for prescribing the educational and other qualifications of applicants for motor-driving licences.

* 566 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many motor-driving licences have been issued (both newly issued and renewed) in each district during the year 1934;

(b) whether there is any proposal for fixing educational and other qualifications for the applicants for motor-driving licences in future; and

(c) if so, what they are and when they are likely to be introduced?

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

(b) & (c) There is no proposal before the Government for fixing any additional qualifications other than those required by rule 19 of the Motor Vehicles Rules.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether in granting licences they try to find out whether the man has got defective eye-sight or defective hearing or whether he is addicted to drink? ”

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The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“ Unless it is found out where a man is addicted to drink or a person is known to be a drunkard, no additional qualifications other than those required by the rules are insisted. But as far as eye-sight is concerned, in some places insistence is made on it.”

Administration of Justice

Application of the communal Government Order for appointments in the Judicial service.

* 567 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are considering the question of extending the communal Government Order for appointments in the Judicial services; and

(b) what the ratio is of appointments in the Judicial service held at present by the members of the different communities in the various districts.

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative so far as the Judicial Subordinate Service is concerned.

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for information? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ If the hon. Member will be pleased to let us know in what direction information is required, it may be possible for Government to consider the suggestion. But here, the hon. Member will notice that the judicial service consists of district judges, subordinate judges, district munsifs and their establishments in 26 districts. If the hon. Member would give us in what direction he wants information, that suggestion will be considered.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ In regard to all the appointments? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ It will be a task not commensurate with the results.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether Government will give information as to the cadre of district judges, subordinate judges and district munsifs community-war? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ I have no objection, Sir.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ May I know, Sir, whether this information cannot be got with regard to the judicial subordinate services, Sir? ”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ The task is so great. It would be an almost impossible task to collect information for all the establishment in the 25 or 26 districts and for all the courts in each district and their establishments; and the result will not be commensurate with the time spent in preparing the figures. If the hon. Member wants statistics in any particular district or particular court, Government will be very glad to supply the information.”

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"With reference to clause (a) of the answer, may I know whether the subordinates in the judicial service include, munsifs, sub-judges and district judges?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"No, Sir."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether giving effect to such a principle will be useful to people in service as munsifs, sub-judges and district judges?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The hon. Member knows, I take it, that the appointment of district munsifs is entirely in the hands of the High Court."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government will take power to appoint district munsifs and for that purpose whether they will suitably amend the Act?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I am sure the hon. Member is aware that to pass an Act it will take at least one year and the new Reforms will be coming into effect; and on a perusal of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report he will find the answer there."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is the Government aware that it will be in the best interests of the efficiency of the service if the appointment is left to the High Court itself and Government does not take it upon itself?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"It is a matter of opinion, Sir."

Memorials urging the location of a District Munsif's Court at Tadepalligudem, West Godavari district.

* 568 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials were sent up to the Government and the High Court for the location of a District Munsif's Court at Tadepalligudem in the district of West Godavari; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken by the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location of a District Munsif's Court is determined by the High Court. Under section 11 of the same Act it is the High Court that fixes, and from time to time, modifies the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs. The memorialists were therefore informed that the question of location of a District Munsif's Court at Tadepalligudem with the necessary rearrangement of the territorial jurisdiction of the District Munsifs' Courts in the district was one for decision by the High Court.

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Provision of adequate number of motor garage in the District Court of West Godavari at Ellore.

* 569 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of garages provided in the District Court at Ellore in the district of West Godavari; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that some legal practitioners owning motor cars are being put to much inconvenience in the matter of keeping their cars as there is no accommodation for private cars?

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

Wireless Installations

Establishment of a broadcasting service in the province.

* 570 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state what Government have decided regarding the establishment of a broadcasting service in this Presidency?

A.—The Government have not yet come to any final decision in the matter. They have submitted a scheme, based on the recommendations of the Special Broadcasting Adviser, to the Government of India, the subject being—as the hon. Member is doubtless aware a "Central subject" under the existing rules. The matter is at present under correspondence with the Government of India.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Finance Member will try to expedite the consideration of the scheme and get a final decision in the matter before he lays down the reins of his office?"

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN SROKES:—"I shall be very glad to do so, but I fear there is very little chance of my being able to do it."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation.

The Papanasam Irrigation Project, Tinnevely district.

571 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to his answer to question No. 118, dated 4th August 1934, with regard to the Papanasam Irrigation Project in the Tinnevely district—

(a) whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been received;

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(b) whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed on the same; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the report on the table of the House?

A.—(a) to (c) The report has not yet been received. The scheme is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The Mandaikulam Tank Irrigation Scheme.

572 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to an Irrigation Scheme for Mandaikulam tank mentioned in his answer to question No. 475, dated 24th January 1933, under item No. 6 in the annexed statement thereto—

(a) whether any, and, if so, what progress has been made in the matter of the consideration of the scheme and whether the Government have received any report about it;

(b) whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed by the Government on the same; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the report on the table of the House?

A.—(a) to (c) The estimates have been prepared. They are under scrutiny by the local officers.

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

II.—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 4 RE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ON SOUTH KANARA RESETTLEMENT.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHODARI:—“ Mr. President, I just want to know whether I can move an adjournment motion arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Revenue Member that the resolutions of this House will be considered as wastepaper. Is that the sort of courtesy that hon. Members of this House are to be shown? ”

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member's attention is invited to Standing Order No. 19 which deals with an adjournment motion.”

III.—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 4 RE REVISED SCALES OF PAY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I desire to move under Standing Order No. 4, that half an hour be granted after the conclusion of the business of the day to discuss the question regarding the revised scales of pay of teachers in local boards as the answers given to questions, Nos. 557 and 558, by the Hon. the Chief Minister were not to the satisfaction of the House.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member is quite in order and it will be taken up just after the business of the House for the day is over.”

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IV.—A BILL * TO AMEND THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT (BILL No 17 OF 1934).

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The House will now consider the Elementary Education Act (Amendment) Bill and discussion on the amendment of Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder to clause 7, will continue.”

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—“ Mr. President, Sir, the particular clause under discussion relates to two things. The first is that admission to schools should be made compulsory and the second is that the retention of the children in the schools should also be made compulsory. The other day Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar said that he did not understand the section well. It provides for compulsion both as regards admission as well as retention of the children in schools. Those are the two things contemplated there. The Elementary Education Act was passed in 1920 and has been in operation for some time. This amendment is sought to be introduced on the ground that most of the children receiving education in the schools have not been benefited to the full extent. Therefore it is thought necessary that they should be kept in the schools for a longer period than at present. That is the reason why this provision is sought to be made. I consider that the provision is entirely misconceived. In the first instance, you can compel a child to attend a school, but unless he finds his education interesting or is useful to him, you cannot by mere compulsion keep a child in the school for any length of time.

“ If people do not take to education, what can we do? It shows, 11-30 a.m. that the syllabus is entirely unsuited to the actual life of the communities for whom the education is intended. This sort of consideration has never entered in the minds of Government. With due respect to the Hon. Minister as well as the Director of Public Instruction, I think they ought to have taken up the investigation as to whether the syllabus is useful to the people of the urban areas as well as the rural areas and as to whether it is useful to them in after-life. If it is not useful to them, and if they cannot take any interest in that sort of education, then the best way of keeping the boy in the school will be to make the syllabus instructive and useful. The Director of Public Instruction says that there are two classes of people. Firstly, there is a certain class who do send their children to school whether they find the education useful or not. There are other classes who are unwilling to send because they do not belong to the literary class. They would rather bring up their children in their own profession rather than at school, if they find that education is not useful to them. Therefore, we have to see, where the poorer classes do not send their children to school that the syllabus is made instructive and useful to them in their after-life. That is exactly the thing which the present day syllabuses do lack. They are altogether useless to these people in their after-life. To those who want to pursue the studies, it is a different matter. Even the secondary and collegiate education are not now popular and a time may come when people may abandon secondary and collegiate education

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because there is no use at all in them and the only useful purpose it serves is you can earn some money. The compulsion sought to be made by the clause is something like this: a bull yoked to a cart lies down. The cartman tries to make the bull get up by twisting its tail and if it does not, he belabours the bull and if it fails to get up even then he builds up a fire and applies its flames to its body. That is exactly what the Hon. the Education Minister is advised by the department to do in this case. He tries to pile compulsion upon compulsion. The Hon. the Education Minister should see that the syllabus is made more profitable and useful. In a country like this, an agricultural bias to education is very necessary. Though that opinion was expressed by the Committee of 1926, nothing has been done by the department till now to see that the syllabus is suitably altered to make provision for giving an agricultural bias. The Hon. the Education Minister says 'when people don't take themselves to this education, what am I to do?' The Hon. the Home Member yesterday said that you can take the horse to the water but you cannot make it drink. That is not the way in which the question has to be tackled. What is the present position? You have appointed teachers and Inspectors who are not in sympathy with this sort of education. What you have to do is to try to teach the people in the villages in such a way so that they may take up education. You have not done that. The first thing the department has to do is to provide teaching in agriculture in the training schools. Teachers under training must learn something in agriculture in the training schools. Such instruction can be given by the demonstrators in several places by going to those schools at least two hours a week. In that way, without much expenditure something could be done. Nobody in the department seems to have studied the question. On the other hand, the department has proposed to reduce the number of elementary schools. By so doing, they are trying to retard rather than accelerate the progress of education. I think the whole policy is retrograde. I cannot say the department has knowingly adopted these measures. They have been doing this without knowing that they are retarding the education. Therefore this provision should not be accepted."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, the provision now under consideration raises the most fundamental point in the Bill. I take it that the main object or purpose of the Hon. the Education Minister in introducing this Bill for the acceptance of this House is this: for some years past an optional system has been introduced by the original Elementary Education Act giving the option to the local authorities to introduce in special areas the system of compulsory education. That system has been worked for the last 10 or 15 years. Considering the results that were expected by the introduction of this optional compulsory education and assessing the actual results that have been achieved, one could not but be struck with the lack of adequate results. It is admitted, Sir, on all hands that elementary education is a very essential frame-work on which any system of adequate and enlightened citizenship can be based and built upon. On the one hand,

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Sir, while we are anxious that greater and greater provision should be made for the cause of elementary education, it is also equally necessary that such increasing provision is legitimately expended by the Government for the cause of elementary education in order that illiteracy in this country may be diminished. My hon. Friends, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder and Mr. Krishnayya Choudari have already referred to the position as it now prevails. Taking the total number of students in any particular province or district attending elementary educational institutions, we find that the number of students in the first standard is nearly three times or four times as much as the total number of students attending in all the other standards. The result is that a good proportion of the students who are supposed to attend the elementary educational institutions do not, as a matter of fact, derive any lasting or permanent benefit by undergoing training in these schools. You take it, Sir, that the Government is spending a certain amount for each student who attends elementary school and you will find on calculation that nearly 50 per cent of the money which is spent by Government on elementary educational institutions goes to waste because the students don't make use of their education in later life. It is therefore, I submit, Sir, an absolute necessity that some provision should be devised to prevent this waste of public funds and at the same time ensure that all monies spent by Government in the cause of elementary education are really spent to diminish illiteracy and ensure literacy. My hon. Friend the Director of Public Instruction referred to the two systems that are under consideration, the system of compulsory education provided under the present Act and also the partial compulsion which is proposed in the proposed Act. He also pointed out that the one does not in any way come into conflict or supersede the other scheme, i.e., that the second scheme, the scheme of partial compulsion, is only an alternative to the other scheme. I submit, Sir, we have up to now the system of universal compulsory education and that has not been more widely taken up by the local authorities. If, as a matter of fact, this has not been more and more largely used by the local and district boards and municipalities, it is due to the absence of the necessary provision for funds. I submit as practical people who know that finance is the life-blood of any proposal or institution which may try to remedy existing defects, you must face the position. The introduction of universal compulsory education on a larger scale than at the present moment would mean the opening of new institutions, employment of additional teachers and the furnishing of the school with the necessary materials and so forth and the amount of expenditure will be something which will be enormous and which the present financial position of the Government would not be able to cope with. In these circumstances, I would submit, Sir, that the present proposal of a partial compulsory scheme comes in as a very satisfactory provision for securing the object we have in view and at the same time not going too long for universal compulsory education. Certain members who have spoken on the floor of the House previous to me have referred to the scheme as a retrograde step

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as if the scheme of partial compulsory education is intended to be a substitute for or is in conflict with the previous Act.

11-45
a.m.

"I do not understand, Sir, in what way that position can be justified or defended. As my hon. Friend the Director of Public Instruction pointed out, it is still open to any district board to introduce compulsory education in any areas that they consider will be best served and whenever and wherever necessary funds can be provided for such a scheme. But, it only provides an alternative scheme, or I may call it a supplementary scheme, for the purpose of enlarging the number of literate students turned out in the educational institutions. How far you can avoid a conflict between the two systems is a doubtful matter. I would submit that if the present system of compulsion is to be an actual link with the proposed system, you must have a universal system of elementary education. No one in this House will say that universal compulsory elementary education is not a desirable thing. I believe the Hon. the Minister for Education would be the first to recognize that if and when the times are suitable, universal compulsory education should be provided for. But, Sir, without waiting for that distant date, it is up to him as a wise and prudent statesman to introduce measures for the present which will enable a much larger percentage of students to be turned out of our elementary schools than at present. It may be by reason of this provision parents who might otherwise have sent their children to the schools will be scared away, and lesser and lesser number of parents will be willing to send their children to the school when they find themselves unable to continue their children's education for long. But, I believe, Sir, that as a matter of fact there is a general feeling on the part of parents to see their children educated, and the thirst for education is spreading more and more. That shows that the provision of compulsory education prescribed by the Government will be such as not to interfere with the grown-up children. The period for permanent literacy will be such as to enable children to complete the period before they attain the age of ten or twelve years, so that I believe parents will not really be at a disadvantage from the economic point of view, by reason of the compulsory period. I will only submit, Sir, one other thing for the consideration of the Government in this matter. When this provision of partial compulsion is to be introduced in larger and larger areas, I believe a certain amount of provision will have to be made by the Government for giving text-books, slates and other necessities to students of the poorer classes. It will be rather hard, Sir, that parents who are in a very poor state should be compelled not only to send their children to school but also to undertake the expense of providing books, slates, etc. I would also commend an observation that has been made by Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar before the House that in the case of poor children, especially children belonging to the depressed classes, it may be necessary to make some arrangement by which some sort of meal is provided for them in the school. I submit, Sir, these are matters of detail which could be worked out after

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the provision comes into effect. However, I should also submit that there should be a general provision which is fundamentally necessary for the proper achievement of our object. I think, Sir, this is a very satisfactory provision which will substantially help the cause of spreading elementary education in this province."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I wish to know whether this modified form of compulsion has been tried in any other province or country, and if so with what result, or whether it is merely an experiment based on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. It has been mentioned by more than one hon. Member of this House how this proposal for a modified form of compulsion has not been viewed with favour by the public. The fear has been expressed that it will retard elementary education rather than promote it. It will frighten poor parents who now send their children to school at least for some time, and it may have the effect of keeping away some of these poor children from school rather than of securing better attendance. It has also been remarked that it will mean penalization of the partially good parent, and leaving untouched the bad parent who does not care to send his children to school at all. Now, teachers in many places go from house to house and canvass and try to get more children to attend the school. This sort of propaganda on the part of the teacher will become difficult, if not impossible when one proposed measure is given effect to. Now, Sir, compulsion is not the only step required for improving attendance in schools. As observed by Mr. Champion the other day, it is true that the main cause for non-attendance of children in schools is poverty. This difficulty can be best met by the abolition of school fees and by provision of a mid-day meal in the school. It is a question of funds. Some of the mission schools have adopted this means and some others have been giving a grant to the earning capacity of the child. Another suggestion that has been made in this connexion is that our schools must adapt their hours of work to the demands for child labour in an agricultural community. If a child when he becomes able to do work in the field is faced with the alternative of a whole day in the school or a whole day in the field, the result is that often he gives up school altogether. Sir, apart from poverty, which as I said is the root difficulty—the main obstacle which stands in the way of many people sending their children to school or keeping them there for a sufficiently long time—there are other factors to be taken into consideration. One great factor in securing a better state of primary education is the teacher himself. The teacher makes the school. He must be able to spread a desire for education in the village. He must overcome the apathy of the people and try to make the school attractive and get more children to attend the school. It is a regrettable fact that teachers in many cases do not attend to their work properly. Many teachers absent themselves for days and days together without obtaining leave because they know they can do so without being found out. The Deputy Inspector or the Junior Deputy Inspector who is in charge of more than a hundred elementary schools is not able to inspect a school

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more than once a year. He goes out for inspection after giving due intimation to the teachers and they keep everything ready and prepare themselves for the inspection. It is not possible, under the present circumstances, to pay surprise visits to schools. It is necessary that we must have a more adequate and efficient system of supervision if we want to make the teachers attend schools regularly and do their duties properly. It is hardly necessary for me to add that our schools must be well equipped and well staffed so that people might feel that it is worth while sending their children to school. Villagers, illiterate as they are, are shrewd enough to observe how far the education given in schools benefits their children. They do not seem to attach much value to the education imparted in our elementary schools at present. Elementary education must take a more practical form. It must help children to earn their livelihood in a better way in their after-life. Unless this is done, elementary education will not get the widespread support it deserves. The success and popularity of our elementary schools will necessarily depend upon the efficiency of the staff and the character of the teaching given. The teaching must be adapted to the needs of the child, and it must help him, as I said, to earn a better living in after-life. It will be hardly justifiable to compel children to attend ill-equipped and badly staffed schools. Compulsion must not come in advance of improvement in primary education. It must come after improvement. It is no doubt true that the wastefulness of the present voluntary system of elementary education can be stopped only by introducing gradually some form of compulsion. But, as I said, we must not only improve the character of primary education, we must also try to solve the difficulties due to poverty, in the way of parents sending their children to school, by making education free, by providing for some kind of mid-day meal in the school and by part-time schools which adapt their hours of work to the demands of child labour. No substantial advance is possible unless funds on a large scale have definitely been made available. I hope that the Hon. Minister for Education will see that sufficient funds are provided so that we may make steady and determined progress towards the goal of free and compulsory education for all children."

12 noon. * The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, the clause which is under discussion has been criticised from different points of view. We heard in this House itself the view that the clause did not go far enough, and we heard at the same time the view from another hon. Member that it went too far. Perhaps in these two conflicting statements, we find the best evidence to prove that we have been attempting to evolve a measure characterized by moderation. On the merits of this clause itself, I am sure you will agree with me, Sir, when I say that the expert member, Mr. Champion, has explained in a very clear manner the scope of this new provision and the effect of it and how it is really an improvement on the existing position. It is needless for me to add anything to what has fallen from him. I was glad to notice that the House when

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they listened to his speech received it with that amount of respect and consideration which is due to a statement which proceeds from an educationist of such unique experience and knowledge. With those critics of the extreme type who say that all steps to introduce compulsion must wait till schools have become so improved and so perfect that they will attract students of their own accord without any measures of coercion, with such critics we have nothing in common. We certainly cannot accept or sympathize with a position of that kind. But I can certainly understand the school of thought represented by my hon. Friends, Mr. Shetty, Mr. Patnaik and others, who, while recognizing that compulsion is the proper method of stopping wastage, say that we cannot rest contented with introducing compulsion alone without taking other measures for making the elementary schools more attractive. I certainly endorse what my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, said that improvements in the system of education are necessary and that poor children should be given greater facilities and ill-fed pupils should also be given wherever possible some additional nourishment while in school. All these measures do not require any statutory enactment; but what we are trying to provide for now requires a legislative enactment. These two efforts must go side by side, and I am sure the suggestions of my hon. friends which have been listened to with interest by the Director of Public Instruction will receive from him the most careful attention.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, asked me a question whether this new form of compulsion which was recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture has been introduced anywhere. I am rather surprised that an administrator of such experience as my Friend, Mr. Shetty, should have thought fit to put a question like that. If there is a recommendation from such an authoritative body as the Royal Commission on Agriculture, why should we the people of this Province wait till somebody else has tried it and put the scheme to test? Let us be the pioneers in introducing this system which has such an authoritative support and have the credit of setting an example for others to follow. I have, however, information to the effect that this system has been tried in one of the Indian States, though I am not in a position to say with what results. But I do not think we need in the least be influenced by the fact that other people have not tried it; and if we are going to be the first to put the scheme to test and if we are going to succeed it will be still more creditable to us than if we were copying the example of somebody else who undertook the scheme before us. The fear has been expressed that this scheme will keep away children from schools altogether. That scare should have been removed by the reassuring statements made by the hon. Member Mr. Champion. It was admitted on all hands that there is a large amount of wastage and that measures are necessary and very urgently necessary to check that wastage, and it is admitted (though not by all) by a very large body of people that compulsion is the only method to prevent that wastage and that the form of compulsion which has

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been in existence under the present Act for a number of years has not succeeded in producing any results worth mentioning. Will you not therefore give the Government and their advisers an opportunity of making an honest and earnest endeavour to devise some other measures to counteract this evil of wastage? Under this Bill we are endeavouring to devise some such measures. I do not claim for this Bill anything more. We do not say that this is the last word in the perfection of our system of elementary education. Other methods may probably be devised later on, but this is the only method in the field at present. No hon. Member has suggested to us any alternative method by which the object which this amendment has in view could be achieved. I submit, Sir, that the new provision which has been made in the Bill is not open to any objection, on the other hand, it has a great deal to welcome it. It is after all an enabling provision; and the local bodies, if they share with some of the hon. Members here the fear that it would scare away children from the schools, let them not introduce it. If on the other hand there are local bodies who think that the educational interests of the area under their care require the introduction of this new method of compulsion, are you going to stand in their way and prevent them from trying this new method? That is the point of view from which I request the hon. Members of the House to examine this question. I hope therefore that this amendment of my Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder, which cuts at the root of the whole Bill, will not be accepted by the House."

* Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I am very glad to hear that the Government are very anxious to try some other alternative form of compulsion, but that alternative should be one which does not mar the present state of things in the least. I heard the hon. the expert Member, Mr. Champion, and I am much thankful for his clear exposition. But I am not able to understand, from what he said, how the new method of compulsion if put to work will not injure the present state of affairs. At present, I know, in the village parts the schools are being run mainly on the efforts taken by the elementary school teachers in going round and bringing in the children to school every day. I am not in a position to speak much about the urban area, but this is what is actually taking place in rural parts. If this new form of compulsion is introduced what I fear is that parents who are already unwilling to send their children to school will not come forward at all to send their children for fear that they will be visited with heavy fines if they were to stop away their children in the middle for some reason or other. Thus the remedy may prove worse than the disease. In rural parts people often want their children to be away from schools to assist them in their domestic work. It is all due to their poverty. In trying to check wastage, this sort of compulsion is brought in but I may submit that this is sure to scare away many of the children who are now attending the schools. Instead of improving the present state of things it will make matters worse. As has been suggested by Mr. Shetty, if the Government could make

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up their mind to provide for effective supervision and devise some amenities to attract the children to school, such as providing books, supplying midday meal and such things, it would improve matters very much than all these ingenuous methods. Just when the Bill had been considered by the Select Committee, I remember the premier dailies of Madras, *The Madras Mail* and *The Hindu* wrote leading articles on this question and sufficiently dealt with the position. I too honestly believe that this provision instead of giving an impetus would bring down the attendance at schools. These things make me stand in the way of this clause being put into the Statute. The Hon. Minister argued that the local bodies who are anxious may adopt this form of compulsion if they choose to do so. But considering the present state of things, I do not think any local body would come forward to adopt this scheme, and there is no use of having an enactment if it is not going to be operative. For these reasons, I am constrained to say that I am not in a position to withdraw my motion."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

V.—PERSONAL STATEMENT BY THE HON. THE REVENUE MEMBER.

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"Sir, I understand this morning some remarks of mine have given a certain amount of offence to some hon. Friends in this House. When a question was put to me whether the Government viewed a resolution of this House as a scrap of paper or waste paper, I answered 'sometimes.' Well, Sir, in the first place, may I point out that resolutions are not necessarily to be accepted by Government? And surely my hon. Friends recognize that a resolution of the importance to which they allude could not possibly, in my conception of it, be classed as waste paper. I had no intention at any time to view a resolution in such terms, but, if I had, surely I would not have taken up half an hour or three quarters of an hour of the time of this House to make a reply to it."

"Sir, I must also point out that this expression 'waste paper' was not put forward by me at all, but by two or three hon. Members on that side of the House and, all I said was 'sometimes.' But, Sir, if I have given offence to any Members of this Hon. Assembly by any remarks of mine, I most unreservedly apologize and I trust that the hon. Members who have known me personally know that I would never intentionally insult them in any way."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, in view of the statement made by the Hon. Gentleman the Revenue Member, I am sure hon. Friends on this side of the House will not press any motion which they want to move because I am sure they realize, as he does, that he used the expression in the heat of the moment the meaning of which he did not wish to convey at the time. However, as my hon. Friend on the left observes, it is best especially in Parliamentary institutions, to steer clear of expressions of this kind. I know, opponents always wish to put the

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other side in the wrong. It is for that side to see that they do not take the bait offered to them."

IV.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT
(BILL No. 17 OF 1934)—*cont.*

Clauses 8, 9 and 10.

Clauses 8, 9 and 10 were put and carried.

Clause 11.

* Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Mr. President, I move—

'In section 52 (1), lines 5 to 9, for the words "the Commissioner in . . . non-municipal areas," substitute the words "the president of the district educational council having jurisdiction over that area";

'In sub-section 2 of section 51, in lines 1 to 3, for the words "chairman of a . . . district board," substitute the words "president of a district educational council";

'In line 4, omit the figure and brackets "(1)";

'In lines 6 to 8, omit the words "to the Revenue Divisional Officer . . . chairman and";

'In lines 8 to 10, omit the words "in the case of . . . president";

'In lines 10 and 11, omit the words "Revenue Divisional Officer or";

'In the proviso to sub-section 2 of section 51, lines 3 and 4, omit the words "by the Revenue Divisional Officer municipality or," and in line 5, omit the words "district board," and substitute in their place the words "district educational council".'

"My object in moving this amendment is to see that the powers for carrying out the scheme of compulsory elementary education and the penalising powers are entrusted to any authority who has sufficient leisure to exercise them properly. Under the existing Act, these are in the hands of the attendance committees constituted in the respective areas. Since the Government themselves say that they have tested the present system and found it not satisfactory and hence these sincere attempts to change the system, I may suggest that these powers might be given to the district educational councils and their presidents. My reasons are these: As observed on many occasions, there is a lot of confusion and party spirit in the local bodies and so, if penalising powers are given to them, I am afraid that the people who are opposed to the party in power will be made victims even unnecessarily sometimes. Another reason why my suggestion should be adopted is that the local board presidents have a lot of work to do and so it would not be possible for them to devote proper and sufficient attention to this important work. I cannot admit that the persons holding the office of the presidents of district education councils are in any way inferior to the presidents

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of district boards. Moreover they are to be considered to be experts in this work as they are intimately connected with the problem of elementary education in their districts. That being the case, I fail to see any difficulty in allowing the presidents of district educational councils who have ample time at their disposal to look after these special works which require personal attention. The district educational councils consist of the Collector of the district, the District Educational Officer, the other inspecting officers as well as the president and a few members of the district board besides some nominated members. I must ask whether the president of such a body is not a fit person to be entrusted with these powers and functions. Sir, I believe he is. For these reasons, I trust that the House and the Government will consider my amendment favourably."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I second it."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, that I must oppose this amendment. I am not going to compare the relative merits of the presidents of district educational councils and the heads of the district boards and municipal councils for the purpose of being given these additional functions. But the Select Committee did carefully consider this point and came to the conclusion that the presidents of district boards and municipal chairmen would be more suitable persons for being given these additional functions. At present the district educational councils have unfortunately no other duties than disbursing the grants put into their hands by the Government. Though statutorily they can undertake other work also they are at present exercising no powers other than this. Being a body with such limited functions, I do not think the heads of those bodies would be suitable persons for enforcing compulsion. At present the improvement and expansion of elementary education is one of the duties assigned to municipal councils and local bodies and it is they that should have this power. I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment."

* Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I am sorry, Sir, the Hon. the Minister has not stated sufficient reasons for not permitting the presidents of district educational councils to take up this work. But since he is not agreeable to this amendment, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by my pressing it. I therefore withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 11 was then put and carried.

Clause 12.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, namely:—

'Add the following proviso at the end of clause 12:—

"Provided that the rules framed under the Act shall be subject to the approval of the Legislative Council."

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Sir, my object in moving this amendment is only to give the Legislative Council an opportunity of understanding these rules as they are framed by the Government. This will give the Council an opportunity to suggest proper alterations in them so that the machinery may be kept in good and proper working order to the satisfaction of all concerned."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" (After a pause) the amendment falls through for want of a seconder. Clause 12 is . . . "

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" I second it."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Clause 12 is for the vote of the House."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" It was seconded, Sir."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I gave sufficient time for the motion to be seconded. When I declared that it had not been seconded, there is no meaning in the hon. Member getting up and saying that it was seconded."

Clause 12 was put and carried.

Clauses 13 and 14 were then put and carried.

The preamble was then put and carried.

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* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Before moving that the Bill be passed into law, I shall, with your leave, re-open some of the previous clauses and move some amendments consequential on the amendments which have been accepted by the House."

Clause 2.

Section 5.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I move—

' In line 4 omit the figure and brackets " (i)." ' ' ' "

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I beg to move—

' Omit sub-clause (ii) and the figures and brackets " (iii)." ' ' ' "

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—" I second it."

* Mr. K. A. NACHYAPPA GOUNDER:—" With regard to this amendment I want to know whether they have given up the idea of distributing the seats in a uniform manner throughout the area of the district. Originally it was thought so and I have also given notice of an amendment that the Revenue divisions must be fixed as the basis and the Minister wanted that a taluk should be taken as the basis. By omitting sub-clause (ii), which proposes distributing the seats throughout the area of the district I find, Sir, that the Government have given up that idea

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altogether. Therefore I wish to ask whether this was deliberately left out or left out unintentionally."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The Bill as it stood originally provided that election by the local authorities to the District Educational Council must be made from amongst the members of the local authority. That clause has been omitted and it is open to the local authority to elect even outsiders, i.e., people who are not members of the local authority itself. That being so, I do not see any purpose in having any distribution of seats for the local areas. If the local authority so chooses it can elect even outsiders. In view of the House having accepted my original position, we thought that clause should be omitted and hence this amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Section 8 (1)—PROVISO.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I beg to move—

' For the first proviso, substitute the following:—

" Provided that a member elected by a local authority under sub-section (5) of section 5 who at the time of such election is a member of such authority shall cease to be a member of the council when he ceases to be a member of the local authority, unless he is re-elected as a member of such authority and such re-election takes effect immediately on the expiry of his previous term of office: " ' ' ' "

Sir, this also is consequential on the amendment that has been accepted by the House, viz., that people elected by the local authority need not be members of that local authority. This clause can only apply to people who are elected from amongst the members of the local authority. It has therefore been made clear that outsiders will not be affected by this proviso. It is for that purpose that I am proposing to add the words ' who at the time of such election ' in the second and third lines of the proviso."

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—" I second it."

* Mr. K. A. NACHYAPPA GOUNDER:—" I cannot find any reason as to why this amendment should be accepted. The original object was that the membership of the District Educational Councils should be restricted only to the members of the respective local authorities and that their membership in the District Educational Council should cease automatically along with their membership in the local authority and so this clause was brought in. But subsequently a concession for the sitting members to continue in the District Educational Council for a complete period of three years if they have not completed their period of three years already, in case they are again re-elected members of the same local authority, was introduced when the Bill was being considered

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by the Select Committee. Sub-clauses (i) and (ii) having been omitted I do not find any reason as to why this clause should be retained. You are allowing the outsiders also to get into the District Educational Council and when outsiders have been allowed the chance of continuing for three years I ask where is the necessity for bringing in disqualification for the members of local authorities who are elected to the District Educational Council by their colleagues. When pure outsiders who have nothing to do with the local authority have been given the option of getting into District Educational Councils,—that is a good move and I am not discouraging it—and allowed to complete their full period of three years, I ask whether it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the members of the local authority who are not in any way inferior to outsiders. In fairness to the members of the local authority and also the idea that they should not be differentiated or be put on a different basis than outsiders I think it is better that this amendment also is dropped, so that they too may have a full life of three years as they are having at present. But if Government think that in the case of local authorities such a restriction is necessary they may extend the same restriction to outsiders who are elected as members of District Educational Councils. If that is done, both the outsiders and members of local authorities who are elected as members of District Educational Councils will have equal treatment. The amendment which I have given notice of in this connexion if approved will achieve this object. But I am sorry it was not given proper consideration. So, I am sorry, I will have to oppose the amendment."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The principle is that members of a local authority when elected as members of a District Educational Council can continue to be members of that body so long as they are members of the local authority. That principle has been accepted by this Hon. House. What I seek to make clear by this amendment is that this proviso should not be made to apply to outsiders but only to that class of members who are on the local authority, but not at the time of their election. There is nothing in this amendment which violates the principle which has been accepted by the House."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 5.

Section 41.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I beg to move that—

'for lines 2 to 7 the following be substituted:—

"(i) sub-section (3) shall be lettered as clause (a) of sub-section (3) and to the clause as so lettered, the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

'within sixty days from the date of the passing thereof.'

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"(ii) to the same sub-section, the following clause shall be added, namely:—"

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—"I second it."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"While on this amendment, may I suggest, Sir, that the sixty days allowed should be counted from the date of receipt of the order and not from the date of passing of the particular order? In this connexion I want to refer hon. Members of this House to the limitation which is allowed in civil courts. There when there are appeals to be filed, the time allowed is from the date of the receipt of the particular records which the parties are not in possession of and on which they have to appeal. Here the wording is 'within sixty days from the date of the passing thereof.' Due to laxity or for some reason or other the authorities may fail to send the papers to the parties in time and they may not be able to file their appeals. Even 30 or 40 days are quite enough. But the point is that it should be from the date of receipt of the order. The authorities may retain their orders for a pretty long time in their office and such orders may reach the parties just on the eve of the completion of 60 days. If that is so is the party to lose his privilege of filing the appeal? I would point out to the Hon. Minister that the provision he has made is not proper and that the method which has been adopted with regard to limitation in judicial and other branches of administration may also be adopted here. In those cases they allow time from the date of receipt of order or the copy by the parties, the time from the date of application to the date of receipt of order or copy being deducted. That sort of concession is not shown here. It may work hardship in some cases. To avoid such a contingency I request the Hon. Minister to insert the words 'from the date of receipt of the order'."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The point mentioned by my hon. Friend has been carefully considered. There may be many cases in which the order is not communicated at all to the party appealing. If the manager of a school applies for recognition and aid and if such recognition or aid is refused, the order will be communicated to him; and it might become the subject-matter of an appeal by him. If he is given the recognition and aid that is applied for, it may be that the manager of another school is aggrieved by that order, but the order is not communicated at all to such aggrieved manager. It is not possible therefore to provide that the starting point of the period is the date on which the order is communicated. In many cases, the order will not be communicated at all to the appellant. It is only to cover all such cases that the period of 30 days originally suggested by Mr. Krishnayya Choudari has been extended to 60 days at the instance of my hon. Friend Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder. I think 60 days is a long interval which will meet all kinds of cases and prevent any hardship from arising."

* The amendment was put and carried.

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* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, in the same clause I move that—

' sub-clause (ii) may be renumbered as sub-clause (iii) '."

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried. Clause 5 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 6.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I move that—

' for lines 2 to 7, the following be substituted:—

" (i) sub-section (3) shall be lettered as clause (a) of sub-section (3) and to the clause as so lettered, the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

' within sixty days from the date of the passing thereof ';

" (ii) to the same sub-section, the following clause shall be added, namely:—"

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, in the same clause I move that—

' sub-clause (ii) be renumbered as sub-clause (iii) '."

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Mr. President, I move that—

' in sub-clause (iii) as so renumbered, in the last line of the proviso, before the words " made by the Council " the words " which may be " be inserted '."

Mr. D. H. BOULTON:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6 as amended was put and carried.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Mr. President, I now move that—

' the Bill be passed into law.'

" In doing so, I am not proposing to make any very lengthy observations, but I would be failing in my duty if I do not express my indebtedness to the hon. Members of this House who sat on the Select Committee and who took a very keen interest in its proceedings and who were very helpful in the expeditious passage of this Bill through the Select Committee; and again to the hon. Members of this House who have,

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in view of the importance of the subject with which this amending Bill dealt, shown an equally keen interest and helped me very much in the passage of this Bill through this Hon. House. I may also be permitted to mention a word about the valuable services which the two Special Members nominated to this House for the purpose of this Bill have rendered to me. I have already mentioned about Mr. Champion, the Director of Public Instruction, whose valuable contribution to the debate on this Bill, hon. Members of this House who have listened to his speech are aware of. But of the great help which I have received from Mr. Boulton, hon. Members of this House may not be aware of: I must acknowledge with thanks that from the very earliest stages of this Bill, he has collaborated with me with the greatest possible earnestness. And if to-day the Bill has been successfully steered through this House, not a little of the credit is due to the thought and labour that Mr. Boulton has brought to bear on the ideas and provisions of this Bill. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to this House and to these hon. Members. As I have already said, I do not claim for this Bill anything more than that it is an earnest endeavour to devise further measures for the purpose of eliminating the wastage which we all deplore and which we want must be eliminated. If this Bill succeeds in achieving this object even in a small measure, I am sure the credit will go all to the Legislative Council. The hon. Member Mr. Shetty wanted us to wait till somebody else has tried and found out the real worth of the present scheme. But we have not done so; we have with courage started the experiment ourselves; and I hope it will prove a success. I do not wish to detain the House any further and I once again move that the Bill be passed into law."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—" I second it."

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR spoke in Tamil as follows:—

" கனவான்களே !

" எலிமெண்டரி எஜுகேஷன் அமென்டுமெண்டு பில் விஷயமாய் சிலவற்றை தெரிவிக்க எண்ணுகிறேன்.

" ஒரு பில் கொண்டு வந்து அதை சட்டமாக பாஸ் செய்வதற்கு தேட் (third) ரீடிங்குக்கு வந்திருப்பது பிரயாசையான காரியம். அதற்காக ஹானரபிள் எஜுகேஷன் மினிஸ்டருக்கு வந்தனம் செய்கிறேன்.

" ஆரம்ப கல்வி அவசியமென்பதை ஆகேபிப்பது சரியல்லவென்பது தெரிந்த விஷயம். கல்வி விஷயத்தில் ராஜாங்கத்தார் போருமான கெவனிப்பு செலுத்தவில்லை யென்று சொல்வதற்குரிய சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஜனங்கள் மீது தவருதலை சுமத்த இது நல்ல யோஜனையாயிருக்கிறது.

" எலிமெண்டரி கல்விக்கு இந்த மாகாணத்துக்கு கோடி கணக்காக சிலவு செய்து வருவது வேஸ்ட்டுமணியாக இருக்கிறது. அதாவது இந்த பணத்துக்கு தக்க பலனில்லை. போர்டு ஸ்கூல் வைத்து நடத்தும் முறை ஒருவகை. பிரைவேட் ஸ்கூலுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுப்பது ஒரு வகை. இது பூராவும் சரியல்லாத விஷயமென்பதை முன்னமே மினிஸ்டரவர்கள் அறிவார்கள். முந்திய தாலூகா போர்டு கண்டி ரோலிலே இது சரியல்லாத சிலவென்று சொல்லியிருக்கும்போது இப்போதய லாபகரம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அடியோடு ஒழித்து ஜன நன்

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மைகளை கொள்ளையாக்கிய டிஸ்திரிக்ட்டுபோர்டு கண்டிரோலிலிருக்கும்போது இதை அக்கிரமமான சிலவென்று சொல்வதில் சந்தேகமான யோசனையுண்டா ?

“பிரைவேட் ஸ்கூல்கள் நடத்துபவர்களுக்கு உதவி அவசியமில்லை. அது வாஸ்தவத்தில் வினியோகிப்பது சரியானபடி நம்ப தகுந்த மாதிரியும்ல்ல. ஆரம்ப கல்வி அவசியந்தான். அப்போதுதான் மேல் வாசிப்புக்கு ஆதரவாகும்.”

“இக்காலத்திய ஸ்திதியில் கைத்தொழில் கற்கவேண்டியது சுலபமாயும் அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி லொக்கேஷன் டிரெயினிங்குக்கு வேண்டிய புதிய மாதிரி கற்றுக்கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்கூல்களாக டவுனிலும் கிராமாந்திரங்களிலும் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதில் ஆரம்ப படிப்புக்கு வேண்டிய முறைகளும் ஒரு வகை பாடமாக வைக்கலாம். அதில் 5 வருஷத்திலே அக்குழந்தைகள் தொழிலையும் ஆரம்பப்படிப்பும் செவ்வையாய் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். நாம் சிலவு செய்கிற பணத்துக்கு தகுந்த பலன் சேக்கரத்தில் கிடைக்கும். அதில் கம்பல்சரி (compulsory) வைத்தாலும் பிரயாசையில்லாமலே இந்த ஏற்பாடு மதிப்பாக நடைபெறும்.”

“இந்த பில்லானது முந்தி குழந்தைகளை அனுப்புவதற்கு என்று இருந்த கம்பல்சரியை எடுத்து விட்டு ஸ்கூலுக்கு அனுப்பிவிட்ட பின் 5 வருஷத்துக்கு கட்டாயம் செய்ய ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பது குழந்தைகளை அனுப்பாதிருக்க நல்ல யோஜனையாயிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு பிரைவேட் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படித்துவர அனுப்ப எதுவாயிருக்கிறது. கிராமாந்திரங்களின் நிலைமை உத்தேசித்தால் குழந்தைகளுக்கு பிரியாக புத்தகம் கொடுத்தால் என்ன பலன். அதுகளுக்கு குடுத்துணி கட்டி வருவதற்கு ஒரு துணி சொல்ப விலையில் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கூழ் குடிக்க மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஏதாவது ரூ. 2 வீதமாவது அவசியம் கொடுத்தால் கட்டாயம் செய்வதற்கு நியாயமாகும். அது கூட இல்லாமல் இந்த படிப்பு முக்கியமாக நினைவர். இதில் எடுக்கும் பிரயாசை அந்த பிள்ளைகளை சொந்த விபசாய உபயோக வேலைக்கி உபயோகிப்பது அவர்களுக்கு புடிப்பாக எண்ணுவார்கள். அன்னியில் இதை ஆளுபவர்களைப்பற்றி விஸ்தாரமாய் சொல்லாமலே தாலூகா போர்டு அபாலிஷ் ஆனதிலிருந்து ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏதோ சுதந்திரம் கொடுத்தது போல இருந்ததின் பிரயோஜனம் பூராவும் அபகரித்தாய் விட்டது என்று சொல்ல இடமாயுள்ள டிஸ்திரிக்ட்டு போர்டு பிரெசிடெண்டு கள் முனிசிபல் சேர்மன்கள் குழந்தைகளின் பெற்றோர்களுக்கு பயின் (fine) போடும் அதிகாரத்தை இவர்களிடம் எப்படி ஒப்புவிக்கலாம். அவர்களிடம் சேர்ந்திருக்கும் பேர்களுக்கே அவர்கள் சரியில்லாதவர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் அவர்கள் மீது நம்பிக்கை இல்லாத தீர்மானம் எந்த நிமிஷமும் வருவதற்கு லாயக்காயுள்ள இத்தகைய தலைவர்களுக்கு இது வேரு அதிகாரம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் அதை எப்படி நடத்தும் முறை தெரிவார்கள். ஜனங்கள் தலைமை வகிக்க நியாயமாய் கண்டுபிடித்து அனுப்பினவர்களாய் நினைக்க இதுவரை அனுப்பவத்தில் உலகம் சொல்லாதே. கற்றறிந்த மினிஸ்டர்வர்களும் சொல்லமாட்டார்களே. இதையும் சேர்த்து பார்க்க அவர்கள் முடியாதவர்கள் என்பதை நன்கு அறிவார். உதாரணமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் சுமார் 2,700 வாத்தியார்கள். அதை 2, 3, சிளார்க்குகள் இருந்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். சதா உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வருகை கூட்டம். தனியாய் ஜனகேஷன் ஆபீசர்வேரு. அவருக்கு இன்னும் உபாத்தியாயர் பேர் பூரூ தெரியாது. சேர்மனை பற்றி பெரிய மனிதர் கெவரமானவர். மதுரை டவுன் நடத்த அதற்கு வேருவகை தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும். அவைகளும் இல்லை. மதுரை கவுன்சிலராயுள்ள கனவான் கெ. ஆர். வெங்கிட்டராமய்யாவர்கள் இங்கு இருப்பது சாக்ஷமாகும். ஆதலால் இத்தகைய இந்த அதிகாரத்தை இவர்களிடம் கொடுத்தால் சரியல்ல. இத்தகைய பிரெசிடெண்டு சேர்மன்கள் விதிக்கும் அபராதத்திற்கு அப்பீல் கிடைக்காது. இதை வருலிக்க லாண்டு ரிவின்யூ ஆக்டுப்படி வருலிக்க கலெக்டர் மூலமாக என்று சுலபமாக எதற்கும் உபயோகிக்க அடொன்றிருக்கிறது.”

“அதின் வழி என்ன. அந்த கூட்டம் எதற்கு ஏற்பட்டது. அத்தனை கொஞ்சமும் செய்ய முதல் சார்ஜாக நிலம் அதற்குரியது. பொருப்பாக இருப்பதினால்

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லவா லாண்டு ரிவின்யூ வென்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. லெஜிஸ்லேசனில் எதை எடுத்தாலும் லாண்டு ரிவின்யூ ஆக்டுப்படி வருலிக்க அதிகாரம் என்று சட்டம் செய்வது கேவலமான விஷயம். கிராமாந்திரங்களில் படித்தவர்கள் இஷ்டப்படி விவாகம் பல தடவை செய்வார்கள். யார் பிதா என்பதில் உள்ள விவகாரம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆக்டில் விவகரிக்கவில்லை.

“மொத்தமாக இது சரியான அபிப்பிராயத்தை கொடாததால் இந்த உத் திரவாதமான பெயரை நமது ஆப்த நண்பர் எஜுக்ஷன் மினிஸ்டர்வர்களுக்கு ஏற்றிவைக்க இஷ்டமில்லாது—அவர்களது அனுதாபத்தில் இதை ஆசேடிப்பது உசிதமென எண்ணி சொல்லியுள்ளேன்.”

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—“Sir, I am of opinion that this Bill should be delayed by at least six months. Hon. Members—especially my eloquent friend from Madura, Mr. Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. Patnaik from Berhampur and others have spoken about the hardship which compulsion will cause to the poor classes of people. After all compulsory education is intended for those, as the Director of Public Instruction himself admits, who are too poor to send their children to school and who are not in a position to pay adequate attention to the education of their children. Both these sets of people come under the category of wage-earners who have to earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow under very difficult conditions of service. May I ask the Minister, therefore, if he is doing the right thing by putting these unfortunate people in a state of difficulty and anxiety?”

“On the last occasion when this Bill was referred to the Select Committee I raised the question of the cost of education to the parents. It is certainly not a correct thing to say that the Government is offering free education. Apart from the fact that no fees are demanded it has to be admitted that the education that is being now imparted is by no means free; nor is it attractive. Education which is intended for the children is in fact benefiting only the text-book writers and publishers—text-books are changed every year, sometimes twice and thrice a year for no other purpose than that of distributing patronage. The unhappy parent will have to buy year after year new books and even copy books which I submit wage-earners cannot afford. My hon. Friend, Mr. Patnaik, very eloquently pointed out the absence of purpose or policy in the education that is now being imparted. Yesterday I had occasion to refer to the report of the Unemployment Committee which was appointed in 1926 which drew the attention of the educational authorities to the need for making education more attractive and for giving it an agricultural bias. I ask the Hon. Minister what he has done to carry out those suggestions. I am sure the Director of Public Instruction will endorse my statement that education at present has absolutely no purpose and no object. If it is only to teach the three R's to the children, I submit with all the emphasis at my command that it is far better and more to the purpose to entrust the whole of elementary education to the village pial schools than spending such enormous sums on elementary education. My hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudalivar, who has every authority to speak on behalf of the people of this Presidency and who is considered to be the tribune of the people, drew pointed attention

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to the need to afford facilities for poor children by giving them midday meals and I suggest by supplying them with text-books, copying books, slates, etc. . . .

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I wish to ask the hon. Member how these points are relevant to the third reading of this Bill."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" Sir, I shall presently submit how. I originally gave notice of a motion for the adjournment of the consideration of this Bill by six months. I am not moving it now. I am making these observations so that the Government might delay giving effect to this Bill and make certain necessary arrangements before compulsion is enforced. Before introducing compulsion and before putting this Bill into operation, it is highly necessary that the Hon. Minister should make arrangements for the free supply of text-books or for the abolition of the text-books altogether in the elementary classes. On the last occasion when he moved for the reference of this Bill to the Select Committee, the Hon. Minister promised me that the question of abolishing the text-books for the first two standards would receive his attention. . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not relevant."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" Sir, I am referring to the question of compulsion. Whether modified or absolute, no sort of compulsion will be of any use if arrangements are not made for the supply of text-books. That is my view. I respectfully urge on the attention of the Government that they should make necessary provision to see that compulsion does not sit heavily on the poor parent; though he may have to forego the economic value of his child at least he may have the satisfaction that his child is taught some useful things and that he is not called upon to spend from his all too meagre earnings."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Sir, I must express on this occasion the view that the people of this Province will certainly not be satisfied with this legislation, in view of the fact that there has been a long-standing demand for wholesale revision of the Elementary Education Act. As it is, I must admit that the new and modified form of compulsion that has been incorporated in this Bill will not help to mitigate the wastage in education that is going on now for a certain number of years. There has been fear entertained in the minds of certain people that the modified form of compulsion that has been introduced as far as the education of the school-going children is concerned, will not go a long way unless similar compulsion is given effect to in regard to the free admission of children into the schools themselves. I hope, Sir, that when giving effect to this amending Bill when it becomes law, the authorities concerned will consider the necessity of seeing to it that the provision for compelling school-going children to attend the schools will not be relaxed in any respect. When you introduce compulsion in a modified form, you will come across many practical difficulties. As

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has been pointed out by hon. Members who have spoken before me, many classes of people will not find it possible to send their children to school from the first year class to the fourth or fifth year class, unless certain facilities are afforded to them. Such facilities have been mentioned by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Shetty and Basu Dev; one is the hours of work during which the children of a particular area or locality will be called upon to attend the schools; the other is the nature of the education that is to be imparted to the children of the various localities, suitable to them, and suitable to the conditions pertaining to that locality. The third thing that was pointed out is with regard to the cost of education. There is no doubt that we have made elementary education free and compulsory. The fact that a child is not compelled to pay one anna or two annas per mensem should not be construed to mean that education is made free. The child has to bear much expenditure, because he has to buy a large number of costly books that are prescribed even for the lower standards. Sending children to schools is very costly and the poor people are not able to bear the cost. When you are compelling children to study in all the four or five classes, when they are not in a position to buy the text-books and to incur the cost of education, their parents are put to the double difficulty of not only incurring the cost of education but paying the penalty that will be imposed by local bodies. These are some of the difficulties which the authorities should bear in mind and I hope—against hope perhaps—that the Hon. Minister would come forward with a comprehensive Bill in the near future revising the whole Act. He must first of all do away with the district educational council."

Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—" I move, Sir, that the question be put."

Diwan Bahadur A. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR:—" I second it."

The closure motion was put and carried.

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

VI.—THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL (BILL No. 1 OF 1935).

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I understand, Sir, that notice of a motion to postpone the consideration of this Bill has been given. I do not know whether, in that case, within the time at the disposal of the Council to-day, this motion* can be disposed of."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" There is an amendment given notice of by Messrs. Nachiyappa Gounder and Manikkavelu Nayakar; and if that amendment is moved, naturally the business cannot be finished for another two hours. That is what I feel."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" In that case, I do not propose to make this motion, * Sir."

* To introduce the Bill and move that it be referred to Select Committee.

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III.—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 4 *re* REVISED SCALES OF
PAY OF TEACHERS—*cont.*

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, under Standing Order No. 4, I desire to raise a debate on a matter of urgent importance arising out of the answers given by the Hon. the Chief Minister this morning to questions Nos. 557 and 558 concerning the revised scales of pay of teachers, which were not to the satisfaction of the House.

"Sir, in answer to the interpellations made this morning, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that the scales of pay have been revised; I want to show that such revision of pay has affected the teachers, and especially the pandits, to their detriment. The new scale of pay for pandits has been reduced to Rs. 30—40 with biennial increments of Rs. 2. The scale for headmasters of high schools has been fixed at Rs. 110—170 with biennial increments of Rs. 10; and in the case of secondary school teachers, it has been fixed at Rs. 30—50 with biennial increments of Rs. 2. In their original G.O. No. 4619, the Government stated that the scale would apply to teachers in secondary schools and that no personal allowance would be granted to existing incumbents, in the case of those that were drawing pay in excess of the scales mentioned. They also stated that the order would come into force on the 1st November 1934; the municipal councils were also advised to adopt that scale of pay in regard to secondary schools under their control. Subsequently as a result of representations made by teachers who were affected by the Government Order, the Government were pleased to issue another Government Order No. 5025, dated 20th November 1934, wherein they said that the order would not preclude the Government from considering the question of granting personal pay to those incumbents whose pay prior to the 1st of November exceeded the maximum of the new scale of pay, 'provided there was real hardship in such cases' and the 'local body concerned recommended the payment of personal pay.' The new scales of pay are very low in certain cases and it compares very unfavourably with the scales of pay adopted by the Government themselves in regard to their employees. I do not know why the Government propose to have one scale of pay for their employees and suggest a lower scale for the local board employees. I am not prepared to accept the proposition that the Government servants are more efficient than the employees of local bodies. If you go into the question of qualifications, you find that in many cases the qualifications are almost the same. After all, the pay is fixed according to qualification, and the Government cannot say that the local board employees are less qualified and that therefore they should get less pay.

"Again, Sir, I cannot at all understand the Government trying to enforce this scale of pay in the case of the present incumbents. It is an accepted canon of finance—even in days of Government retrenchment it was so—that no incumbent of an office should be asked to

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submit to a reduced scale of pay. Even in the days of depression through which we have just passed when Government appointed a Retrenchment Committee, they sought to enforce only a cut in salaries and did not resort to any revision of pay with regard to present incumbents. They imposed an emergency cut of 5 per cent or 10 per cent, and as soon as the emergency passed, the employees got back their original pay. Wherever the Government thought that the pay was a little too much in any scale, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee or on the recommendation of a special officer appointed by the Government, new scales of pay were introduced; but they were to apply only to new entrants. I want to make this point clear. It is, I think, a breach of contract to say that a person who holds a certain office should be asked to take a smaller scale of pay—both legally and morally. The only justification that an employer can have for such a wholesale revision will be an emergency. When such a principle has been accepted by the Government, I am not able to understand this attitude of theirs in the case of local board employees. No doubt the Government are pleased to say that wherever there is hardship, relief would be given; but what is the relief given in the second Government Order which amended the first? The relief given is this: 'wherever there is real hardship and the local body concerned recommends, personal pay will be given to the employee.' But who is to decide whether there is hardship or not in any particular case? Is the person who pays also to be asked whether there is hardship or not to the payee? That is not, I think, the correct way of looking at things. It is the right of an employee to get his pay; it is not for the employer, when once a contract has been entered into, to reduce the pay. Wherever there is a deficit of funds, the chairman or president of a local body would naturally say that there is no real hardship to the employee. After all, it is the wearer that knows where the shoe pinches and it is he who must be able to say whether there is hardship or not. But why put it to this test? Is it not the privilege of the employee to have his old scale of pay? Another difficulty will be this: when the employee thinks that he must have some relief, and the employer begins to go into the question as to whether the employee merits relief or not, it will lead to bad feeling as between the two. I do sympathize, Sir, with the Hon. the Chief Minister in his attempt to husband the resources of the local bodies; but there is a way in which this can be done. As I said, the Government followed certain fixed rules in effecting retrenchment. Why not adopt these rules in the case of employees of local bodies? Considering all this, it is but right that the Government should not allow this Government Order to stand without making a further scrutiny. I understand that Government have addressed the local bodies in this respect; but we have not been told what replies have been received from the local bodies regarding the new scales of pay being introduced. I suggest to the Government, Sir, that they should not give effect to the new scales of pay."

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* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“ Sir, at this late hour, I do not desire to detain the House with any elaborate remarks. But I am bound to invite the attention of the House to the very very inadequate pay provided for some classes of teachers according to the new scales. I desire to draw pointed attention to the case of the pandits. I wonder why the pay of the pandits should be fixed at a lower figure than even that of the pay of the physical training inspectors, drawing masters and commercial instructors. It is an irony that the pandits are not placed in an equal status even with those classes of teachers. The Government have not paid any attention to the qualifications now required in the gentlemen who are appointed as pandits. The graduates on the oriental side of the University and persons possessing equal qualifications can now be appointed to the pandits' places. Training also is insisted on in the case of these pandits; and training is now provided by the Annamalai University. They are on the same academic level as the graduates and L.T.'s, and yet the pay fixed for the pandits is not even half the pay of the L.T. assistants, either in respect of the maximum or of the minimum.

“ Under the existing scales of pay adopted by many district boards, which are themselves not overgenerous, pandits' emoluments were better. The instruction will tend to suffer by the very poor pay that is proposed to be given to them. Again, when the medium of instruction in regard to many subjects is now the vernacular, the way in which these pandits are treated is not at all commendable. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister who comes of an illustrious aristocratic family and who I believe along with the aristocratic families of southern India, is a hereditary patron of indigenous learning, will certainly pay his personal attention to this matter, of the pandits' pay which, as provided here, is certainly very inadequate.”

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“ Sir, I should also like to say a few words in this connexion. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to see whether the treatment that is now accorded to local board employees is proper at all. They have been placed on a certain basis and have been hoping that they would be able to get better prospects as time passes. But if reduced scales of pay are thrust on them by a mere stroke of the pen, it is rather very hard indeed. I can understand the imposition of a uniform cut in their pay at the time of exceptional necessity, but not cutting down their pay miserably. I am glad the Hon. Minister has taken a bold step in this direction to save the local bodies. But if he could have applied these new scales only to new entrants it would have been proper and no one could find fault with him. Now, Sir, in the matter of introducing new scales of pay in Government service also, we find that Government have adopted the new scales only to new entrants. When such is the case, I fail to understand why that policy has not been adopted in the case of the local board employees too. Perhaps the Hon. the Chief Minister may say that the

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local bodies would not be able to cope up with the demand for expenditure if the old rates of pay are continued even in the case of existing men. I fail to understand how these local bodies have so long been continuing to pay those scales of pay to their subordinates and yet go on with their administration by keeping a well balanced budget. In an exceptional emergency, just as Government did it is fair for the local bodies to effect a uniform cut in the pay of their employees, but I cannot see any reason why their existing pay should be cut down once for all. Among the reductions of pay of various establishments I find that the reduction which has been brought about in the scales of pay of the secondary school staff is very deplorable indeed. . .”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ May I tell the hon. Member that the discussion on this motion will close at 1-45 p.m.?”

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“ The revised scale of pay that has been fixed is very meagre and there is a widespread discontent on account of this. It is an accepted principle, Sir, that the department of education which is doing a very useful work to improve the state of things should not be discouraged and as such the employees of this branch should be given some special consideration, so that they might be enthusiastic in their work. So, Sir, I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider all these aspects of the question once again, and redress the grievances of these people especially in the case of pandits who are doing the work of a pressing nature and more so in these days when there is a cry for vernacularization everywhere. Hence, I urge that they should be treated in a better manner. I once again request the Hon. Minister to reconsider his orders and see that the hardship of these poor people is removed.”

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short I shall just deal briefly with the points raised by various hon. Members. I think three objections have been taken against the orders revising the scales of pay. Firstly, that the scales of pay now proposed are lower than those of Government servants; secondly that those scales of pay have been applied to the existing incumbents; and thirdly that in fixing the scales of pay to pandits, they have been more unfavourably treated than the other classes of servants.

“ Coming first to the question of the difference in the standard of scales of pay in Government service and those of local boards, I may state that this morning in answer to this question, I referred not only to the elementary school teachers, but to local board employees as a whole. Of course, in the case of secondary school teachers, I do realize that the academic qualifications are the same, but if we take the general standard of the local board employees as a whole, we find either in efficiency of work or in their qualifications, they do not come anywhere near the Government servants. If I may quote an example, I may state that among the 900 taluk board employees, we find there

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are only about 12 graduates. I therefore think, Sir, that it cannot be conceded that local board employees should be paid the same scale of pay as those in Government service. Apart from that, we have also taken into consideration the existing state of affairs, what the scales of pay now prevailing in the local boards are, what the total cost of their establishment is, and what the financial resources of the local boards are. Taking all these things into consideration, I believe that the scales now proposed by the Government, provide a decent living-wage and that there will be no complaint on that score. Apart from this, I would appeal to hon. Members of this House once again to consider the scheme in its entirety and not to refer only to the case of one class of servants.

"Taking education as a whole, both elementary and secondary, we find that under the scheme now proposed by Government, there will be an increase, as I have already stated on the floor of this House, of 5 or 6 lakhs in the total salary bills of local boards. I have heard special pleadings on behalf of pandits and secondary school teachers, but I find hon. Members have not appreciated the action of the Government in raising the level of remuneration of elementary school teachers. Much has been said of the fact that pandits are proposed to be paid a remuneration lower than that given, for example, to the physical training instructors. I have not got before me the scales of pay previously given in local boards, but I believe I am right in saying that even under the existing state of affairs that position exists. Not only in local board service but also in Government service, the scales of pay given to pandits are lower than those given to assistants in high schools. That is the existing system which has not been brought about for the first time by the recent orders of Government. If it can be shown to me that the remuneration paid to these two classes of employees have been reduced or altered by the recent orders of Government, then I am certainly prepared to reconsider and modify the scales of pay given to pandits."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In five at least of the districts in the south the maximum that is now provided is the minimum."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The important point which I would put before the House is, how do the salaries now paid to pandits compare with those paid to physical training instructors? Have they, for the first time been made lower by the recent orders of Government than the remuneration given to the physical training instructors?"

"Sir, while so much has been said about the secondary school teachers and pandits, it is rather curious to find that nobody has brought to the notice of the House the present state of the elementary school teachers. Sir, on an examination of the present position of the various district boards, I find that these elementary school teachers are being paid a scale of pay much less than that of the peons and daffadars; and seeing the importance of elementary education and the large amount of public money that is being spent on elementary education

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every year, Government have come to the conclusion that before we can raise the standard of elementary education, it is necessary to improve the conditions of service. I therefore think, if any impartial observer looks into the scheme as a whole, he will find that these scales of pay have been conceived in the best interests of education in the country. Taking the existing state of affairs and the financial resources of local boards, I do not think, subject to what I have already said, it will be possible for Government to increase the scales of pay now proposed. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Why not pay the difference?')

"Sir, I have also another point to state. While restricting the standard scales of pay, the scheme will also indirectly have the effect of solving to some extent the existing unemployment among the educated classes. Out of the savings that will accrue to local boards in future, I am sure they will be able to open more secondary schools and thus they will be able to employ more teachers in future.

"Now, Sir, coming to the question of different treatment accorded to local board servants, as compared with Government servants in the application of the new scales of pay to existing incumbents, there again, I have to state that in the local boards there is no uniformity in the scales of pay, nor is the remuneration fixed in proportion to the responsibility of the posts. We find some clerks drawing Rs. 30 and some of them, selection grade clerks, drawing Rs. 120 or Rs. 150 doing the same kind of work, in some of the district board offices. It therefore cannot be said that the local board employees are in the same position as Government servants. Apart from that, you find numerous cases where an employee is taken to service on a particular scale of pay and within two or three years is given accelerated promotion. Of course, Government have issued rules to the effect that without the special sanction of Government there should be no accelerated promotion or advance increments granted. But, local boards have been able to get round these rules by sanctioning a higher scale of pay altogether whenever they want to favour a particular individual, and in other cases to get round the rules whereby large personal allowances were granted to some of their servants. To set right all these things, it is necessary to apply these scales to the existing incumbents also."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The time allotted for the discussion of this motion is nearly over."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"At the same time, I may say that it is not proposed to apply the scales of pay to the existing incumbents and to reduce the emoluments which they are at present drawing. As a matter of fact in the case of a majority of the district boards, personal pay has been granted in the case of the ministerial staff and various other employees and we are awaiting proposals from a few district boards. As regards the personal pay, as I have already stated more than once, those who have been hit by the orders, will be given personal pay."

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"Another criticism is that in the order, local boards have been asked to express their opinion. The reason for that was that the local boards are at present imposing a cut of 5, 10 or 12½ per cent on the salaries. Before they could recommend personal pay and prepare a statement, it will be necessary for them to decide what cut they should impose or whether they should impose any cut at all. One question was brought to my notice and that is whether the matter has been delayed. I shall impose a time-limit and see that the local boards come to a decision at an early date and bring it to the notice of the Government."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is no question to be put. The time allotted for the discussion is over."

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday the 28th instant."

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

26th January 1935]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 554 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1935, page 533 supra.]

G.O. No. 2884, P.H., dated 17th December 1934.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended, the Local Government hereby fix the following designations, and grades of, and the scales of salaries and allowances payable to, officers and servants in the public health establishments under the control of district boards in this Presidency:—

Designation and grades of officers and servants.	Scale of pay and allowances fixed.	Remarks.
Woman Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Welfare).	Rs. 85—5 (biennial)—150	....
Health Visitor (Maternity and Child Welfare).	Rs. 50—5 (biennial)—100 .. plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.	....
Midwife (Maternity and Child Welfare).	Rs. 25—1 (biennial)—35 plus a fixed allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.	....
Sanitary Inspector	Rs. 55—5 (biennial)—110 ..	Sanitary Inspectors will be allowed to draw fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 22 per mensem each in cases where their jurisdiction corresponds to that of Health Inspector. In other cases they will be paid travelling allowance as per the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules or a conveyance allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem.
Vaccinators—		
First class	Rs. 40—2 (biennial)—50	} The proportion of the first to second class vaccinators is fixed at 2:3. Men vaccinators (first and second class) will be allowed to draw a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 13-4-0 per mensem each and women vaccinators (first and second class) a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem when they work in ranges. For other journeys all vaccinators (men and women) will draw travelling allowance as per the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.
Second class	Rs. 25—3 (biennial)—40	
Mechanics, drivers, cinema operators and other skilled servants employed for public health purposes.	Pay to be fixed by each district board subject to the condition that in no case it should exceed Rs. 25 per mensem without the special sanction of Government.	....
Peons	First four years .. 12 Next four years .. 13 Next five years .. 14 Next six years .. 15 Next six years .. 16	....
Menials paid from contingencies.	To be paid according to market rates subject to a maximum of Rs. 12 each per mensem.	....

2. Municipal councils are requested to adopt the above designations and grades and scales of salaries for officers and servants in their public health establishments.

3. The incumbents of the existing posts should be appointed to similar posts carrying new scales of pay fixed in paragraph 1 above. If the existing pay of an incumbent conforms to any stage in the new scales of pay, it should be fixed at that stage. If the existing pay of any officer or servant exceeds any stage in the new scale of pay, his pay

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should be fixed at the next stage below that pay and he should be given personal pay equal to the difference, the personal pay being absorbed in the next increment. If the existing pay exceeds the maximum of the new scales of pay it should be fixed at the maximum. The pay of existing vaccinators on probation with less than two years' service should be fixed at Rs. 25, the minimum of the revised scale of pay of second-class vaccinators, and they should be given personal allowance equal to the difference, if any, between their existing pay and the revised pay, the personal pay being absorbed in the next increments. The presidents of district boards and executive authorities of municipalities are informed that the Government will be prepared to consider the question of granting personal pay to those incumbents whose pay prior to 1st December 1934 exceeded the maximum of the new scales of pay, provided that there is real hardship in such cases and that the local body concerned recommends the grant of personal pay. They are therefore requested to submit to Government as early as possible lists of such cases in each class of public health establishments under their control with full reasons for the grant of personal pay in each case and with the details relating to service in the form appended to G.O. No. 2648, P.H., dated 14th November 1934.

4. The Government direct that in districts where the existing vaccination staff including reserve vaccinators is in a different proportion from that fixed in paragraph 1 above for first and second class vaccinators, the existing proportion should be continued but presidents of district boards and executive authorities of municipalities should fill up vacancies as they arise in such a manner as to reach the proportion fixed by the Government. In districts where the number of first-class vaccinators under a local body exceeds 40 per cent of the strength of the entire vaccination staff, such of the first-class vaccinators as draw a pay less than Rs. 40 per mensem should be continued as second-class vaccinators.

5. The conditions of service of all officers and servants specified in paragraph 1 above in respect of special pay and allowances shall be regulated in accordance with the Madras Special Pay and Allowances Rules and the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

6. Besides the officers and servants mentioned in paragraph 1 above, a few district boards employ health propagandists and rural reconstruction supervisors. The Government consider that there is no necessity for their continuance. All presidents of district boards and executive authorities of municipalities are therefore directed to abolish these posts giving the incumbents notice of discharge in accordance with the rules in the matter.

7. These orders will come into force on the 1st January 1935.

8. Separate orders will issue fixing the number of posts and designations of officers and servants referred to in paragraph 1 above.

9. All presidents of district boards and executive authorities of municipal councils are informed that if any officer or servant other than those specified in these orders has to be employed for public health

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purposes, the prior sanction of the Government should be obtained in each case.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. SUBBAYYA,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Executive Authorities of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Accountant-General.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts..
 „ the Revenue Department.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 555 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1935, page 533 supra.]

(1)

G.O. No. 3265, L. & M., dated 12th July 1934.

Read—the following paper:—

From the President of the Kurnool District Board, No. Rc. A-3-745,
dated the 8th June 1934.

Order—No. 3265, L. & M., dated 12th July 1934.

The President, District Board, Kurnool, is informed, that such of the discharged taluk board servants as are re-employed under local bodies shall be entitled to continue under the leave rules to which they were subject on the date of their discharge from service. It is, however, open to them to elect to come under the Madras Leave Rules, 1933.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Kurnool District Board.

Copy to all other Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Presidents of Panchayat Boards (Pre-unions), through the
 „ Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

[26th January 1935]

(2)

G.O. No. 4471, L. & M., dated 6th October 1934.

Certain questions have been raised in regard to the leave concessions, etc., of the re-employed taluk board servants and Government are pleased to issue the following instructions:—

- (i) Such of the ex-taluk board servants as were absorbed in district board establishments in *substantive* vacancies without any break of service before or after the expiry of the period of notice, will be eligible to count their past service for purposes of leave. The leave salary of these employees will be regulated under Fundamental Rule 87 or in accordance with the Madras Leave Rules, 1933, as the case may be.
- (ii) In the case of ex-taluk board servants who were re-employed without actual discharge but only in an officiating capacity, the service put in by them prior to the date of commencement of their officiating service will not count for leave. Such of the ex-taluk board servants as may be re-employed after an interval following their discharge, will be similarly ineligible to count their former service towards leave. They will be treated as having remained without employ during their break in service.
- (iii) The initial salary on which ex-taluk board servants who may be re-employed in officiating or substantive vacancies will be as specified by Government in the waiting lists of persons which have been or may be issued by them. Pending the issue of the lists, the minimum pay of the posts in the revised scales should be paid to such persons.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Presidents of all District Boards [with copies to Presidents of Panchayat Boards (Pre-unions)].

- „ Executive Authorities of all Municipal Councils.
- „ Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
- „ Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

(3)

G.O. No. 3941, L. & M., dated 5th September 1934.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 3614, L. & M., dated 8th September 1932.

Order—No. 3941, L. & M., dated 5th September 1934.

Under the rule issued in G.O. No. 3614, L. & M., dated 8th September 1932, no officer or servant of a district board entertained in its service on or after the 1st day of April 1932, shall be eligible to be paid any pension from the fund of such board, nor shall any pensionary contribution be paid on his behalf from such fund. With reference to this

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order the sanction of Government is necessary for the payment of pensionary contribution in respect of the employees of the late taluk boards who originally held pensionable posts on the 1st April 1932 or immediately before that date and are now in the employment of the District Boards. District Boards are now applying for sanction for the payment of pensionary contribution in respect of such servants. To obviate the necessity of according individual sanction in each case, the Government are pleased to permit all District Boards to pay pensionary contribution in the case of the employees of the late taluk boards who were holding pensionable posts on 1st April 1932 or immediately before that date and who are subsequently employed under the District Boards. The amount of pensionary contribution payable in each case should be settled in consultation with the Accountant-General. It is, however, open to the employees, with the sanction of the District Board concerned, to exchange their pension for the provident fund maintained by the Boards.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. SUBBAYYA,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.

- „ all Collectors.
- „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
- „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
- „ the Accountant-General.
- „ the Finance Department.
- „ the Revenue Department.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 28th January 1935.

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

P R E S E N T :

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|--|---|
| Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun. | Narasa Reddi, Mr. T. |
| Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V. | Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V. |
| Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. | Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P. |
| Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A. | Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Palat, Mr. R. M. |
| Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. the. Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. | Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G. |
| Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. | Pattagar of Palayakottai, The. |
| Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. | Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. |
| Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. Arasu, Mr. V. T. | Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Raja of Kallikote, The. |
| Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K. |
| Basu Dev, Mr. C. | Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Sri A. V. | Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala. |
| Birley, Mr. F. | Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. |
| Devadasan, Mr. M. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S. |
| Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. | Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M. |
| Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M. | Rameswara Rao, Mr. G. |
| Foulkes, Mr. R. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B. |
| Jagannatham, Mr. H. M. | Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S. |
| Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C. | Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P. |
| Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E. | Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B. |
| Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K. | Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud. |
| Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W. |
| Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C. | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G. |
| Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V. | Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. |
| Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D. | Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A. |
| Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi. | Sreshta, Mr. M. S. |
| Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. |
| Langley, Mr. W. K. M. | Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R. |
| Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. | Sriramulu, Mr. G. |
| Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The. | Subbarayan, Dr. P. |
| Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. | Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P. |
| Manikkavelu Navakar, Mr. M. A. | Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C. |
| Metherell, Mr. J. K. | Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T. |
| Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M. | Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib. |
| Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I. | Thangal, Mr. P. M. |
| Murugesanna Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. | Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R. |
| Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A. | Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G. |
| Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C. | Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R. |
| Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A. | Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K. |
| Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. | Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N. |
| | Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. |
| | Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur. |
| | Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The. |
| | Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The. |

[28th January 1935]

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Commerce

Japanese competition in the tile industry of the West Coast.

* 573 Q.—Mr. P. M. THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any information that Japanese tiles in large quantities are to be imported into Malabar soon; and

(b) if so, whether the Government contemplate taking any action in the matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b) If the hon. Member furnishes authoritative information on the point and explains how such imports will affect the tile industry on the West Coast, necessary action will be taken in the matter.

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government is aware that the Japanese tiles are being sold at prices 33 per cent less than the prices of tiles that are prevailing in Malabar? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I have no information, Sir. If hon. Members can furnish definite information on the point, the Government will take necessary action.”

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—“ Will the Government be pleased to gather information and take action? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I shall make enquiries.”

Japanese competition in the tile industry of the West Coast.

* 574 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that it is proposed to dump Japanese tiles in India, at a price much lower than that prevailing for the tiles manufactured on the West Coast;

(b) if so, whether he has taken any action in the matter;

(c) whether the Government of India have been addressed to take steps to prevent the dumping by increasing the import duties; and

(d) whether any representations have been made to the Government that some preventive action may be taken to protect the West Coast tile industry from heavy loss?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

(d) No.

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Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ Will the Hon. the Finance Member be pleased to make some enquiry into the matter, in view of the fact that once dumping starts, it will be too late to interfere and the local industry will suffer? ”

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ I have just promised to make enquiries.”

Civil Law

Memorial from the Muslims of Coimbatore for the removal from office of the present Khazi.

* 575 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a memorial signed by about 400 Muslims of Coimbatore, submitted to Government through the Collector under the Khazis Act for the removal of the present Khazi for the town of Coimbatore in January 1934, has been received by Government;

(b) if so, what orders have been passed on the memorial; and

(c) whether a copy of the memorial and the orders thereon will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Landlords and Tenants

Adoption of the fall in price of paddy in fixing rent under Chapter XI of the Madras Estates Land Act.

* 576 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the officers appointed to settle rent in estates and the Board of Revenue either on appeal or in revision take into consideration the fall in price of paddy in settling rent under Chapter XI of the Madras Estates Land Act?

A.—The settlement of rents is governed by the provisions of the Estates Land Act and the Government have no reason to think that either the officers appointed to settle rents or the Board of Revenue do not follow the law.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Publication of the report on the working of the Muslim Wakf Act, 1923, in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem and South Arcot.

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

(a) whether the Muslim Wakf Act of 1923 is in force in the district of Coimbatore;

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(b) if so, whether a report will be placed on the table as to the working of the Act for the period it has been in force in Coimbatore, South Arcot and Salem districts; and

(c) whether a copy of the rules framed by the Government under the Act will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Yes, with effect from 1st January 1932.

(b) No report is received by the Government.

(c) A copy* of the rules framed by the Government under the Act is placed on the table.

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government is aware that no provision is made in the rules to prosecute the persons who do not furnish the statements of accounts to the Government as required by the Act? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I think in the past the reports were submitted only to the courts and they were not sent to the Government. The Government have not looked into this matter. I will examine this question when amending the rules."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" May I know whether the Government is satisfied with regard to the working of these rules? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government have not got definite information on the subject. But it is understood from various hon. Members that the administration is not quite satisfactory."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—" May I know whether Government are aware that so far as the wakfs in this Presidency are concerned, the Act is a dead letter, on account of the defect that there is no provision to punish the persons who do not furnish statement of accounts? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I cannot say it is a dead letter. I wish it is not working as satisfactorily as one would wish. As regards the rules, I have promised to look into the matter."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—" Has any statement been furnished to the courts under this Act after its promulgation in this Presidency? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I believe from the information collected in answer to a question last year, we have found some statements have been furnished to the courts."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" May I ask whether the Government is contemplating to bring forward legislation in regard to this matter? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The question of measures to be adopted for the proper registration of these properties, so that we will be in a position to know the extent of the properties and the income from them, is under consideration."

* Printed as Appendix on pages 636-640 infra.

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Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" Is not the Government aware that the Members of this Council have been agitating for legislation? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I am aware that some non-official measures have been introduced."

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

II.—MOTION RE REPORT OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name, namely,

' that the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform be taken into consideration.'

" In making this motion, I should like to state the attitude which the Government have decided to adopt towards this debate. In the first place, the Secretary of State has requested that, as soon as possible after the debate is over, the entire proceedings of this Honourable Council shall be transmitted to him as early as possible by air mail. The Government do not propose to take part in any division which may occur during the course of the debate. But any official Member may, if he thinks fit as occasion arises, participate in the debate. I propose, being in charge of this resolution, to sum up briefly at the end of the debate. Sir, I move the resolution."

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" I second it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Before I proceed to allow hon. Members to move their amendments, I wish to give the Hon. House an idea with regard to the moving of these amendments and the order in which they have to be moved. I wish first to take up the amendment standing in the name of the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Subbarayan, then the amendments that have been given notice of by the Justice Party, the Justice Democratic Party and subsequently those standing in the name of the Depressed Classes, the Christians and so on. The time that is allotted for the discussion of this motion is only two days as hon. Members are aware, and the discussion will have to come to a close to-morrow evening. There is no time-limit imposed by the Standing Orders, and so the hon. Members who are given an early opportunity must realize that there are several other Members that want to speak either on the main motion or upon the amendments moved, and they must try to take as little time as possible and leave as much time as possible to the other hon. Members who want to take part in the discussion subsequently. Further, I would like to inform hon. Members that no more amendments will be admitted."

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* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, i.e.,

'Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration, this Council is constrained, after full and earnest consideration of the whole situation, to record its opinion that the scheme of the Joint Select Committee for the future constitution of India does not satisfy the aspirations of the people of this country and is unacceptable and that it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution defective though it be, than to be saddled with the constitution proposed under the Report".

"Mr. President, Sir, I am aware that I am undertaking a great responsibility in moving, as I do at the end of my resolution, that it is better to be saddled with the present Constitution with all its defects than to accept the Constitution recommended by the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I am sure, Mr. President, hon. Members will bear with me if I take a little longer time than usual in propounding the proposition that I wish to lay for the consideration of this Hon. House, and I am also sure that hon. Members will bear with me if I go back to past history for a few minutes before we really get to the resolution under consideration. I am sure all hon. Members are aware that the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to India was announced as far back as the year 1917 by the famous statement Mr. Montague made in reply to a question of Lord Charles Roberts in the House of Commons that year. Hon. Members are aware also of the condition under which this announcement was made. His Majesty's Government were at that time in the grip of the greatest War the world has ever known, and it was announced by Members of His Majesty's Government, specially by the Right Honourable Gentleman who held the office of Prime Minister at the time that Great Britain went to the War in order to safeguard democratic institutions and in order to prevent German Imperialism taking root in the world. India agreeing with these views of His Majesty's Government agreed to co-operate in the waging of the War, and I am sure hon. Members of this House will admit that Indians—it does not matter to what political party they belonged—did help His Majesty's Government in every way that was possible in their power. The Imperial Legislative Council of the day voted a million pounds for the progress of the War, and in the carrying out of the Mesopotamian campaign and also the campaign in Soudan and Egypt; the Indian Government helped in every way that they could with the consent of the representatives of the people in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. I do not, for a moment, want the House to entertain the idea that Indians gave this help with any ulterior motive of getting Responsible Government, and if Mr. Montague made the declaration in the House of Commons, he did it, I may say, and hon.

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Members will agree with me, because at that time His Majesty's Government felt that if democratic institutions were to be safeguarded, the help of the East, specially the help of India, would be immeasurably wanted in any future struggle which may take place with regard to the safeguarding of democratic institutions. I may also say that the statement was to a great extent influenced by the letter the present Viceroy wrote to the then Prime Minister in the year 1916, and that letter is reproduced in the Fourth Volume of Mr. Lloyd George's 'War Memories,' in which Lord Willingdon pleaded that a generous treatment of Indian aspirations towards Self-Government was absolutely necessary, if the relations between India and England are to go on in the lines in which they have gone on for a long time.

"In this connexion I should like to quote from the speech of Marquis of Zetland made in the House of Lords on the 13th December 1934 during the debate on the very report which we are discussing to-day. This is what the Marquis of Zetland said:—

11-15
a.m.

'I would ask Your Lordships, if you are not prepared to pursue that path, to be prepared to face the consequences of not doing so. I do not doubt that Your Lordships can hold India by force if you consider that worth doing, but I hope Your Lordships will not misconceive either the nature or the extent of the task which would then be yours. In no part of the world have changes in the political and the social outlook of the people been so rapid or so far-reaching as they have been in India in recent years. Let me only give Your Lordships an illustration of that. Who, whether in India or this country, would have believed it if he had been told only a short decade before that in the year 1930 he would have seen Hindu and Muslim ladies sitting at the Council table at Westminster alongside of the Princes from the Native States, delegates from British India and representatives of the three parliamentary parties in this country? Who again would have believed it if he had been told it only a short decade before that a commission composed of the Members of these two Houses would have been declaring, as the Simon Report did declare, that 'the women's movement in India holds the key to progress?' or who again would have believed it if he had been told that in 1934 a committee composed of Members of the two Houses in this country would have been found expressing doubts as to whether the proposal to give the vote to 6 million Indian women was adequate to meet the circumstances of the case? These things indicate a great ferment in the mass psychology of the Indian people; they indicate a great stirring in the still depths of Indian life, which it would be madness for us to ignore. It may be that idealism is a little out of fashion in the affairs of men, yet I hold that politics devoid altogether of idealism are as dry a husk as statecraft uninspired by any spark of imagination. Let us not keep our eyes riveted exclusively on the foreground of the picture; let us lift our gaze and try and picture the consequences of what we are doing to-day. Twenty, fifty or hundred years hence, the historians of those days will be writing the history of these critical times. What is the story that Your Lordships would wish them to tell? Is it this? By a lack of courage, a lack of faith, the people of Great Britain in the year 1935 were responsible for one of the greatest calamities which could befall mankind, the permanent alienation of the peoples of the East from the peoples of the West.'

"I conclude with that as far as that quotation is concerned. Can anyone who has read the Joint Select Committee Report, with all his conscience say that the Constitution, as propounded by the Joint Select Committee, does satisfy the arguments put forward by the Marquis of Zetland in the House of Lords? I say no, for the simple reason that a Constitution if it is to be acceptable to the people of a country ought to satisfy the majority opinion in that country. (Hear, hear.) I know hon. Members of this House will say that the vote which would

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be cast on my motion will prove whether the majority accept this Constitution or not. I stand on firmer ground than that and that is this: the recent elections to the Legislative Assembly were fought entirely on the proposal of His Majesty's Government as laid down in the White Paper. And I am sure, Mr. President, hon. Members of this House have heard it said that the Constitution, as propounded by the Joint Select Committee, is in some matters even worse than the Constitution proposed by the White Paper. If the elections all over India were held on the question whether the White Paper was acceptable to the voters enfranchised by legislation passed by the Houses of Parliament, and if they deliberately said that this Constitution was not acceptable to them, which proposition, I am sure, no hon. Member in this House can deny, then, Mr. President, I can ask only this question: Is the Constitution that is being proposed for the future Government of India acceptable to the majority of the electors, not only of this province, but of the whole of India? I can emphatically say no to that. If that is so, if really the relation between the East and the West is to be one of friendliness, is to be one of co-operation, is to be one of helpfulness in all affairs of the world, then I am sure hon. Members of this House will realize that that can only be done on an agreed Constitution, acceptable not only to His Majesty's Government, but to the vast majority of the people of this country.

"I know that it has been said that the intelligentsia in this country do not represent the mass opinion. I would like to ask, Mr. President, whether the voters of the Legislative Assembly do represent the masses or the intelligentsia of this country. There can be only one answer to that, and that is, that they represent the masses and not the intelligentsia; and as has been often said by politicians in the House of Commons, what the intelligentsia think to-day the masses think to-morrow. And therefore even if you take the opinion of the intelligentsia as one that represents the opinion of this country, the answer has already been given that the Constitution as proposed by the Joint Select Committee is not acceptable.

"Therefore, we are left only with this question, whether it is necessary for this Constitution Act to be passed by the House of Commons in spite of the opposition that has arisen in this great land over this scheme. I know there are hon. Members of this House who think that by tinkering here and tinkering there the Constitution may be made acceptable to the general public. I am sure that in that contention they are talking without their book. As I said, I hope the Hon. House will bear with me if I go a little further back. Hon. Members will remember the appointment of the Simon Commission. There was a great outcry and outburst and even leaders of the party to which the present Ministers belong were vocal in support of the boycott of the Simon Commission, because they felt that His Majesty's Government had insulted the people of India by not appointing a single Indian as a Member of that Commission. At that time I felt that if the co-operation of at least the moderate groups in this country were given, we might

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get a Constitution which would be acceptable to the people of India. I am afraid we were grossly mistaken in that conception. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: 'Hear, hear.') For, the Simon Commission, instead of producing a reasonable constitution, produced a constitution which was not known to the world at any time; consequently, with one voice, public opinion in India condemned the Report. About that time, Lord Irwin went Home on leave and, while there, consulted His Majesty's Government which had then taken a different complexion from what it was when the Simon Commission was appointed; the Labour Government were in office, and the Labour Party had made so many declarations about self-determination for India that they could not possibly accept the Simon Commission Report without consultation with the Indian people. Therefore, they decided that there should be a Round Table Conference composed of the representatives of India and the representatives of Parliament comprising of the Members of the three great parties in Great Britain. When Lord Irwin returned, in putting forth this idea of the Round Table Conference before the country, he emphatically declared that the meaning of the Declaration of 1917 was really conferment of dominion status on this country. I know it has been asked by several hon. Members, specially those belonging to the European Group, 'Can anybody really say what dominion status means?' In that connexion I would like to quote a speech made by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on the India Debate in the year 1931. This occurs at the end of his speech on page 1312 in the Official Report of the House of Commons.

"Therefore, the House will vote upon the words of the amendment:

'Provided that nothing in the said policy shall commit this House to the establishment in India of a Dominion Constitution as defined by the Statute of Westminster, etc.'

"The House will vote upon that for or against the amendment, and hon. Members will consider the implication of voting against. It would mean a reversal of these proposals. If they put it in that way, hon. Members will be able to see what it is they are asked to vote against. If the amendment be defeated, it will still be open to any hon. Member who has voted for it to vote for a general vote of confidence in the Government. There is no inconsistency in that; because any hon. Member may say that he would rather have the Government motion with the amendment, but that if he cannot get it with the amendment, nevertheless he must go on. There is no reason why he should not have a free vote on the amendment, and afterwards a vote of confidence in the Government can be given. The amendment affords the one sure foundation upon which those who take their stand, who believe it is their duty not only to advance the cause of Indian self-government but to uphold the rights of Britain and tell the truth to India . . .

"There, I think, Mr. Churchill has shown that His Majesty's Government were really not prepared to recognize India as one of the partners in the British Commonwealth, and Mr. Churchill thought that a quotation from the Statute of Westminster would frighten any Member because dominion status, as it was understood at that time,

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included also the Statute of Westminster. But I do admit that at the present time, with the necessary safeguards which all Indians including the Congressmen have agreed to the Statute of Westminster cannot apply. But when India takes her rightful place among the Dominions of His Majesty, she also will come within the ambit of the Statute of Westminster. And why should Great Britain fight shy of including India within the ambit of that Statute? Do they think that if India is recognized as a Dominion she will assert her independence and will secede from the British Commonwealth? I do not think anybody need be afraid of that. I am sure hon. Members have heard of the Independence Movement in South Africa by which the South African Nationalist Party led by General Hertzog declared that their ambition was to be a South African Republic independent of British connexion. Now, however, it would be conceded that in spite of the passage of the Statute of Westminster they are willing to remain within the great Commonwealth, because remaining within the Commonwealth carries with it more advantages than disadvantages.

11.30 a.m.

"I, for one, hope that we, Indians, will always feel that it is better to remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations than go outside. I am sure, if Great Britain treats us in a generous way in the matter of the present Constitution, no time will come when talks of separation will arise. But, as the amendment given notice of by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ari Gowder, points out, if really India is not treated in a generous manner in the matter of the present Constitution, the movement for separation will grow only stronger. It has been said repeatedly that if the Irish situation is difficult to-day as every one will agree, it is due to the fact that the Government treated Ireland in a niggardly fashion and did not give the constitution the Irishmen wanted, at the time, for being a contended partner of the British Commonwealth. I am sure hon. Members who represent British interests in this House will realize that if they do not join us to-day in asking from Great Britain a more satisfactory Constitution than the one propounded in the Report of the Joint Select Committee, a time might come when they would have to forget the existence of this country altogether. I am sure again that they will agree with me when I say that, neither I nor they desire a time when the feelings between India and England would be such that it would be impossible for Indians and Europeans to live in this country as peaceful citizens.

"From that, Mr. President, I wish to go to the wording of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of the year 1931. It is said in paragraph 2 of that agreement:—'As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussions is stated, with the assent of His Majesty's Government, to be with the object of considering further the scheme for the constitutional Government of India discussed at the Round Table Conference. Of the scheme there outlined, Federation is an essential part; so also are Indian Responsibility and Reservations or Safeguards in the interests of India on such matters as for instance, Defence, External Affairs, the Position of Minorities, the Financial Credit of India and the Discharge of Obligations.'

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"It will be seen, Mr. President, that by that Pact, Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, did commit His Majesty's Government to a future constitution for India which would be based on the principles expressed therein. But do the proposals of the Joint Select Committee really carry out the pledge given under that Pact? If we examine the proposals, I am sure, we will realize that they do not.

"No doubt, we have Federation; but in that connexion we should remember what the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said in the House of Commons during the India Debate. He said that unless 50 per cent of the States possessing the required population and voting power come into the new Federal Constitution, there is to be no Federation. The present Government of India, as it now exists, ought to go on in its irresponsible way, although His Majesty's Government and the Joint Select Committee in their Report point out that a strong Centre is necessary if the Government in India is to be carried on successfully and that that strong Centre will come only if Central Responsibility is conceded. I should like to ask for a moment hon. Members who represent His Majesty's Government in this House, whether the fact that sufficient number of States do not come in and a Federal Centre with responsibility does not come into being, would make the present Central Government a strong one to control the new autonomous self-governing provinces. If it is granted that you do want a strong Centre and if it is granted that a strong Centre would only be supplied by means of having a responsible Ministry at the Centre, how does it follow that if sufficient number of States do not come into the proposed Federation, the present Government, as it exists to-day, will be a strong enough Centre? That is a contradiction which I am not in a position to explain, because, I am not aware of the intentions of His Majesty's Government. Hon. Members on the other side of the House may be in a better position than I am to explain this dilemma. There are Indian gentlemen to-day occupying the responsible position of Members of His Excellency the Governor's Executive Council. I would like to ask them, Mr. President, what their own feelings are in the matter of the proposed Constitution. (Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: 'Hear, hear.') I know that by the statement made by the Hon. Gentleman, the Revenue Member, the Government are not going to take part in this division, but I do not think that that statement implies that the Hon. Gentlemen who occupy the exalted position of Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council are thereby restrained from saying what they feel on the matter. I would like to quote them an illustrious example . . ."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"On a point of order, Sir."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think there is any point of order in that. I refuse to yield."

"Mr. President, in this connexion I would like to quote as an example to the Hon. Gentleman who just now got up in a hurry without any point of order, the example of Sir Sikhandar Hayat Khan who

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some time ago occupied as Member the same position as my Hon. Friend occupies here to-day, in the Council of the Governor of the Punjab. This is what he said:

'Great Britain does not know what she is doing, and if ever she is forced to do anything, she does it in such a niggardly fashion that she neither satisfies the one nor the other.'

'That is the position in which His Majesty's Government are placed to-day. They do not openly say that they want to carry their Conservative Wing with them and satisfy them to the extent that nothing is being done in India as to call India a lost Dominion. At the same time they say to the Indian public at large that they are doing something; they are making a Constitution for the future self-government of India which is going to make Indians responsible for their own Government. I am sure, His Majesty's Government would do better if they make up their minds whether they are going to placate the Conservative Opposition at Home or to placate the strong middle opinion which they talk of in this country. Have they to any extent satisfied the middle opinion in this country? I am sure the quotation that I am about to make will prove that they have not. This quotation is not from the proceedings of the Congress, Mr. President, nor is it from the proceedings of any body allied to the Congress. This quotation is from the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation from an article written by one of the leading Members of the National Liberal Federation—a gentleman on whom His Majesty's Government thought fit to confer the honour of being a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, the Right Honourable Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. He compared the present Constitution to a fire or a flood and thereby explains what the feelings of this country would be if this Constitution is forced on this land in spite of all the opposition that is made to it. This is what he says:

'No one would claim authorship of a fire or a flood. We may pray against it; we may mitigate its evil; but we have to submit to it. The tyrannous use made by the Conservative Party of their power gives the comparison much point.'

'Sir, this is what the Liberals, who are supposed to represent middle opinion in this country, think of the present Constitution. They compare it to a flood or a fire and, of course, as they themselves point out, we must attempt to evade the flood or put out the fire. But in spite of it, if it does happen, we must suffer. As reasonable men, however, it is open to us to say what should be done if really the Constitution is to be worked. With that in view, Mr. President, I hope, in the short time that is available to me—I know I have taken longer than you said I ought to, but I am sure the occasion is such that my hon. Friends will bear with me if I take a little longer time—to make some criticism of the Report.

'Sir, we shall go now to the Report of the Committee itself. As I have said, there is no mention of Dominion Status either in the Report of the Committee or in the Bill which is said to have been published. As I said before, Mr. President, if really the outcome of the Indian Constitutional proposals ought to be the attainment of Dominion Status as

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explained by Lord Irwin, now Lord Halifax, in the year 1931, His Majesty's Government need not fight shy of introducing those two words in the Constitution as propounded to-day.

'Sir, it has been said that the Government of India Act of 1919 is repealed by the present Bill. It is also said that the Preamble to the Government of India Act still remains. How, Mr. President? It is said that the Preamble is not being repeated in the present Bill. I do not know if this is so. I have not seen the Bill. But if it is not being repeated, what is the meaning of it? All the same, the representatives of His Majesty's Government say that the Preamble remains. In what position? Just because it is found in one Act of Parliament and not repeated in the present Act, does it mean that the Preamble remains? If His Majesty's Government would realize all the fight that has been made during the past 18 years since the announcement of the intention of His Majesty's Government in the year 1917, it ought not to lie in the lips of the representatives of His Majesty's Government to say that Parliament alone should be the arbiter of the future destinies of India.

'In this connexion, Mr. President, I would like to remind hon. Members of this House how the Constitutions of the three great Dominions were brought about: that of Canada, of Australia and of South Africa. All these three Constitutions were made not by His Majesty's Government, except for the fact that those Constitution Acts were passed through His Majesty's Parliament, but by agreement between the representatives of the people of Canada, of the people of Australia and of the people of South Africa.

'I would like to ask, Mr. President, why we alone are treated in this way. I know it may be said 'we brought you to a Conference in London, and you could not agree among yourselves and therefore we have imposed this Constitution on you,' Mr. President, I would like to ask whom did you bring to London? (Mr. W. K. M. Langley: 'Mr. Gandhi') My hon. Friend Mr. Langley shouts 'Mr. Gandhi.' He has forgotten that Mr. Gandhi did not attend the First Round Table Conference. When Mr. Gandhi attended the Round Table Conference in 1931 he did so by the Irwin-Gandhi agreement which is now given the go-by. Mr. President, who are these people? Were they selected by any representatives of the people of this country? They were selected by His Majesty's Government. Was that the case in the case of Canada, Australia and South Africa? In those cases they were representatives of the people. If His Majesty's Government had taken the trouble to hold an election at the time to the various Councils and if they had said that representatives from those Councils would be elected for the framing of the future constitution of India, I am sure we would have had a different story than we are having to-day (Hear, hear). I know, and he it said to our discredit, that on the problem of representation of minority communities our own representatives, in spite of all the drawbacks of their not representing anybody on the Round Table Conference, were not able to come to an agreement, and even the personality of Mr. Gandhi in

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the year 1931 was not able to achieve it. My hon. Friend who occupies the exalted position of Membership of His Excellency the Governor's Council cries that we have made it worse. What I would like to ask him is what contribution he made towards the solution of the minority question (Hear, hear). Be it said to our shame that we were not able to come to an agreement (Hear, hear). The hon. Gentleman opposite cries 'hear, hear.' I wish him a welcome to that. I am sure no Member of this House is disputing His Majesty's Government's award on the communal problem though there are some outsiders who do so. I for one do not want to dispute for a moment the Communal Award. With this award, accepted by us, I wish His Majesty's Government would give us a Constitution which would be acceptable to the people and which would make us practically autonomous except in the case of safeguards mentioned in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the White Paper because to me it appears that in the matter of defence and in the matter of foreign affairs we may not at present be in a position to undertake the responsibility. Why should not the Legislatures in India be allowed to carry on the Government of this country untrammelled by the great number of safeguards that have been proposed? I think it is the Right Hon. Gentleman the present Lord President of the Council, Mr. Baldwin, who said that no safeguards are going to get good feelings between England and India. It is merely goodwill which can bring about good relations between these two countries. If that is the opinion of a responsible Member of the British Government, as the Lord President of the Council—he is the leader of the largest party that forms the National Government to-day—I would like to ask through this House, His Majesty's Government, why not be generous, why not place confidence in the future representatives in this House and in the Central Assembly for governing in such a way as to make it possible for India to bring about Dominion Status which would be accepted by His Majesty's Government. It was said even in the Report of the Simon Commission that there should be no further enquiries and that any future Constitution which has to be adumbrated for India should contain within itself seeds of growth. Does the Constitution propounded in this report to-day contain within itself the seeds of growth? I certainly think it does not, for the simple reason that even the coming Federation in spite of its being included in a single Act cannot come except by a vote of both the Houses of Parliament. Then, Orders in Council are to be issued by which the Federation will become an accomplished fact. So the seeds of growth lie not in the opinion of the people of India but in the opinion of the Members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Therefore where are the seeds of growth? The seeds of growth do not lie in India, but in England. My proposition will prove that His Majesty's Government are treating India not as partners in the great Commonwealth, but as some one with a begging bowl and they are prepared to give him just whatever it pleases them to give and what they think he reserves. We are really placed in the position of those who are to go before His Majesty's House of Commons and House of Lords to get a little charity. It is that position that Indians do not want. We want to be placed in a

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position with these safeguards included by which in course of time we shall be able to control our own affairs as a partner in the British Commonwealth and as a partner who would be prepared, in the words of Mr. Isaac Foot as he broadcast them, to stand for democratic ideals, to stand for the world being brought up in the ideals of democracy and not in ideals of dictatorship or any single man's rule. If that is the opinion of the people of Great Britain, then I would like to ask them through this House whether they are not prepared to treat India in a generous way. Even though we may not agree with the sentiments of the Marquis of Salisbury, I think some of his views with regard to indirect election and the present position of the Legislatures really point out what constitution the proposed one is. He points out that a Legislature elected by communal compromise and by indirect election cannot really be a body which can control the important subjects that would come before the Minister in the Central Government. I agree to that proposition, but I do not agree with his conclusions. His conclusions are 'therefore do not give India central responsibility.' My conclusions on the other hand are 'Give Central Responsibility' but not on the basis you want to give India Central Responsibility. I think the question of indirect election has been sufficiently dealt with in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy made the other day to the newly elected Legislative Assembly. Therein he says he himself and his Government are agreed that the method of indirect election proposed by the Joint Select Committee does not really carry out the intentions of the Government of India but at the same time he pleads that we should take the constitution as it stands and work it in such a way as to prove that we are prepared to get more. I cannot agree with that contention. We do not want it to be said that we are a group of school children and it is by our behaviour and conduct in the school that we are going to get more. It is that which has caused discontent during the last seventeen years and it is that which we do not want any more. If we say that the constitution is not acceptable, it is because the general mass of Indian people feel that the constitution acceptable to the people of India can only come if the people of India have any say in the framing of the constitution. If for instance His Majesty's Government or the Joint Select Committee, to-day, were prepared to accept the proposals of the British Indian Delegation, there would be a possibility of India accepting the present Constitution. It may be asked why do you state that the Constitution is unacceptable to you instead of demanding improvements in it. It is because we have pleaded and this very House passed a resolution on the White Paper saying that if the amendments suggested by the British Indian Delegation were accepted, this House would be prepared to work the Reforms. What has been the effect of this resolution? None. The Hon. Gentleman the Revenue Member said that the Secretary of State for India is very anxious to get the report of the present debate. What for I would like to ask His Majesty's Government through the Hon. Gentleman the Revenue Member? Is it to be treated in the same way as the debate on the White Paper was

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treated the other day? That debate was no doubt, I am sure, sent to the Secretary of State but with what effect? The effect of the present debate is going to be the same. You may communicate resolutions, you may communicate debates, you may communicate the fervent cry of the people of India to assert themselves, and you may communicate the idealism that exists in them, but with what results? The result would be the same. We can compare how the thing has gone on.

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"In the year 1931, after the first Round Table Conference people did really feel that His Majesty's Government were going to confer a constitution on this country which would be acceptable to the people of this country and which would satisfy the aspirations of the people of this country. What happened? Nothing. The second Round Table Conference was held with Mr. Gandhi at it and what happened? No doubt the second Round Table Conference began with a blaze of trumpets and they said, 'Now that the Congress has co-operated, we are really going to get a constitution which would be acceptable to the people of India.' But something happened during that time which people did not realize. The National Government came into power and the whole policy of His Majesty's Government changed as day changes into night. The present Prime Minister was full of enthusiasm, was full of idealism and re-asserted that the policy of His Majesty's National Government was the same with regard to India as that of the Labour Government of which he was the head. But what has really happened? Since the National Government came into power, the idea of an agreed constitution has receded farther and farther. In fact, the coming into office of the National Government was really the cause of the breakdown of the second Round Table Conference. I know, that through the intervention of that great statesman of the Empire, General Smuts, the Conference was saved. Was saved in what way? From being a debacle. At the same time, His Majesty's Government had their way. They closed down the Conference. They made it impossible for any agreed settlement and went on with their own scheme. Their own scheme is really put forward in the Joint Select Committee Report. The Conservative opposition towards any responsible Government in India became greater and greater and I am sure hon. Members of this House would agree with me when I say that His Majesty's Government instead of keeping to the even path of their pledges and promises, have succumbed to the hostility of their conservative supporters and have given India not bread which she asked for but stone. (Cheers.)"

*Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding the resolution which has just been moved, I wish to say at the outset that the main defect about the proposals that are made for constitutional reform at the present moment is that they have not been made with the consent of the people concerned. As has been pointed out by the hon. Mover himself, when constitutions were framed for the people of other countries, the representatives of the people were called together and on their agreement alone constitutions were framed. But in our case, the first enquiry was made by a Commission consisting

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of representatives of the Houses of Parliament in England without a single Indian on it. Subsequently, to satisfy the Indian sentiment, a number of people were invited by the Governments of the day, but not one of these people was a representative sent as such by the people. They were only nominees of the Governments of the time and they were consulted in framing the constitution.

"Sir, it has been asked several times in England whether there is an alternative scheme to the one that has been proposed, and whether anybody can put it forward. But everyone who felt any responsibility in the matter felt handicapped, because certain proposals had been made and certain persons had made themselves responsible for those proposals. Suddenly this idea of Federation was sprung on the Round Table Conference and on the people of India at a time when nobody thought that the proposal was coming forward. When progress was made in the matter so expeditiously in the Round Table Conference, it was really very difficult for anybody either here in India or elsewhere to make a proposal for an alternative constitution. So many people were concerned. The idea itself progressed with the result that anybody who had any alternative proposal to make felt that he was in a difficult position. That was the reason why people like me who felt from the beginning that the proposals that were made were not going to be beneficial to the country could not come forward with alternative proposals. That was the difficulty. If a real assembly of elected men had been called to consider and frame a new constitution and make proposals of their own, things would have been quite different. The present proposals for Federation would not satisfy anybody. A number of autocratic States and a number of responsible provinces are to come together to form a Federation. Such a thing is impossible. Not only that, the representatives of the heads of the States who are responsible to nobody are to have the same voice in matters relating to British India as the representatives of British India themselves. Not only that, any legislation that will be passed will not bind the States while the representatives of these autocratic princes will take part in framing legislation for British India. Such a state of things is impracticable. It will not last very long. Sooner or later there will be a breakdown. I do not think any self-respecting Indian in British India would tolerate an arrangement under which the people who would not be affected by any legislation that may be passed will be given a voice in passing that legislation. The representatives of the Indian States will be responsible Ministers also, but for what will they be responsible? For the administration of British India and not for the administration of the Indian States. I ask, Sir, is a constitution like that workable? On the other hand, Sir, the proposal made by the Simon Commission was much better. If British India was treated as a separate unit with a constitution framed for it separately and if after that, for the purpose of common matters a Federation was proposed between British India and such of the Indian States as were prepared to join the Federation, that would have been a more satisfactory solution of the problem.

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Therefore on this matter, it would be better if we went back to the proposals of the Simon Commission instead of sticking to the arrangement which was sprung on us at the First Round Table Conference.

“Throughout the Report and throughout the discussions they have been always pinning their faith to what is obtaining in Britain, namely, the Party system of Government obtaining in the British Houses of Parliament. These are the things they have been swearing by. Everything has been tested by that standard. Here again, those of us who think differently are handicapped. Because of our up-bringing and of our education, we have always been taught to look to the British Constitution as the model and as the final work in constitution making. Not only that, everybody who makes any proposal bases it only on the British Constitution. Such a thing is foreign to the spirit of our country. I do not think the Party System was ever a permanent state of things here in India. We have been always thinking of going together and not of dividing. If we study our history with any benefit, we will find that we have been always thinking of appointing the best men as a panchayat. We have been always putting the best men at the head of affairs. That has been the idea, but now we are trying to create divisions, create parties where they may not be necessary. Then, Sir, as regards the formation of parties, what are the materials on which these have to be formed? So far as the past is concerned, it does not give us any clue as regards the reason for this formation of parties. Especially in the provincial sphere where several departments are administered by Ministers, there is very little chance of a Party System. In most matters, it will be a question of individuals rather than of parties. Such being the case, is it necessary to import into India the whole arrangement of the Party system, the principle of joint responsibility and so on? All these are matters which a Constituent Assembly of the representatives of the people should consider. That seems to be a matter which is worth considering. If any alternative scheme has not been placed before the Government, the reason is not that no such alternative scheme is possible, but that on account of the way in which things have been arranged by the Government, it was not possible to make alternative proposals which would receive as much attention as is necessary and be considered seriously. The Englishman believes in his constitution. He thinks he has done the best in the world. Here in India we have been taught to believe that the British Constitution is the last word in constitution-making. With that handicap and with the proposals that have been made already and considered from time to time, and with the progress that has been made, it was not possible to put forward an alternative scheme.

“Now let us take the scheme proposed and test it even in the light of the principles which we have gathered from the British Constitution. I am not a person who wants a mere form of Government; the form of Government may be this or that. I do not mind. But what is the real power that we have got? What is the position of the masses of the people of the country under the new constitution? More than any

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else it is the economic position that counts—whether the people will have enough bread to eat, whether they will have any profession to follow, whether there is any room for improving their standard of life. These things are more important than mere forms of Government. I am sorry to say that the safeguards with reference to commercial discrimination, reservation with reference to the power of the Indian Government to make trade treaties with other countries and similar things will certainly handicap the Indian ryot as well as the Indian manufacturer. In the result there will be very little scope for the development of Indian industries. Then there is the question which has been agitating the minds of many of us, namely, the undertaking by the Government of certain industries, even big industries and the initiation and helping of others. What will happen to such ventures hereafter? If it is said that British imports should not be affected and that British traders should be considered in the same light as Indian traders, what will happen to Indian industries? Will there be any chance of our succeeding against this British trader and the British manufacture? I will only remind hon. Members of what took place in this very Council two or three years ago. There was a protest from the European merchants that the Government was competing with them in their soap manufacture at Calicut and in their Jail manufactures. If they protested even against such small things, what would happen if the Government were to plan a huge industrial programme for the country? These are the handicaps and I do not think the country can make any progress so long as they are there. Under the constitution proposed, persons who have no concern with British India will be the legislators and administrators of British India. We will be handicapped in matters like the improvement of our trade and industries. We have very little voice in the spending of most of the money in the hands of the Imperial Government and the Provincial Governments, because most of it will be non-votable. For these reasons, I object to the constitution now proposed and I do not think it will be acceptable to the people.

“Coming to the Provinces, it is claimed that the proposals make a very large change. What is the position, Sir? Nominally it may be that the four Hon. Members on the front bench opposite will cease to exist and four elected Members of the Council will take their places. But what about their powers? In the first place, so far as finance is concerned, more items are going to be non-votable. Already many of us have felt at the time of the discussion of the budget, the difficulty of non-votable items coming in everywhere. Now more than before, such difficulties will come in because there will be a very large addition to the non-votable items. Not only that, Sir. One of the complaints we have been making from the beginning is that the pay that is given to the officers is very high, absolutely very high; taking into consideration the poverty of the country it is something very deplorable. What does the Joint Select Committee Report say? The pay should be fixed in such a manner that it will attract decent people from England,

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That means to say, you cannot reduce the present rates of pay; because, the complaint from the Europeans is that even the present salary is not sufficient and they are asking for more allowances, more privileges, etc. If that is the position now, what will be the position under the new constitution? You cannot reduce the salary below the standard required by the European. That is the direct statement made in the report. Not only that, Sir. Almost at every stage it is said that there will have to be a large element of British recruits in every service. It is contemplated that the Governor will be responsible to see that the percentage of European recruitment is not reduced. Even though the recruitment is going to be made in India, for most of the services, it is recommended that it is necessary to get sufficient number of recruits from England also for every service through the High Commissioner. This is going to be a matter of course and not an exceptional case as hitherto. Then what is to be our position later on? People are believing that the moment there is responsible Government, we will reduce the cost of running the Government—by reducing the pay of highly-paid officers—and save money for ameliorative purposes; that will not be the case; there is no room for that; even if we are going to have additional establishment, it should be on the same basis, on the same scales of pay, allowances, etc. That is the position. Not only that, Sir. At the present moment at least, the Members of the Government including the Ministers have got the right of posting either Provincial Officers or Imperial Officers, of making remarks about their work and even of censuring them. But the Select Committee Report says that even the posting is to be done with the concurrence of the Governor; nothing more derogatory to the position of the Ministers is needed. Suppose the Minister is thinking of a certain policy and of a certain person to carry it out; the Governor's Secretary, as he is to be called hereafter, thinks otherwise; he does not agree with the Minister and his policy; he does not want to help the Minister and he thrusts his man; that is possible under the constitution as proposed; he would not help the Minister but will set at naught the Minister's suggestions. With regard to the allowances, with regard to pay, with regard to everything else, it is only the Governor who has to decide. They will be of course called responsible Ministers hereafter, but they will have no responsibility at all with reference to such matters. With reference to the appropriation of revenue also, the arrangements that are proposed for the Provinces include, as I have already stated, a number of new items which are non-votable. That takes away the major portion of this revenue of the Province which can be used for ameliorative purposes which have been clamouring for attention so long, things like elementary education, development of agriculture, development of sanitation, etc. What is to happen to them?

“The ryotwari landholders have been groaning under the taxes. Even at a time like this when there is so much depression, the Government are thinking of raising the taxes on lands by way of resettlement, not only by resettlement but also by reclassification of sources, etc. Only yesterday, I came across an instance; a land was reclaimed at a

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cost of Rs. 600; there was lot of sand on the land on account of floods; it cost the man Rs. 600 to clear the land and it is being cultivated for the last one or two years with dry crop. The Government say ‘you take water for this land and had better pay Rs. 7-8-0 per acre.’ Not only that, Sir. He has to pay in addition to Rs. 7-8-0, the dry rate; that comes to Rs. 9 for raising dry crop. That is the sort of thing that is going on. If it is proposed that such a man should be given some relief, the Hon. the Finance Member jumps up and says ‘where is the money you are going to find for this.’ A considerable portion of your money is spent on the services with the high salaries. Luckily for us, there is no ‘Wild Game Preservation Act.’ There are such Acts in other Provinces and they are spending money for that purpose also while the ryots are suffering untold miseries on account of the depredations of wild animals. But we have got unproductive expenditure, unwanted expenditure on some of the items I have already referred to. There is the Forest College which has been training one or two boys of our Province in some years and sometimes not even that; still we are incurring an expense of a lakh of rupees on that College. We find that such expenditure is being incurred and it will not be possible to reduce even such expenditure for the purpose of giving necessary relief to landholders who are groaning under the present taxes, under the depression and under the vicissitudes of the monsoon. That is the position in which we find ourselves.

“Then Sir, at the time of the last debate we had on the White Paper, there was no proposal to have a Second Chamber for this Province. But unfortunately the Joint Committee have thought it fit to impose a Second Chamber on this Province also. For what reason, Sir? They do not discuss it; they simply say that the conditions in the United Provinces and Madras are very similar. Since they have proposed a Second Chamber for United Provinces, they say you better have one for Madras also. Not only that, Sir. There was a proposal in the White Paper that at the end of ten years the Council might consider whether a Second Chamber is necessary or not. The Select Committee say ‘oh, no; no such thing.’ You had better not consider that point; we in our wisdom think that Madras should have two Chambers for ever. What is the position of the Second Chamber and where is the need for it? It is going to be a small chamber elected with high property qualifications; what is the property qualification is not stated there; eight or ten people are going to be nominated. That also affects the position of the Ministers in another way; the Ministers are to be members of the legislatures, as it is put; if a person is nominated to the Upper Chamber, if he is also nominated as Minister, it will be perfectly valid; we can get round the provision requiring membership of the legislature for the appointment of the Minister. In England when the Prime Minister wants a man, he can raise him to the peerage and that will satisfy the condition; of course it is not said so here; I suppose one of the objects of this nomination and one of the reasons for bringing in the Upper Chamber is to nominate people and bring them as Ministers without violating the letter of the Constitution. Where will responsibility be in such a case? Even the nominal responsibility that is supposed to be given, goes away altogether.

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"Not only that, Sir. We know that ordinances can be promulgated by the Imperial Government. Therefore there is no necessity for provincial ordinances. If any emergency arises, it was thought that the Imperial Government, i.e., the Governor-General, will be approached to promulgate the ordinance. Now it is proposed that the Governor also may promulgate ordinances. There is going to be a new set of Acts known as the Governor's Acts. What is the need for them? The Governor is to be subordinate so far as the special responsibilities are concerned to the Governor-General; the Governor can ask the Governor-General to promulgate an ordinance. Where is the difficulty, Sir, to convince the Governor-General of the necessity for an ordinance? Where is the need for this new sort of autocratic action in the Province itself? If at least, in the Provinces, there is no interference like this, there will be at least a show of responsibility in the Provinces. Even in the Province itself, if you have some one who can autocratically pass ordinances and Governor's Acts quite independent of the ordinary administrative action, where is even the show of autonomy and responsibility? If there is really need for such action, I think it is open to the Governor to represent to the Governor-General the necessity for interference in special contingencies and ask for the promulgation of an ordinance. I think it can be done; the Governor is after all subordinate to the Governor-General and the former has only to satisfy the latter with regard to the necessity.

"There is only one other matter I should like to refer to now, namely, the provision that the rules of business are to be made by the Governor. There are rules of business already and it is hoped in the report that they will continue. Under the present rules of business, though the Ministers are supposed to have responsibility for their departments, every paper has to go to the Governor and to be approved by the Governor; therefore the Ministers can do nothing without the Governor's consent even now, even though they are supposed to be responsible under the Constitution. Of course if the Minister persists in his attitude, then the Governor would not press his view. How many Ministers can you find, who will persist and say that their views ought to be accepted, even when the Governor is not agreeable to that proposal? How many are there who will do so? It is said that there will be discussion in all matters and the Governor will try to influence the Minister to accept his point of view. What does it mean? It means you take away the responsibility you are giving. If the Minister feels his real responsibility and exercises it, it will of course be praiseworthy. But will a Minister be strong enough to go against the wishes of the Governor? It is difficult to say that. I do not know what is happening in the other Provinces. In this Province almost every paper goes to the Governor. Even in small matters the Finance Department has to give its approval and it carries the day as against responsible Ministers. If the Governor's Secretary, as the new officer is going to be called, has to look into every paper, and if his advice is going to have more value than that of the Finance Member or Department, what is going to happen?

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"Well, Sir, these are the points which I wanted to mention. Even though it is said in the report that there is going to be responsibility, really in actual working, there will be very little responsibility both as to what can be initiated and what can be done. In the first place, we will have very little finance left after meeting the items which are going to be non-votable. In the second place, there is this idea of putting the services altogether under the Governor without conferring the right of even posting and censure on the responsible Ministers. Thirdly, the second chamber is being imposed on this province, and no reason has been given therefor. For all these reasons I have mentioned, this report is not acceptable to us. After all, if the present constitution continues, we can at least agitate and say: 'Well, we have been agitating for the last ten years; we want something more satisfactory.' Once a scheme like this is imposed on us, we cannot ask for a change in the near future. That is a position to which we do not want to commit ourselves. Sir, I would rather be prepared to struggle on under the present constitution than accept the one that is proposed. It is in that spirit, Sir, that I second the motion that has been made."

* Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the amendment that has been tabled by me and some other hon. Members belonging to the Ministerialist Party of this House, viz.—

Add the following at the end:—

'and on such consideration the Council while accepting the conclusions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that there should be Provincial Autonomy for British India and that an All-India Federation should be inaugurated as they will end the present system of diarchy in the provinces and irresponsible system of Government at the Centre, and urging that such inauguration should take place at a very early date, feels bound to express its regret that so far from improving on the White Paper proposals, the Report further restricts the scope of responsibility which would be transferred to Indian people both in the Provinces and at the Centre; the Council therefore further urges that to secure goodwill for the working of the new constitution in a peaceful atmosphere, the following changes at least must be made by the Parliament:—

- (1) *In view of the very wide apprehensions that have been raised in the country, almost amounting to a feeling of distrust that the pledges given by Royalty and by representatives of the King Emperor and prominent members of the British Cabinet regarding the political goal of India, are being indirectly withdrawn, it should be made clear in the preamble that the ultimate aim of the constitutional progress in this country must be the attainment by India of Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth;*

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- (2) so far as provincial administration is concerned—
- (a) the Joint responsibility of Ministers should be recognized, as that is the only method of preventing disruptive tendencies and creating a sound party system of Government;
 - (b) while recognizing that the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report has accepted the principle that there can be no real 'Responsibility' unless 'Law and Order' are transferred to the control of the Ministers, it is unnecessary to add to the safeguards already enumerated in the White Paper, further restrictions as contained in the paragraphs 92 and 93 of the Report;
 - (c) the Rules of Business and Procedure should be made on the advice of the Ministers and not merely in consultation with them;
 - (d) the power of the Governor to make Ordinances should be limited to cases where he can do so on the advice of the Ministers; in other cases, this power should be vested in the Governor-General;
 - (e) the Governor's Acts should be only of temporary duration and not be permanently on the Statute Book;
 - (f) the very wide discretionary power given to the Governor in relation to the Services will make it impossible for Ministers to carry on the administration particularly as the phrase "legitimate interests" is incapable of any definite meaning;
- (3) with regard to the Federal Centre, the Council urges that at least those suggestions relating to Defence and Commercial safeguards which were put forward in the Memorandum of the British Indian delegates to the Joint Parliamentary Committee may be adopted. The system of Indirect Election to the Federal Assembly is also an alteration of the proposals of the White Paper Scheme for which there is no sufficient justification; and
- (4) the Council is strongly opposed to the proposal contained in paragraph 473 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report empowering the Burma Legislature to enact any discriminating legislation against Indian subjects.'

to Sir, I need hardly say at the very beginning that this represents the considered opinion of the party to which I have the honour to belong. Before however I deal in detail with the provisions contained in the amendment that I have moved, I would like to make a few observations, with reference to the amendment that has just now been moved by my Hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition.

Sir, that amendment deals first with an expression of opinion, and says, not that it disapproves the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, but on the other hand that it 'does not

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satisfy the aspirations of the people of this country.' Then the amendment proceeds to say that the report is 'unacceptable' and lastly it says that 'it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution, defective though it be, than to be saddled with the constitution proposed under the Report.' So far as the first portion is concerned, Sir, the House will see that the Ministerialist party to which I belong, like any other politically-minded person in India to-day, agrees in that view. It is very clear that in so far as the main recommendations in the report are concerned, the politically-minded people in India have expressed general disapproval; at all events, they have not been very enthusiastic about the scheme. In saying this, I think I have said the maximum that could be said with reference to this aspect of the question.

"The next portion of the amendment moved by my hon. Friend refers to the report as being 'unacceptable.' Well, Sir, in the country this word has been used in what I would call a loose sense. Some elements have also used the word 'rejection'; and one is at a loss to understand what exactly is connoted by the statement that the report should be rejected or that it should not be accepted. If it involves a mere expression of the same sentiment as is contained in the earlier portion of the amendment, viz., that it does not satisfy the aspirations of the people, it is nothing worth cavilling at; but if it means more than that, and if it conveys the idea that the extremist section in the country will not be prepared to work the scheme when it is placed on the Statute Book, or to discharge the duties and responsibilities which will devolve on the statesmen of the country and the politically-minded people of the country, then I fail to see exactly whether that idea will be implemented by actions to that end. But, so far as I am able to understand, the extremist section has already expressed its intention to accept office and to work from within the legislatures. (Hear, hear.) I therefore feel that the sentiment expressed here of not 'accepting the report' or 'rejecting' it, amounts to nothing but an academic discussion.

"The really objectionable part of the amendment from my point of view and I believe from the point of view of my party is the last portion, where it is said that 'it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution, defective though it be, than to be saddled with the constitution proposed under the report.' I am at a total loss to understand the significance of that portion of the amendment. If it is suggested that the Joint Committee's scheme does not involve any advance whatsoever on the existing state of affairs, I beg leave to say that I do not agree. We have here the assurance of responsibility, perhaps to the fullest extent, being conceded to us in the provincial sphere; practically full self-government, subject to some necessary safeguards which I shall refer to later, is being granted. The franchise is being extended from somewhere about 3 per cent of the population to something like 14 per cent of the population, i.e., about 28 per cent of the adult population of the country. In other words, the number of persons who will exercise their franchise has been raised from three

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millions to somewhere between 28 and 29 millions. In addition to this, six millions of females are to be enfranchised. So that, the scheme on the whole enfranchises 35 millions of people, and that cannot certainly be described as involving no progress at all. Then again, Sir, there is the wiping out altogether of the official blocks and the Executive Councils. It may be that according to the report, responsibility at the centre is not what one would wish it to be, having regard to the many appeals that have been made to the British people in that respect; but one must admit that there is a certain amount of responsibility granted at the centre over the whole range of Federal subjects, except in the departments of Defence, and External affairs and foreign relations, about which as the Leader of the Opposition Dr. Subbarayan pointed out just now, there must be some control exercised by an authority which is outside the Legislature. Therefore, Sir, it is not correct to say that in regard to all aspects, to some of which I have referred, the Joint Committee scheme is not an advance from the position in which we are now placed.

"Lastly, the amendment says that 'it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution' than to work a scheme of this kind. I submit, Sir, this part of the portion is particularly surprising. My hon. friend himself has worked the Diarchical scheme as Chief Minister, and the Madras Presidency has always been extolled for having worked the system in perhaps as efficient a way as that patchy system could be worked. I may also here refer to the appreciation recorded in the speech of His Excellency the Governor the other day to this Council, that Madras has always worked the Reforms in peace and efficiency. That opinion, I hope, is held elsewhere too, in respect of this province. Having regard to that, I think it is very unfair to say at all events from this province that 'it is better to work the diarchic system' which has been condemned on all hands. I am afraid therefore that we, on this side of the House, cannot accept the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition.

"Coming now to my own amendment, Sir, I must at the outset say that while we do recognize that this is a step forward and a good step forward in the direction of conferring certain political rights on the Indian community, we still feel that there are certain defects in the scheme which we on this side consider are such that their rectification will effect a considerable improvement. The very first point that arises in this connexion is the insertion in the constitution act itself of the objective of the political advancement of this country—the incorporation of the expression 'Dominion Status' in the constitution; we regret to note that it has been completely discarded. It is something like a red rag apparently to British statesmen at present. The reasons are perhaps obvious, and I need not dilate upon them. There is however one aspect of it to which I would like to draw pointed attention. It now seems clear that the India Bill is not going to contain a preamble of the kind we find in the Government of India Act of 1919; and the constitutional pandits appear to have stated that the repeal of the Act

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of 1919 will not amount to a repeal of the preamble and that even though not re-enacted, that preamble would still continue to be in force. But if the constitutional goal of India is to be shrouded in the preamble of a repealed Act, it will be like having it somewhere in the mid air.

"Now, Sir, I wish only to say that having regard to the assurances that we have received from various provincial Governors who have spoken on this question and from various statesmen who have made their pronouncements, one feels somewhat satisfied, but the state of affairs is that the question of Dominion Status as against Independence, has become a live issue in this country. There are certain elements in this country who persist in saying that even Dominion Status will not satisfy the political aspirations of the country and that they would like to have full and complete independence of the kind that has been described rather incoherently here and there, but the moderate elements, the conservative elements in the country, do feel that the insertion of an objective of this kind will at least enable those elements to satisfy themselves that their genuine aspirations are being granted and recognized by the British Government and by the British Parliament. Sir, I wish only to quote what Mr. Churchill said in the year 1921 in his speech that has been adverted to by my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan. There he said 'We owed India that deep debt and we looked forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and the people of India would have assumed fully and completely their "Dominion Status." When he was asked in the year 1931 whether he did not give that assurance, he said that when he used the expression 'Dominion Status,' he used it in a ceremonial sense; and when giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, his attention was again drawn to it, he said that when he was using that expression he was merely talking 'as politicians often have to do, an agreeable speech upon a festive occasion.' Sir Wardlaw-Milne, the Chairman of the Conservative M.P.'s India Committee, said as follows in the House of Commons: 'No pledge given by any Secretary of State or any Viceroy has any real legal bearing on the matter at all. The only thing that Parliament is really bound by is the Act of 1919.'

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"Again, Sir, the Joint Committee itself with reference to this particular point has stated in paragraph 11 of the Report, 'above all, in the Preamble to the Act of 1919, Parliament has set out, finally and definitely, the ultimate aims of British rule in India. Subsequent statements of policy have added nothing to the substance of this declaration, and we think it well to quote it here in full, as settling once and for all the attitude of the British Parliament and people towards the political aspirations of which we have spoken'; and then the Preamble is set out in extenso. Sir, these expressions to my mind are significant if not decisive, I mean the statements 'that it is finally and definitely settled in the Preamble to the Act of 1919 what the ultimate aim of British rule in India is to be, and that it is settling once and for all the attitude of British Parliament.' That being so, having regard to the

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doubts that have been raised by the British politicians, and which have been referred to by speakers both in the House of Lords and in Commons when this Report was debated upon in the House, it is natural that Indians should have been perturbed. It may be after all, that some statesmen at some future date may rise and say that whatever statesmen may say orally, those statements do not bind them. I am quite aware that His Excellency in his speech the other day said that the British people do not break any pledges and he also referred to a speech made by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Baldwin in the course of the last month. It is no doubt true that such speeches also are being made and in ordinary circumstances I do not think they will be doubted; nor do we throw any doubt on the part of those statesmen that they would make an attempt to break them, but others who try to water it down may take it into their mind and say, these pledges will not be deemed to be binding individually or collectively on the Government. In this view therefore, I think, that some provision should be made in the Act itself declaring that Dominion Status is the objective. It was also suggested that some time-limit should be fixed within which that stage should be achieved. One agrees with the reasoning contained in the well considered, well reasoned and well balanced Report of the Joint Committee with regard to the inconvenience that would arise from the fixation of a regular time-table with reference to the constitutional evolution.

"Then, Sir, coming to the details with regard to provincial administration, the first observation that I wish to make is that the Report is defective, in that it does not seek to bring into existence a system of joint Ministerial Responsibility. Sir, the intention of the British Parliament as well as Joint Committee of both Houses of the British Parliament was to bring into existence a system of Federation with certain amount of Ministerial Responsibility and bring into existence Provincial Autonomous Legislatures with the executive completely and fully responsible to the Legislature. If that is so, and if that is to work effectively, efficiently and satisfactorily, it goes without saying that a system of collective responsibility on the part of the Ministers is absolutely essential. From the very start, such a system should be initiated so as to make it satisfactory. The only argument I find mentioned by the Joint Committee with regard to this aspect of the matter is that it would be confusing between cause and effect. Nobody can by a Statute create a thing which arises as a result of constitutional usage and practice. It will be for the Ministers and by the interaction of certain influences arising from their responsibility to the Legislatures and by the control of the Legislature in turn over their politics, such an institution should come into existence. I quite well realize the force of the contention but after an experiment has been made and the results achieved, we do not want to start over again with the various unsuccessful stages of that experiments, but should proceed from the point that has been reached and base further progress on the foundations of the achievements of the past. One need not go through all the travails of an invention each time when further research is made based on the results of that invention. I therefore think it will be possible

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for a constitutional genius to be able to devise some means by which a system of joint responsibility, or the collective responsibility of Ministers can come into existence. The disadvantages of the non-existence of such a feature, I submit are very great. Powers that are going to be given to the Governor in the matter of prerogative over the policy of Ministers and his interfering in the details of the administration, both Ministerial and otherwise, are so great that unless there is some sort of provision for cumulative responsibility on the part of the Ministry for their functioning and going out of office together the disadvantages arising out of the non-existence of cabinet solidarity will be very formidable. It will be possible for forces to work so as to set up a single Minister as against the other Ministers and it will be possible for the Legislature itself to be so influenced as to be able to hit against particular Ministers in preference to the other Ministers, and such a situation would be too demoralizing. I therefore think that in the interests of the healthy growth of constitutional usage and practice, it is absolutely essential that a system of joint responsibility should be started even from the very commencement.

"Now, on the question of the transfer of Law and Order, we are genuinely grateful for the Joint Committee for the very forceful argument that they have put forward, that no responsibility can be complete unless there is a devolution to Ministers of the department of Law and Order. That was the conclusion to which the Statutory Commission had come to and I am glad the Joint Committee has really placed the question beyond the pale of controversial politics. In doing so, however, we regret to notice that in paragraph 92 and the following paragraphs up to 96, some additional powers have been given, which were not contemplated in the White Paper. I feel, Sir, as one who has been in some way associated with the working of the department of Law and Order, that in practical working it will not be necessary in any way to implement the administration with the powers that are contemplated here. It is stated that police orders are to be a matter for the protection and sanction of the Governor-General and the Governors and that the Ministers should have no power whatsoever even to get information with regard to anything. The Joint Committee concedes that they trust that the Ministers will not interfere in such matters. But their apprehension is based on the fact that it is likely that the possibility of the Ministers knowing the names of the informants may deter the latter from giving out the information and as such valuable sources of information will dry up. I feel if an informant is otherwise prepared to come forward and give out the information, for fear that a Minister coming to know of it is likely to harm him in the end, he will not feel deterred from divulging that information.

"Then, Sir, there are other matters in regard to which advertance has been made in my motion, but as there are other hon. Members who would like to deal with them, I only wish before concluding to refer to the question of indirect election to the Federal Assembly. Sir,

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I am aware that in his speech here the other day, His Excellency Lord Erskine was trying to support the proposal made by the Joint Committee. No doubt, the constituencies of the Federal Assembly will be formidable and the contact between the candidate and the constituency is essential and can hardly be established in such huge size constituencies. That perhaps is the only effective argument that has been put forward against direct election. But as against that there are very powerful and cogent arguments which are much more convincing. The establishment of a Federation is primarily calculated to promote and bring into existence a feeling of national solidarity and create a national outlook on the part of every member of that Legislature. That can hardly be secured for the Central Assembly by a system of indirect election. Under the proposed system, the Centre is really going to be nothing but a pale shadow of the Provincial Legislatures. There would be this further difficulty, that in the matter of running the elections, candidates themselves will be in a state of confusion as there will be an admixture of election issues, Central as well as Provincial; and you are aware of the difficulty in the matter of approaching the electorate with a much too complicated system of Provincial and federal problems. Again, with regard to the object that on account of the largeness and size of the electorate it will be difficult for the candidates to approach them, I recall the observation made by His Excellency the Viceroy's Government in a despatch that was sent by them with reference to this matter, where they say that in India with the existing system of caste organization, social activities; ties of professional obligations, the very structure of the village polity—all these organizations and institutions which are in existence themselves, provide the medium through which the elector can and has always come into contact with the electorate and vice versa and they form something like a good substitute for party organizations which are in existence in the West. That is a consideration which the British India Delegation stressed upon and put forward very powerfully. I believe, the Provincial Governments supported it and the Government of India also supported that suggestion; and His Majesty's Government also were in favour of it; and as a matter of fact the Joint Committee of 1919 whose report led to the framing of the Government of India Act, were in favour of the scheme, even though the Southborough Committee did not approve of it. That scheme has worked very well and there was no administrative difficulty whatsoever. In these circumstances, the mere argument that the size of the electorate would be very large, I submit, dwindles into comparative insignificance; and I feel that it will still be possible as the Viceroy himself has referred to it in his speech in the Assembly for the British Parliament to amend the Bill, and we also here, hope that our Government will voice the sentiments of the whole country, which is practically unanimous in this matter, that the system of indirect election to the Federal Assembly is not at all an improvement.

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"As I expect other hon. Members may be anxious to speak I wish to conclude and in so doing, I desire to draw the attention of the House to the concluding paragraph of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report in the first chapter of the Report where they say:

'By general admission, the time has come for Parliament to share its power with those whom for generations it has sought to train in the arts of Government; and, whatever may be the measure of the power thus to be transferred, we are confident that Parliament, in consonance with its own dignity and with the traditions of the British people will make the transfer generously and in no grudging spirit.'

"It is in that spirit of generosity and encouragement I appeal to the Parliament to view the whole question and to grant us the status and the rights, the powers and the controls, the freedom and the emancipation to which the King has referred repeatedly in the proclamations that have been issued which the British statesmen have promised to us in unqualified terms. I hope they will be conceded in the generous and sympathetic spirit in which the Joint Committee has conceived and developed the whole scheme. His Excellency, Lord Erskine, in the course of his address here, said that 'so long as he is in charge of the administration, he will help this Province and it would be his earnest endeavour to assist as far as in him lies the development of the future of the constitution.' In the coming reforms, as they are foreshadowed, arduous responsibilities are placed upon the Governor and it is only with goodwill and generosity, that the Governor would be able to work the reforms to a success. It is therefore refreshing and heartening to see that our provincial Governor has foreshadowed this liberal and generous policy even before the inauguration of the constitution and I trust, Sir, the country will reciprocate those feelings and receive the offer in the same spirit and goodwill and work it in peace and efficiency."

* Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Yahya Ali. In the first place, I have got to submit to this House that the Joint Parliamentary Report is a remarkable document which will go down to history as one of the distinct landmarks in the history of Great Britain and India. The clearness of thought and lucidity of expression, the mastery over details discernable on every page of the Report demand nothing but praise from any one who goes through the Report. (A voice: 'Amen'.) The report discloses an ardent desire on the part of the Joint Committee to study first-hand every detail of administration now obtaining in India as also the details on which changes should be effected in order to safeguard the interests of the communities of all castes and creeds that come under the British rule. In fact, I should think that the Report is a very great document marking a distinct advance on the part of India on constitutional lines. There is no denying the fact that the Joint Parliamentary Committee proposes certain restrictions on the reforms that are to be granted to this country, but they are restrictions that ought to be imposed in any new constitution. They are by no means immutable like the laws of Medes and Persians. I hope, Sir, that if they are worked in the spirit

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in which they are offered, they will adequately meet the legitimate aspirations of the people of this vast country. There is a passage, Sir, in the Report the correctness of which should be admitted by all right-thinking men concerned in the matter of reforms. 'Responsible Government is not an automatic device which can be manufactured to specification.' With the amount of antagonism racial and religious prevailing in this country composed as it is of several communities, it is not possible, Sir, to evolve a scheme that will at once commend itself to all the parties in the country and it will be nothing short of a miracle to bring about such a reform. It will be therefore very necessary for us to move slowly and to move steadily and surely, and these reforms granting provincial autonomy should really be considered as a first instalment to be improved upon as the country progresses in the matter of self-government. It is in that spirit, Sir, as a Member of the Ministerial Party and as a representative of the minor minority community in this House, that I heartily welcome the Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals and undertake to work it to the satisfaction of the people, looking forward for further reforms in the future. Within the framework of the scheme of reforms that has been put forward by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it is just possible as has been indicated in the amendments that have been put forward by some of the members of my party to effect the necessary amendments in order to create a more peaceful atmosphere and a ready welcome for the reform proposals.

"The first point is the most vexed question of Dominion Status. It has been the subject of clamour both in the press and on the platform that the grant of Dominion Status should be the ultimate goal of India. Unfortunately, Sir, for some reason or other, the expression of Dominion Status has not been mentioned in the Reform proposals. May I refer you, Sir, to one or two occasions from the previous literature, in which this Dominion Status was promised to the people of this country? In 1921 the Duke of Connaught read the King-Emperor's message to the Indian Legislatures stating that they had the beginning of Swaraj within the Empire and the widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which the other Dominions enjoyed. In fact, it was stated in the Instrument of Instructions issued shortly thereafter, that the end was 'that British India may attain its true place among our Dominions.' In his memorable closing speech at the First Round Table Conference, the Prime Minister stated 'I hope and I trust and I pray that by our labours together India will possess the only thing which she now lacks to give her the status of a Dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations, what she now lacks for that—the responsibilities and the cares, the burdens and the difficulties, but the pride and honour of responsible Government.' In October 1929 Lord Irwin was authorized on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it was implicit in the Declaration of 1917, that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as then contemplated was the attainment of Dominion Status.

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By these assurances, naturally there is ample justification for one to expect Dominion Status as the ultimate goal of constitutional progress in this country. It is a legitimate claim, Sir, and I have no doubt that when His Majesty's Government become aware of the unanimous verdict in this country in favour of a demand for Dominion Status, they would certainly yield, and grant in the Preamble or by some other means a guarantee that in course of time if the present reforms work to the satisfaction of the people, Dominion Status will follow as a matter of course. That is the reason, Sir, on which this Party has given the amendment: 'In view of the very wide apprehensions that have been raised in the country, almost amounting to a feeling of distrust, it should be made clear in the Preamble that the ultimate aim of the constitutional progress in this country must be the attainment by India of Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth.'

"Mr. Yahya Ali who moved the amendment has already taken some time over this matter and I shall therefore pass on to the second amendment standing in my name: 'So far as provincial administration is concerned—the Joint Responsibility of the Ministers should be recognized as that is the only method of preventing disruptive tendencies and creating a sound party system of Government.' There has been, Sir, a considerable public opinion for the imposition of Joint Responsibility on the part of the Ministers. Under paragraph 92 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's proposals, His Excellency the Governor, when he finds that the Minister is not in a position to discharge the duties entrusted to his care, can step in and dismiss the Minister. To quote a passage from this paragraph 'If the situation is one requiring immediate action, he can issue any executive order which he may consider necessary. If the situation is one which cannot be dealt with by an isolated executive order—if the Minister in charge of the department appears unable to administer his charge on lines which the Governor regards as consistent with the due discharge of his Special Responsibility—the Governor can dismiss and replace the Minister, or, if necessary, the Ministers as a body, with or without resort to a dissolution of the Legislature. It will be a bad day, Sir, when the Governor chooses to dismiss the Minister. It will, in the course of human conduct, not happen. If it ever does and if a Governor is put to the necessity of dismissing the Minister, it must be a condition precedent that that Minister should join hands with the other Ministers and walk out of the Cabinet. That Joint Responsibility is, I submit, absolutely necessary in order to foster any growth or any sense of constitutional Government. If one Minister is sent out of the Cabinet on account of any difference of opinion, the other Members of the Cabinet will remain unaffected. The proposed amendment has put the matter very clearly and I hope that its acceptance will obviate disruptive tendencies in the Cabinet. I would not like to dwell more on this point.

"The next amendment which I would like to support runs as follows: 'While recognizing that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's

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Report has accepted the principle that there can be no real responsibility unless Law and Order are transferred to the control of the Ministers, it is unnecessary to add to the safeguards already enumerated in the White Paper, further restrictions as contained in the paragraphs 92 and 93 of the Report.' Safeguards are already prescribed in proposal 25 of the White Paper. These are the conditions:—

- (i) the prevention of grave menace to the peace or tranquility of India or of any part thereof;
- (ii) the safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federation;
- (iii) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;
- (iv) the securing to the members of the Public Services of any rights provided for them by the constitution and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;
- (v) the protection of the rights of any Indian State;
- (vi) the prevention of commercial discrimination; and
- (vii) any matter which affects the administration of the Reserved Departments.

1-15 P.m. "These are the seven conditions which would call forth the exercise of special powers on the part of the Governor-General in respect of the Centre, and the same conditions are applicable with reference to the Governors in Provinces. Sir, these conditions seem to be exhaustive, and it seems therefore rather superfluous to have the further restrictions contained in paragraphs 92 and 93 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report which are adverted to in the amendment proposed by this party. As I have just said, Sir, the additional safeguard is provided in the matter of dismissing a Minister and taking charge of the administration in case of a breakdown, and special powers are taken with reference to police rules. It is the opinion of this party that these additional powers are really superfluous considering the enormous powers already vested in the Governor-General and the Governor under the White Paper proposals.

"The fourth amendment proposed by some of the members of this party is with reference to the Rules of Business and Procedure laid down in paragraph 100 of the Report. It is said in the commencement of paragraph 100:

'The White Paper authorizes the Governor, after consultation with his Ministers, at his discretion, any rules which he regards as requisite to regulate the disposal of Government business and the procedure to be observed in its conduct . . .'

"This seems to indicate that the Governor will be under no obligation to take the advice of the Ministers but only act on his own responsibility consulting them if he chooses to do so. It will be better to create a feeling of goodwill for the smooth working of the reforms and remove any possible apprehension on the part of the people by providing not merely for consultation with the Ministers but also for the Governor acting on the *advice* of the Ministers. There is no dispute with regard to the advisability or desirability of reserving powers in

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the hands of the Governor to frame Rules to regulate Business or Procedure, but what is wanted is that these powers might be exercised on the advice of the Ministers instead of merely in consultation with them.

"The next point referred to in the amendment is the promulgation of Ordinances. It is stated in paragraphs 106 and 108 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report that Governor should have power to pass Ordinances to meet emergencies. It is proposed that this power of passing Ordinances should be exercised on the advice of the Ministers and that in other cases this power should be vested in the Governor-General. Our amendments also state that Governor's Acts contemplated in paragraph 104 of the Report should be only of temporary duration and not be permanently on the Statute Book. It may be that when the existing legal enactments are not found sufficient to carry on the administration at any time or when the administration is in danger of a breakdown, the Governor should have power to enact Acts, but they should not be permanently placed on the Statute Book, as they will necessarily clash with the set of legal enactments passed by the Legislature. This is a legitimate request made by this Party which I am perfectly sure His Majesty's Government will view with consideration in framing the Constitution.

"The next point which I would particularly urge for the consideration of this House is the prohibition about the entry of Indians into Burma. It is stated in paragraph 473 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report that—

'It should be competent for the Burma Legislature to enact legislation restricting or imposing conditions of entry into Burma in respect of all persons other than British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom. We think this is right.'

"This has raised considerable apprehension in the minds of Indians who are now resident in Burma carrying on trade or employed in the various services. A considerable amount of money has been invested by Indians in Burma who have gone and settled there on the understanding that the present conditions will continue. It will be very hard, Sir, now to turn round and tell Indians that their future entry will be prohibited as soon as Burma is separated from India. It is therefore very necessary that His Majesty's Government should take steps to see that this proposal is not put into force. If entry of Indians into Burma is to be prohibited, that will provoke a corresponding disability on the part of Burmans for entering India, and the result will be very far-reaching. Sir, Burma and India have been having trade connexion for a very long time and that connexion was based on mutual good will. If this state of affairs is to be disturbed by the prohibition of the entry of Indians into Burma, a very difficult situation will be brought about which will probably not be to the best advantage of the people of both India and Burma. It is necessary therefore for His Majesty's Government to so modify the proposals as not to impose any such prohibition but to continue the present conditions of Indian entry into Burma undisturbed.

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"Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the House any longer by speaking on the remaining amendments and so with these remarks, I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Yahya Ali Sahib."

The House then rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, I move—

Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration, the House is of opinion—

- (a) that the constitution of a Second Chamber for Madras is quite unnecessary;*
- (b) that the safeguards mentioned in paragraphs 94 to 97 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report regarding the Police Rules and Special Branch of the Police are unnecessary;*
- (c) that without a clear statement of the goal of India as being one of Responsible Government with Dominion Status to be achieved within a reasonable time, the Report is unacceptable;*
- (d) that the House of Assembly in the Federal Legislature should be constituted on a popular basis even with regard to States' representation. The States' subjects should be given power to send their representatives to that House;*
- (e) that in regard to British Provinces the system of indirect election proposed by the Committee should be given up and the people in the Provinces should be entitled to elect their representatives directly;*
- (f) that the Defence and Foreign Relations should be transferred to the Indian Ministers automatically within a reasonable time without any further reference to the Imperial Parliament;*
- (g) that the powers of the Council of State should not be co-equal with the Federal House of Assembly in respect of Taxation and Finance; their power should be limited to approximate to the powers of the House of Lords in England;*
- (h) that the Federal Constitution should come into force immediately in regard to British Provinces with such States as are agreeable to join, leaving the other States to join if and when they like; and*
- (i) that the safeguards in regard to Commercial discrimination are totally unacceptable. The right of India for full autonomy in her fiscal affairs should be recognized."*

"Sir, in moving this amendment, I first want to point out our attitude towards the resolution moved by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Subbarayan. No doubt, Sir, in certain matters there is retrogression. For example, at present, the Governor-General has got the power of

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making ordinances. Under the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, Governors of provinces are to be given this power. In addition to this, Governors can make Acts called Governor's Acts. Again, conventionally the Governor has not got the power of certifying any transferred half subjects whenever we fail to carry out his wishes. But in the present Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, the Governor is given that power. That is another instance of the retrograde policy adopted in the Report. Again Ministers are proposed on the communal basis. Under the present scheme we have not got such communal representation in the Ministry by way of statute. Again, at present, under our provincial Legislative Council there is no excluded area within the province. But the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report excludes certain portions of the province called backward areas from the jurisdiction of the Legislative Council and entrusts them to the control of the Governor himself. Again, Sir, at present we can express our opinion by means of cut motions on the Governor's Bodyguard and such things. But under the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report that power is taken away. These are all things which we have had under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms but they are now attempted to be taken away under the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. Again, under the present constitution, the Minister's salary can be voted upon, but the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report takes away that valuable power from the hands of the provincial legislature.

"Then, Sir, the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was against communal representation in various groups and they have stated in paragraph 229 as follows:—

'Division by creeds and classes means the creation of political camps organized against each other and teaches men to think as partisans and not as citizens, and it is difficult to see how the change from this system to national representation is ever to occur. The British Government is often accused of dividing men in order to govern them, but if it necessarily divides them at the very moment when it professes to start them on the road to governing themselves, it will find it difficult to meet the charge of being hypocritical or short-sighted.' In paragraph 230 they say 'The communal system stereotypes existing relations.'

"Even the Montagu-Chelmsford Report about 15 years back thought it fit to definitely express their opinion that communalism should not be encouraged. But under the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report as pointed out under the statutory provisions, the ministers are to be selected by way of communal representation.

"No doubt, though we are taken back in certain matters, still I feel that the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report with the proposed modifications may be a forward step. That is the reason why I feel I cannot be a party to accepting that portion of the resolution of Dr. Subbarayan stating 'that it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution, defective though it be, than to be saddled with the constitution proposed under the Report.' If the amendments which I am going to move are accepted, they will certainly constitute a forward step.

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"Then, as regards the second chamber mentioned in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, even the Simon Report has made no reference to it. That shows that Madras need not be saddled with a second chamber. I do not know what moved the authors of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report to introduce this unnecessary and costly thing in Madras. Already our finances are unable to meet the several items of necessary expenditure, and what little we are going to get by way of taxation should not be frittered away on such a costly experiment. Another reason is, already the present Council consists of members representing various communities. I do not see any necessity for this additional safeguard having regard to the fact that there are already so many safeguards in the Governor's hands.

"Another argument against the second chamber is that the Central Government having to do with several provinces and Native States need to have two chambers, but not the provincial legislature where such subjects do not come within its scope. There is also one other argument against the second chamber. So far as the Council of State is concerned, the voters having the necessary high qualification number about 2,500 or 3,000, and they are given 35 seats. If that voting qualification is going to be adopted for the province it will be a very narrow electorate and will give rise to all sorts of corruption. It is not desirable in the interests of the country that we should have for 100 or 200 voters the privilege of having a member elected for the second chamber. It is most undesirable and undemocratic.

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"We have not got adult franchise now even for the lower chamber. Hereafter also there is not going to be adult franchise and that being the case those that are now coming to the lower house will be the same persons that will come to the upper house if there is to be one. Even for the present provincial councils the landed aristocracy find no difficulty in getting returned. Though we have some reserved seats for landholders, they are not content with that and they manage to come in through the general constituencies also. When the landed aristocracy for whom the second chamber is intended in the provinces are well represented even in the lower house or the present provincial legislature, there is no need for a second chamber in the provinces at all.

"About indirect elections, Sir, I just want to say a few words. At present, indirect elections are proposed for the Federal Assembly and with this Mr. Yahya Ali agreed in view of the fact that otherwise the constituencies would be too large for one candidate. But the difficulty is that people are now accustomed to have direct elections. Will they be satisfied with the indirect elections if we now try to substitute it for the direct elections? Any way I feel that it is not desirable to take away this power they now enjoy. Under the existing Constitution, the constituency for a seat in the Legislative Assembly consists of three or four districts. Under the proposed scheme roughly one district will constitute an electorate for returning one Member to the Federal Assembly. When that is the case, when each district will hereafter return one Member, how can it be said that the constituencies will hereafter be wider than they are now?

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"Sir, another argument against the indirect election proposed is this: Suppose the Governor-General dissolves the Federal Assembly and asks the local Councils to reconstitute it. Whom will these Councils return? They will very possibly return the same set of Members. Dissolution under such circumstances would be no good. On the other hand, if there is direct election, the composition of the new body would be different. The system of transfer of votes now contemplated will add to the unrepresentative character of the future Federal Assembly. For instance, if a candidate has ten votes, he will get himself elected and this will introduce a lot of corruption. Aristocrats who can command large sums of money would capture these seats and under such circumstances real democracy cannot exist.

"The Federal Assembly, under the scheme, is going to be flooded with a large number of representatives of the States Rulers. They will represent only the Rajas by whom they are nominated. The subjects of the States will have no voice in the selection of these representatives. The scheme thus gives no right to the subjects of these States to elect men to represent them. But the evil does not stop there. The presence of these nominated States' representatives in the Federal Assembly will act as a spoke in the wheel of the representatives of democratic British India. The real voice of the people of India will not thus be heard.

"Sir, at present we have got fiscal autonomy, but that is being taken away. Hereafter statutory form of legislation takes its place. The little fiscal powers that we now have are going to be denied to us hereafter.

"With these few words I commend my amendment to the House and leave my leader, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, to further explain the object of my motion." (Laughter.)

* MR. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion tabled by Mr. Krishnayya Choudari. In doing so, I wish to justify the position taken up by my party with reference to the motion tabled by Dr. Subbarayan. Sir, after mature consideration, we have come to the conclusion that we cannot agree with him in the latter portion of his motion. Sir, so far as it expresses the dissatisfaction of the people of this country and the failure of the Report to satisfy the aspirations of our people, we are in hearty agreement with the sentiments expressed by Dr. Subbarayan. But so far as the latter portion of it is concerned, I am afraid we have to take a different view. No doubt, he reinforced his arguments by saying: 'What about the resolutions we passed when we discussed the White Paper on the floor of this House? Have the persons responsible for the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report in any way altered the White Paper with reference to the decisions arrived at by this Council? If at all they have altered it, they have done so only to the detriment of our country.' That is a very forcible suggestion made by him. No doubt, it appeals to this House and it makes one think that any suggestion that we make on the floor of this House will similarly fall flat. But, as he himself remarked on an earlier occasion when dealing with the White Paper, the task of the British Government having had to reconcile the irreconcilable Conservative Party has also to be kept in mind. We must

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remember that now also. No doubt, as he expressed it, I have myself very grave doubts as to whether any discussion that we have here in this House will have any material effect on the Members who are going to consider the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and the Bill that is said to have been introduced in Parliament. Yet, we would be failing in our duty if we say that we do not want anything according to the scheme put forward. We should be justified in so saying only if we are convinced that the proposed scheme is retrograde and not an advance on the present position. Is the proposed scheme retrograde or is it an advance on the present system of Government? Under the new scheme, first of all there is the provision for what are known as Governor's Acts and the Governor's Ordinances. That, no doubt, is a retrograde move. There is then the Governor's right to overrule the Legislative Assembly as we are going to be called hereafter with reference to any decision that we may take on any particular subject. Then there is the provision that we are not to vote the Ministers' salaries and the salaries of certain establishments. Under present conditions, except with reference to reserved subjects, we are entitled to vote and express our views which carry weight. These are points which support the view that the present proposals are retrograde. But there are other provisions which certainly are in advance of the present conditions. First of all there is the tremendous extension of the franchise. Instead of the present very limited electorate we are going to have an extended franchise. Under the new scheme, therefore, the House will be much more representative than at present. Then there is the fact that the financial control, at least in theory, is vested in this House. We have the power to initiate measures of taxation and to allocate the revenues. Then there is the fact that the official block altogether disappears. There are to be no officials at all in the Assembly and they are not to have the vote. These are facts which really are in advance of the present position. I am one of those who think that, notwithstanding the extensive powers vested in His Excellency the Governor, as His Excellency observed very rightly, they are not powers which will be brought into action from day to day, but will be brought into play on occasions when there is a breakdown threatening. A breakdown of the Constitution should at all costs be prevented and these powers are intended for that. So that, taking all in all, I am of opinion that, as a matter of fact, the system adumbrated by the Joint Parliamentary Committee is really an advance on the present system. That is the reason why myself and those who follow me have taken the attitude that though the report is unsatisfactory and fails to satisfy our aspirations, we are not in a position to say that it should be rejected, to borrow the phraseology of some Members or to say in a milder way that it is not acceptable and that we prefer to struggle under the existing conditions.

"Dealing now with the Report itself, I do not subscribe to the view put forward by the Joint Select Committee that there is such a divergence of opinion here and such irreconcilable and conflicting interests that it is impossible to frame a Constitution which will satisfy the aspirations of all Indians. The Joint Parliamentary Committee Report says that there is practically the existence of two civilizations—Hindu

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and Muhammadan—with the age-old antagonism facing them, and the distrust of the minority communities and that for these reasons mainly it is not possible to frame a constitution which will be satisfactory to all concerned. Now, with reference to the age-old antagonism, I am afraid I must point out that it is the European mentality that is responsible for exaggerating this. There is considerable difference between the mentality of the Easterners and the mentality of the Westerners. If you look to the history of Europe, from the 13th century onwards you will find religious persecution of an intensive type going on. This went on in France, England, Switzerland, Germany and so on until very recent times. Notwithstanding all this, the different States are carrying on their administration and England in particular had perfected democratic institutions. In the East religious intolerance of the type never took root. You never hear of Mussalmans burning Hindus and vice versa as was the case in Europe as regards conflicting religions. There the Roman Catholics burned the Protestants and the Protestants, when they had the upper hand, retaliated and burned the Roman Catholics. You do not hear anything in the East corresponding to the Sicilian Vespers or the Massacre of St. Bartholomew and incidents like that. India's dual cruelty, no doubt, existed in the East but not in the mass directed against the weaker section of the population.

"We had more tolerance than the western nations. Coming nearer home, during the time both of the Hindu and Muhammadan Rajas, Muhammadan officers were under the employ of Hindu Rajas and vice versa. No feelings of hatred were entertained by one community against the other. There are instances where the Hindus were captains of Muhammadan armies. Coming still nearer home, under the Zamorin of Calicut there were several Moplahs as soldiers. One entire division of his troops consisted of Moplahs. One Kunhalikutti Marakkayar commanded his fleet and even now his tomb Kottakal can be seen and is a place of pilgrimage. If, as a matter of fact, the hand of the British officer is taken away there will be more affinity between the two races. The Muhammadans in South India are all converts from Hindus and I do not think there is one Hindu who bears ill-feeling or hatred against a Muhammadan. They are perhaps people with different cultures and the Muhammadans go to Muhammadan saints and the Hindus to Hindu saints. They are all substantially the same people and not people belonging to divergent races as mentioned in the Joint Select Committee Report. It may be that the British people are suffering from a sort of mental obsession on account of racial antagonism among the European nations themselves, which is stronger in Europe than here. Take the case of modern Germany. There is always antagonism between Germany on the one side and Jugo-Slovakia and Hungary on the other. That antagonism has been going on for the last half a century. As far as I believe it is not possible in India. Then again I put it to you, Sir, if, as a matter of fact, in Canada where the two races, viz., the French and the English now form one homogeneous whole and can be brought under one system of Democratic Government, is it not reasonable that the British Government should be able to find a system of

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Government which would reconcile the aspirations of Hindus and Muhammadans in India? British statesmanship is not so bankrupt as to be unable to find a solution for this problem. Again take the case of South Africa. Within a few years after the Boer War between the Dutch and the English, a system of Government was established by which the aspirations of both the peoples were satisfied. If British statesmanship can achieve that, I fail to see why they cannot evolve a system of Government in India by which the aspirations of the two great communities, viz., the Hindus and the Muhammadans can be satisfied.

"Then, again, coming to portions of the Report itself, I submit the Report is unsatisfactory and cannot be accepted. I submit that portions having reference to Provincial Legislatures, are most retrograde and most objectionable so far as I am concerned and people of my way of thinking are concerned. The Report gives enormous powers to the Governor and says that his powers of making ordinances and Acts are similar to the power of certification which exists at present. I fail to see the analogy between the two. Reading through the Report I find that this is the only argument they have advanced for investing the Governor with power to promulgate Acts. I find no analogy between the two. They say that the Governor may pass an Act which, in his opinion, is necessary for the peace and tranquillity of the Province and the Legislative Assembly can move an address to the Governor if they think otherwise. If no such address is presented, it becomes law automatically. Sir, this is not found in any constitution. I challenge whether such a procedure is found in any constitution in any part of the world.

"Now coming to our own Government, ever since the Regulating Act of 1783 was passed, all acts of His Excellency the Governor were Acts of the Governor in Council and all acts of His Excellency the Viceroy were Acts of the Governor-General in Council. The Council before Legislative Councils were set up consisted of the Executive Councillors and others who formed the Council and the Governor and the Governor-General were bound under the constitution to act according to the advice given by the Council. Later, when the Provincial Legislative Council was formed, there were nominated members on it, and they had some voice in the making of laws. Then again, when the Legislative Councils were enlarged and made partially elective, all Acts were Acts of the Governor's Council and it remains so. So, when Executive Councillors give place to Ministers why should not their advice and the advice of the people whom they represent be taken. Is the Council, the Legislative Assembly, not to have the same force when the Governors are advised by the Executive Councillors? I submit there is absolutely no reason mentioned for the procedure to be laid under the proposed Reforms. No doubt it may be said that the Governor will think twice before he passed such an Act. I ask why should there be such a power at all vested in the Governor, a power which is not inherent in him under the present constitution. With reference to:

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the Ordinances I do not very much care about them. They would be in force only for a few months. So there need not be much agitation about this. With regard to the other matter, there is absolutely no justification that such a power should be vested in the Governor.

"Again it is said that financially we have been given extensive powers. It will be seen from the power given to the Governor anything which in his opinion does not conduce to the peace and tranquillity of the Province can be vetoed. On that ground any allotment can be disturbed and any legislation can be vetoed. So also with regard to any acts which concern the minority communities and which affect the peace and good Government of the Province.

"With reference to legislative action, I have already discussed that point. Now with reference to financial action, he can override the financial resolutions of the Council. That is stated on pages 59-60 of the Report. I cannot find any justification for that, so far as Provincial Councils are concerned. I can understand, so far as the Central Government is concerned, that there may be large questions of policy involving defence, external relationship and so on. But so far as we are concerned, the powers given to the Provincial Legislatures and their ambit of enquiry are very limited. We want the Government to be carried on and peace to be observed. Things are done only for the better government of the people. So why should there be any such power vested in the Governor to enable him to override the resolutions that are passed by the Legislative Council?

"Then again, another point on which I should like to touch upon is with reference to the Provincial Legislative Councils being bi-cameral. No reasons have been put forward. The matter was discussed in this Council and it was decided by a large majority that there should be no Second Chamber in this Province. Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to reiterate the arguments that were advanced then. One of the arguments put forward now is that a Second Chamber would act as a check on any hasty legislation. Another reason adduced for the establishment of a Second Chamber was the safeguarding of any special interests which could be affected by any legislation of the lower Chamber. Now does not power vest in the Governor to dissolve the Council if it passes any such legislation which is against the views of the general public, and does not power vest in him to summon a new Council? For the purpose of protecting particular interests and for preventing hasty legislation it is not necessary to have a Second Chamber. Look at the enormous cost that it involves. There must be a President, a Secretary, a Deputy President and all the paraphernalia of the lower house attached to the upper house also. You must have the necessary accommodation and you must have so many things. There will be more money required for all this. Now more money is required for water-supply in villages and for sanitation in the Presidency. Is there any sanitation at all in the Presidency? Even in Madras, is public health good? Is any additional grant made for public

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health? Are there not one thousand and one avenues which conduce to public good and for which monies can be spent usefully? When such is the case why should we waste money on a Second Chamber? I submit that Second Chambers are luxuries and there is absolutely no necessity for establishing them.

"Dealing with Federal Chambers, I really fail to see how they can be regarded as representative. The Lower House is supposed to consist of 375 members among whom 125 members are to be nominated by Rulers of States. I shall not deny the merits of those people who represent such interests when I say that they are backward in their political culture and their general outlook of life. They are very far behind what obtains in British India. They may not even know what powers the nominated members from the States have in the Assembly. Even when they are elected they will not come to the standard of members here. What can you expect of them a solid block of 125 members who really do not know what they should do.

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"Recently there was an incident reported in the Mannargudi Municipality. There was an Adi-Dravida member on the municipality. When the voting time came on a particular question, he did not know what to do. He first voted one way and then voted another way. When he was told he should not do like that, he is reported to have said, 'Do not trouble me with these votings and so on.' I read of this incident in the *Madras Mail*. I submit that the representatives of the Indian States who will be nominated by their sovereigns will be much in the same position as the member mentioned above. They or many of them will not be in a position to understand the real issues that come before the Federal Assembly and tackle them properly. I do ~~not~~ for a moment want to disparage the Rulers of the States, but I really do not think they will be able to find out suitable individuals. I take it for granted that the individuals who will be nominated will be the best available. But even then, they will be far behind the representatives of British India in their political education and they cannot understand the outlook of the people of British India for long years to come.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of election to the Federal Assembly and the Federal Upper Chamber. When indirect elections are proposed for these bodies, it is a farce to call these bodies representative assemblies. Well, Sir, what is the argument in favour of indirect elections to these bodies? The only argument is that the constituencies would be very large, in some cases as large as Wales and in others practically equal to half of England. Therefore, it is said that it is not possible to have a representative to represent such a large area. If that is so, how can a man elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies represent an area which is larger than Wales and half as big as England. The Provincial Assemblies are admittedly smaller bodies. This argument conclusively shows that indirect election is absolutely no good at all. If direct election will not result in a representative assembly, how can indirect election attain that result?

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Again, Sir, direct election has been the rule all these years and we have been used to it. There is also this advantage in direct election, namely, that if the constituency is large there will be less chances of corruption and malpractices during elections. Further, Sir, is there anything in common between the subjects that come up before the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and the subjects that come up before the Federal Legislative Assembly? The lists of subjects are given in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report itself. The subjects that come up before the Federal Chambers are subjects in which the whole of India is interested whereas the subjects that come up before the Provincial Chambers are subjects in which the particular Provinces alone are interested and not other Provinces with few exceptions. Therefore if we resort to indirect election, the persons who are elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will be carrying their parochial views into the Central Legislature and thus hindering and not helping the Government in any way. As a result of the work done by the Indian National Congress during the last 50 years, the people have now an outlook of life which is more national than parochial. If we adopt a system of indirect election, the national outlook that has been so laboriously built up and is vigorously apparent in the present Legislative Assembly will be totally gone and that is a loss which we can hardly make good. I submit, therefore, that indirect election is a farce and it cannot be accepted at all by the people.

"With reference to the respective powers of the Upper and Lower Chambers as described in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, I should say that it will not be possible to work the system, if the two chambers have co-ordinate powers as now proposed. That is another difficulty that will have to be surmounted.

"Then there are various other matters with reference to Defence, External Affairs and Ecclesiastical Affairs. There is also a distinction sought to be made between the Viceroy and the Governor-General. With regard to Defence, it has been pointed out that Indians are not able to defend themselves. Well, Sir, how can they defend themselves, if as a matter of fact, there is no Indian Army? If India is regarded as a training ground for British troops, if British troops are sent down here to hold the people in check—for practically the British Army is an army of occupation—how can you expect an Indian Army? You will have to create an Indian Army and you can create one if you have the will. If you have not got the will, if you look upon India merely as a place where the British troops can have their war-exercises, if the British Army is merely an army of occupation, there is no good of saying that there is no Indian Army to defend India. Stated plainly, you have no confidence in Indians and you want the British Army to be the army of occupation. It would be more honest if you say that, instead of saying that you want to create an Indian army in 25, 50 or 75 years. I should say, Sir, that the whole thing is bunkum—the anxiety which they express to have an Indian army.

[Mr. N. Siva Raj]

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past and our fear of the future are such that we are obliged to bring to the notice of His Majesty's Government and to the notice of the hon. Members of this House, the disappointment that we had within the years that passed between now and the days of the Poona Pact. Sir, we were sincere in saving Gandhi from his wanton death, we were hoping against hope all these days that he is the only person amongst the caste-Hindus who, by whatever force at his command, spiritual or political, can help us in improving our condition. It is with that honest belief we signed the Poona Pact and wanted to save Gandhi's life. Now we find we have saved him for some one else than ourselves; the result is that Gandhi is being used by interested politicians for their own ends. He has been chucked out of the Congress; he is not wanted by the Congress to-day, because he is an inconvenient member of the Congress. But it is really difficult for us to understand what the position of Gandhi to-day is. He is of the opinion that the Congress is not following his policy; he is of the view that the Congress is corrupt to the core and he has made that a ground for not joining the Congress political activities or of being a member even of the Congress at the present moment. At the same time Gandhi blesses those Congress members who have been returned at the recent elections, even though he does not approve of the policy of the majority of the Congress members in contesting the elections. Matters like these have created a fear in our minds; we fear that our future interests are not safe in the hands of our nationalist friends. Quite recently we had the sad spectacle of a depressed class candidate being opposed by the 'mighty' Congress.

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" We on behalf of the Depressed Classes Federation issued an appeal to the electorate of the Madras City Constituency for supporting our candidate on the ground that he stood for the policy of supporting any Government in power and bringing constant pressure upon that Government from time to time to see that greater facilities and concessions were afforded to the depressed classes, irrespective of who constituted that Government. That was a fair appeal made to the electorate. While we found that every other party, the Justice Party and the Independent Nationalist Party—of whom Dr. Subbarayan is the leader—thought it advisable to withdraw their candidates because that would mean success for our candidate, the Congress party alone would not do so. That being so, we think that what has been done to-day will be done by any other political party in this country in the future. This has created a fear in us. There is another instance also to show why we have no faith in these general electorates, however much they say that are in sympathy with us. Mr. Deorurkar, a gentleman of the depressed classes community in Bombay, stood nearly five times for an ordinary municipal election on the Congress ticket; but every time he was defeated by the caste-Hindus, even though he was a Congress-man. That only shows that whatever may be one's political creed, whether he stands for a local election or for the Legislative Assembly, whether now or even when the Congress accepts office, a caste-Hindu electorates will not elect a depressed class candidate. There are also instances where, if a depressed class man was returned by the general

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electorate, it invariably elected a man who never represented the community as such. Especially in regard to district board elections and municipal elections, we know how very unfairly the depressed class candidates have been treated and how people who did not advocate the interests of the community itself have been returned as depressed class candidates. I might quote here the case of Mr. Veerian. Nobody can deny that he is a very sincere member of our community, a gentleman who has devoted all his time for the welfare of the community. Such a gentleman has not been able to find a place in the Coimbatore Municipal Council because the political masters, who happened to be the caste-Hindus, liked to have their own man in the place of Mr. Veerian. These and many other things have made us feel that we are not safe so far as the general electorate is concerned. The Poona Pact is nothing more than the addition of a panel system in a general electorate. There is no half-way house between a separate electorate and a joint electorate, and the one or the other must ultimately prevail. Even if we are to adopt the Poona Pact, it will all depend upon the electorate itself. If the general electorate is very keen on the election, and if it takes into its head that the election of a depressed class man should be contested, the result will be that the man who supports a particular political party will be elected, but not the man whom the community itself would like to have on the legislature. That is the position so far as the panel system is concerned; and it does not solve the problem of the depressed classes electing their own nominees to the various legislatures. Particularly in this Province, Sir, we feel that it is not possible for any person who is really devoted to the service of our community, who really can advocate the cause of the community, to come in. As a matter of fact, we already see Mr. Satyamurti the drummer-boy of the Congress in this Province strutting about the Presidency and proclaiming to the world that he will be able to put up thirty depressed class candidates next time—all men of his own choice—I do not know for whose benefit? Probably for the benefit of Mr. Satyamurti who to-morrow will turn round and say that while he supports the depressed classes, he will not support the Temple Entry Bill, a gentleman who would not give any opinion on the Temple Entry Bill in the recent Assembly Elections. Thanks to my friend here, I have the latest information about him. It seems in a recent address to the Assembly Members by Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Satyamurti said that the Temple Entry Bill should not be pursued, as the caste-Hindus are not for it. Now, I ask, where do we stand? Mr. Gandhi promised that he would work miracles with the caste-Hindus and we expected that he would; and that is why we were led into accepting this Poona Pact. Now however we find that they have all gone back on that Pact; and especially at a time like this, it is very regrettable that our hands should be bound by what the English people consider a contract or a pact. With reference to that point, I must mention the following circumstances: In the first place, the circumstances which brought the Poona Pact into existence were somewhat peculiar, and that position has been understood and given expression to by the authors of the Joint Select Committee report in their own inimitable language. They say in their report that:

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"Again, Sir, with reference to Defence, it is said that expert advice must be had so far as the Government are concerned. But why should Defence be regarded as a secret thing? Why should not Indians be taken into confidence? Why should they not be regarded as being able to keep secrets? As a matter of fact, they are even now bound to keep official secrets whenever they take office. As Members of Council they are bound by oath to keep Cabinet secrets. If an Indian is appointed as Minister in charge of the portfolio of Defence, he is bound by oath to keep the Cabinet secrets. Why then should he not be trusted in regard to this also when he is trusted in regard to various other matters? In pre-British days there have been numerous examples of Indians being in charge of armies and responsible to the head of the State so far as the armies are concerned.

"With reference to External Affairs such as for instance treaties with foreign powers, the Viceroy's voice may prevail. But is there any reason why he should not be advised by Indian Ministers? No reasons have been stated why it should not be done and unless reasons are given why that should not be done, I for one am not prepared to support the proposition that Indians are unfit to handle the portfolio of External Affairs.

"As regards the question of Ecclesiastical Affairs, I do not quarrel with the decision taken by the Committee. So long as we want the British Army and British officers in India, we do not want to meddle with their religious affairs as we do not want them to meddle with our religious affairs. Therefore I have no quarrel with the decision of the Committee on that matter.

"Again, Sir, with reference to commercial treaties and commitments made by India with foreign countries, it is said that these matters will be beyond the scope of the Federal Assembly and the Council of State. As I have stated already, if, as a matter of fact, Indians can be trusted in so many departments of Government, I fail to see why they should not be trusted in this department also. Is it supposed that the moment they are given the power, Indians will pass discriminatory legislation? I certainly think that it is not the right view. We know very well that millions of pounds of British capital have been sunk in enterprises in India and does anyone think that any Indian politician will ever think of sequestering this capital? Does any one think that discrimination would be carried to such an extent with reference to British goods? Even now, notwithstanding all the propaganda which has been made for Swadeshi articles, so many British articles are sold in this country. India takes more of British goods than any other country. India still remains Britain's best customer. Under these circumstances, it is idle to say that there will be commercial discrimination. It is said that these powers should be vested in the Governor in order that he may hold the scales evenly. (Interruption.) Mr. Langley reminds me of the Congress. The Congress no doubt did at a certain stage propose that foreign debts should be repudiated, but they did not say that all foreign debts should be repudiated. What they

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said was that an impartial tribunal should be appointed to enquire and find out what was borrowed for Indian purposes and what was borrowed for non-Indian purposes. By whom was that tribunal to be set up? By the British Government themselves. And that tribunal should decide what should be done. Is that a strange request? Have not the British Government done the same thing so far as the contributions for the army are concerned? The Government set up a tribunal and they gave an award allocating the army expenses as between India and England? Similarly if another tribunal is set up and they make an award, I do not think that anything that they may do will be unjust to the people who have sunk their money in India.

"Sir, I have two observations more to make with regard to the Federal Legislature. Of course one can go on talking for hours and hours with reference to the various details of the scheme, but as there are so many hon. Members who wish to speak, I do not want to take up the time of the House much longer. I would therefore confine myself to one or two observations. The most disappointing thing is that the words 'Dominion Status' have been studiously omitted. The demand of the country for ever so many years has been that we should be given Dominion Status. It is said that Dominion Status in Canada is not the same as Dominion Status in Australia and that the meaning of the phrase 'Dominion Status' is so very flexible that no one can say what exactly it is. Of course, the phrase is not explained in any particular statute, but I fail to see that there is any very great flexibility so far as the meaning of the phrase goes. We have a clear idea of what is meant by Dominion Status. It is a status similar to that enjoyed by Canada, Australia, South Africa and other members of the Commonwealth. It is the right of the people concerned to govern themselves according to their own will. It is nothing more and nothing less. We do not want to impinge on the authority of other countries—Canada, Australia and South Africa—in dealing with their own affairs. We want to regulate our affairs according to our likes and dislikes and see that the Government of our country is run on lines which are peculiar to us and which are beneficial to us. The studious avoidance of that word has given great offence to India. I still hope that Parliament before it passes the Bill will find some means to introduce that phrase in the Bill. It is said that the Preamble to the Act of 1919 has not been repealed. Whether the Preamble to the 1919 Act is repealed or not, I will leave it for constitutional lawyers to decide.

"Why not say that Dominion Status is our goal? We do not say that we want Dominion Status at once. The amendment simply states that it is our ultimate goal. I for one think that we should ask for Dominion Status at once. That is the goal we aim at. It must be stated that the goal is Dominion Status. The amendment as it stands does not prescribe a time-limit. The goal may be actually reached in ten years or fifteen years; we want it to be stated that that is our ultimate goal. Indians are very very emotional; they want that their goal should be defined; even this very modest request is denied. This omission is most disappointing to the people of this country. I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment."

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* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'Add the following at the end:—

"(a) And, on such consideration, this Council is of opinion that the scheme of representation for the Depressed Classes in the legislatures embodied in the Report is injurious and not beneficial to the interests and welfare of the community and therefore requests His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to exempt Madras Province from the operation of the Communal Award as amended by the so-called Poona Pact and to restore the system of representation for the Depressed Classes proposed in the original Premier's Award."

"Before referring to my amendment, I wish, with your permission and the permission of this House, to advert to the remarks that fell from the hon. Leader of the Opposition regarding the proposals contained in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. He stood for the rejection of the proposals. I cannot answer him better than in his own words when he moved the amendment to the White Paper proposals when they were brought for consideration before this House in March 1933. On that occasion he moved the following amendment:—On such consideration this Council is of opinion that the proposals in the White Paper are not satisfactory and the following alterations at least ought to be made in the Bill to be placed before the Parliament. The view the Leader of the Opposition then expressed was, however defective the proposals of the White Paper are and however much they need modification, that he was prepared to work any Constitution based upon the White Paper. He did not then say that the present Constitution was better than the one proposed in the White Paper. He went further than that and said that 'all hon. Gentlemen in this House will agree that His Majesty's Government have sincerely devoted their attention to solve this vexed problem and they have done the best they can under the conditions that exist to-day.' I wonder if those conditions have transmuted themselves into something better so as to enable him to say that those proposals should be rejected. In another place he quotes Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his favour: '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.' Unless the Leader of the Opposition maintains that the Joint Committee Report is entirely different from the proposals contained in the White Paper, it is difficult for me to reconcile the statement he made this morning with that he made on that occasion. Contrary to the view he took then, he wants now that these proposals ought to be rejected; it is a thing which I cannot understand. No doubt the case for rejection which he put forward has been very neatly and almost practically demolished by the able, eloquent and the simple manner in which my hon. Friend for the Muhammadan Constituency for Nellore, etc., Mr. Yahya Ali spoke this morning. I now see that the Leader of the Justice Democratic Party also is of the view that the proposals ought not to be rejected. In answer to Dr. Subbarayan's

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remarks, I can do no better than quote what the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says on the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report:—

'I am not prepared to endorse the view which has been put forward in certain quarters that the proposed Constitution will make our position worse off than the existing one. I am not able to understand what exactly is meant by the rejection of the scheme, if the idea of rejection is divorced from any idea of non-co-operating with the constitution or refusing to accept responsibility to the extent to which it gives.'

"I am sure that this House will agree that there is no other person who has contributed to the cause of constitutional reform in this country and to the cause of improvement of the reform proposals so much as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. No one can deny the ability, the character and the courage with which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been tackling all the problems that came up before the Round Table Conference. He is one of those men in the public life of India whose example ought to be emulated by every public man. He does not pander to the taste of the mob; he is a man who does not care for cheap popularity; he is a man who has trained himself to say things with courage and without caring for popularity; he is a man who does not play to the gallery. The opinion of such a gentleman who has devoted most of his time to the study and practice of Constitutional Law, is well worth having on this occasion. He says:—

'We cannot afford to live any longer upon a mere negative policy. When the Constituent Assembly which is said to be the alternative to the present constitution may come into existence, no one knows. Who will call it, on what franchise it will be called what measure of agreement among ourselves is anticipated, and how we are going to get it accepted by British Parliament, unless we are prepared to shut our eyes to the realities of the situation and to ignore the existence of Parliament, are questions which yet await answer. Meanwhile if the foreshadowed constitution is put on the statute book, condemn it as much as we may, it will work us, if we are not prepared to work it.'

"There is no doubt that Members of the European group will endorse what I say; His Majesty's Government have made up their minds to go ahead; it may be they may have committed many mistakes; it may be that the mistakes they have committed may harm not only Indian interests, but also those of the Britishers in India, but they have made up their minds to go ahead; and they will go ahead. We are not for rejection of the proposals.

"Referring to the amendment that stands in my name and in the name of my colleagues in this Council who represent the interests of the depressed classes here, I wish to say that it is a very modest amendment. In moving this amendment I am fortified by the hope that this Council which has been generous and sympathetic in dealing with problems concerning the welfare of the depressed classes, will view this question also in the same spirit of generosity and sympathy. We have always had the best consideration for our points of view from this Council. This amendment has been drafted after great consideration and with a full sense of responsibility. Sir, I may assure the House that in drafting this amendment, in giving notice of it, and in now moving it, we are actuated by the same sincere motives that worked us up at the time when we went all the way from Madras to Poona and signed the agreement which is known as the Poona Pact. Our justification for bringing forward this amendment is that our experience of the

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"Under the pressure"—note the word *pressure*—"of Mr. Gandhi's fast, these proposals were precipitately modified."

"The two words that are important in this statement are 'pressure' and 'precipitately.' It was a fact that as Mr. Gandhi was dying, at any rate that was the impression created in us, every moment pressure was brought to bear upon us to agree to some kind of thing which will satisfy Mahatma Gandhi, and nobody could have noticed, more than we who were present there at the time, the artificial atmosphere in which the whole pact was agreed to. Many people have no doubt signed it, not believing in it, and many people also said things in which they did not believe. I know, Sir, and I do not wish to mention the names of many big people who were there, who condemned Mr. Gandhi; at any rate they did not approve of Mr. Gandhi's adopting this method in order to effect the Poona Pact. They all said that he was wrong, that on principle they did not agree with that system of representation for the depressed classes as defined in the Poona Pact. I may again quote Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who never agreed with him at any time on that method of representation. At the Round Table Conference, when Mr. Gandhi was present, he said:

"He did the very best"—meaning Mahatma Gandhi—"that he could to arrive at a settlement between the Hindus and Muhammadans. I have no doubt that his intentions were of the purest. I did not however see eye to eye with him on the question of the method of representation of the depressed classes. That is to say, it was, in my opinion, most unfortunate that while intending most sincerely to protect the interests of the depressed classes from his own point of view, he should have given rise to the impression that he was opposed to their demand."

"Even at the time of the Poona Pact, while he was no doubt sincere that he could protect our interests by means of this panel system that was devised, he did not foresee that it would be put to the basest use by persons who are interested in their own self-aggrandizement and who for their own purposes of self-advancement, would work the Poona Pact in an entirely different way. Sir, the other point that I wanted to mention about the Poona Pact is the opinion of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. That opinion is better expressed in the report itself; there it very clearly says, after referring to the communal award:

"We may deplore the mutual distrust of which the insistence on this demand by the minorities is so ominous a symptom, but it is unhappily a factor in the situation which cannot be left out of account. Nor do we think that we can usefully add anything to what we have already said on the subject. We accept, therefore, the proposals in the White Paper for the composition of the Legislative Assemblies. As regards the Poona Pact, we are satisfied that it was made between persons who may properly be regarded as representative of the caste-Hindus on the one hand and of the depressed classes on the other, and for that reason we think that it falls within the terms of the announcement made by His Majesty's Government and that it ought not to be disturbed. We say frankly that we do not care greatly for it, and still less for the methods which brought it into existence. We are of opinion that the original proposals of His Majesty's Government constituted a more equitable settlement of the general communal question; but the Pact was made by accredited leaders of the communities concerned, and was acquiesced in at the time by the communities themselves, or at least elicited no protest;

"Those are the views of the Joint Select Committee whose authors are men of experience and men with extraordinary ability. Again,

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with regard to the Poona Pact, they make another observation, and that is with regard to the representation of the depressed classes in the Bengal Province:

"Nevertheless, as we have said, objections to the Pact in relation to Bengal have since been strongly urged by caste Hindus from that province; and if, by agreement between the communities concerned, some reduction were made in the number of seats reserved to the depressed classes in Bengal, possibly with a compensatory increase in the number of their seats in other provinces where a small addition in favour of the depressed classes would not be likely materially to affect the balance of communities in the Legislature, we are disposed to think that the working of the new constitution in Bengal would be facilitated."

"So that, Sir, two points are clear from the observations they have made regarding the Poona Pact. The first is that the Poona Pact was brought into existence under peculiar circumstances which they themselves say they did not approve; and in the second place, they are of the view that to a certain extent it requires modification, at any rate in Bengal on account of the pressure that was brought to bear upon them by the caste-Hindus of Bengal. We also say, that having regard to the peculiar conditions that exist in the Madras Presidency supported by the recent experience we have gained with regard to elections in the Madras City, and elsewhere it is necessary—I would like to impress this point on the hon. Members of this House and also on the Leader of the House and the Member in charge of Reforms—that this Council ought to make a representation to His Majesty's Government that the Communal Award as amended by the Poona Pact should be modified in so far as this province is concerned and that the Poona Pact should not be operative in this province. We would much rather be satisfied with the quality of the few men that may go into the legislatures rather than have an increase in their number, as we might have according to the Poona Pact. Our people may be quite willing to unite with any of the political parties in the country; but we want to have representatives of our own. (Mr. K. P. Raman Menon: There may be men to support the depressed classes in those parties.) Sir, there may no doubt be men like the leader of the Justice Democratic Party, as was proclaimed by him in this House the other day, whose sincerity and sympathy for the depressed classes is as great as the sympathy and sincerity of all the ten of us put together here. No doubt, we would like to have such persons with us, but how many such people are there in this Legislature? Particularly when the Reforms come into operation and when the House will have full business, it will be practically impossible for us to get any one of these leaders to evince any great interest in our community, as a community."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member likely to continue for any length of time?"

* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"I should like to have a few more minutes, Sir."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

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

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APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 577 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1935, page 586 supra.]

G.O. No. 1949, L. & M., dated 8th June 1931.

In G.O. No. 1072, L. & M., dated the 28th March 1931, the draft of certain rules which Government proposed to issue under the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923 (India Act XLII of 1923), was published for general information and criticism. Of the suggestions received Government accept only those offered by the Board of Revenue. The draft rules as modified are now confirmed.

2. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. It should be republished in all the District Gazettes in English and in the vernacular languages including Hindustani.

3. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to have the notification translated into Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani and to forward the translations to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the District Gazettes. The Collector of Ganjam is requested to publish the notification in Oriya in the *Ganjam District Gazette*.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors.
" the Board of Revenue.
" the Law (Drafting) Department.
" the Law (General) Department.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of notification in Gazette.
" the Senior Translator to Government [through Law (Legislative) Department].

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923 (India Act XLII of 1923), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following rules with effect from the date on which the Act comes into force in the Madras Presidency:—

RULES.

1. *Short title*.—These rules may be called the Mussalman Wakf Rules, 1931.
2. *Definition*.—In these rules, 'the Act' means the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923.
3. *Statement of particulars to be submitted under section 3 (1)*.—The statement referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act shall, in addition to the particulars required by clauses (a) to (f) of that sub-section, also contain the following particulars, namely:—
 - (i) a statement kept in any convenient form of the movable property belonging to the Wakf;

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- (ii) a statement of the immovable property belonging to the Wakf in the form contained in Schedule A hereto annexed;
 - (iii) the debts due to the estate and the interest due in respect of such debts;
 - (iv) the debts due by the estate and the interest payable in respect of such debts;
 - (v) the securities held;
 - (vi) the balance on hand;
 - (vii) the amounts actually spent on each of the items specified in clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act during the five years preceding the date on which the statement is furnished; and
 - (viii) how the mutwalli succeeded to or assumed office.
4. *Notice under section 4 (1) how to be published*.—The notice referred to in sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act shall also be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in a local vernacular newspaper and at the mosque or other important building forming part of the Wakf property.
5. *Fees on application under section 4 (1)*.—Every application to the court under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act shall be stamped with a court-fee stamp of the value of one rupee.
6. *Statement of accounts*.—The statement of accounts referred to in section 5 of the Act shall be in the forms given in Schedules B and C hereto annexed and shall contain the particulars specified therein.
7. *Powers of Auditors*.—Among other powers incidental to their audit, the auditors referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of section 6 of the Act may call on the mutwalli or the person authorized by him in this behalf to furnish any information, document, or books of account, or to explain any matters relating thereto, and on his failure to do so, may report the matter to the court.
8. *Certificates to be given in audit reports*.—The report of the auditors shall contain a certificate stating whether all necessary information has been given to them and whether they certify the statement of accounts to be a full and correct statement of accounts.
9. *Auditors' fees*.—A court shall, in its order passed under clause (b) of section 6 of the Act authorizing a person to audit accounts, fix the amount of his fee.
10. *Fees for inspection and supply of copies of documents connected with Wakf Administration*.—The fees chargeable from a person applying for an inspection under section 9 of the Act shall be eight annas per day for each day of inspection. Such inspection shall be carried out according to the rules for the inspection of court records. Copies shall be given by the court under the ordinary rules for the grant of copies.
11. *Custody of records*.—(a) All statements and documents furnished under the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the Act shall be preserved in the same manner as judgments of the court.
(b) All statements of accounts furnished under the provisions of section 5 of the Act shall be preserved for five years in the same manner as the judicial records of the court.
12. *Procedure as to processes, etc.*—In respect of processes and other matters not specifically provided for in these rules corresponding rules prescribed for proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be followed *mutatis mutandis*.

ANNEXURES.

SCHEDULE A.

[See Rule 3 (ii).]

Statement of the immovable property belonging to the Wakf.
Submitted by the Mutwallis to the Court, under section 3 of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, on _____

Date of receipt by the Court _____

Signature of Mutwallis.

[28th January 1985

PART I.

Particulars of management of the Waks.

- (a) Name of the wakf property.
- (b) District or districts in which it is situated.
- (c) Names and addresses of the Mutwallis.
- (d) Area of the estate.
- (e) Date on which the present Mutwallis assumed charge of the property.

Signature of Mutwalli.

PART II.

Particulars of the property.

District _____

NOTE.—When the property is situated in different districts, it should be shown district by district.

A. Ryotwari lands, minor inams and whole inam villages borne on the permanent Revenue Registers and under direct management.

NOTE.—The share in each property should be stated.

B. Ryotwari lands, minor inams and whole inam villages sublet or otherwise farmed.

C. Tenure of all kinds, whether rent paying or rent free, and under direct management.

D. Tenure of all kinds, whether rent paying or rent free, sublet or farmed.

E. Houses under lease.

Signature of Mutwalli.

PART III.

Total assets and liabilities.

Assets.			Liabilities.		
Description of assets.	Annual income, if any.	Estimated value.	Description.	Principal.	Annual interest payable with rate.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Assets producing a regular income—			1 Bonded debts secured and unsecured		
1 Landed property.			2 Other debts		
2 House property			3 Arrear rent and cesses due to the superior landlords.		
3 Government securities.			4 Accumulated interest up to date.		
4 Stock or debentures or shares in railway or other companies.			5	....	
5 Debts due to the estate, secured and unsecured.			6	....	
6					
7					
Assets producing no income—					
1 Recoverable arrear rents and cesses due to the estate.					
2 Recoverable debts due to the estate.					
3 House property	..				
4 Jewellery	..				
5 Furniture	..				
6 Livestock	..				
7					
8					
Total					

Signature of Mutwalli.

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PART IV.

Estimated receipts and expenditure.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs.
I. Rent		1 Government revenue .. .. .	.. .. .
II. Ceases		2 Rent to superior landlords .. .. .	.. .. .
III. Interest on Government securities;		3 Ceases .. .. .	.. .. .
IV. Receipts other than those shown above—		4 Management of property—	.. .. .
(a) Dividend on stock or debenture, etc.		(a) Salary or remuneration of Mutwalli .. .. .	.. .. .
(b) Interest on debts due to the estate		(b) Salary of manager, if any .. .. .	.. .. .
V. Miscellaneous—		(c) Establishment, travelling allowance and commission .. .. .	.. .. .
(a)		(d) Contingencies .. .. .	.. .. .
(b)		(e) Works (buildings, etc., including repairs to buildings and lands).	.. .. .
VI. Normal surplus receivable from Managing Collector, if any		5 Law expenses—	.. .. .
		(a) Salary of establishment, if any.	.. .. .
		(b) Other expenses .. .. .	.. .. .
		6 Allowances under the deed of Waki to individuals .. .. .	.. .. .
		7 Religious purposes .. .. .	.. .. .
		8 Charitable purposes .. .. .	.. .. .
		9 Education .. .. .	.. .. .
		10 Miscellaneous—	.. .. .
		(a) Municipal taxes .. .. .	.. .. .
		(b) Income-tax .. .. .	.. .. .
		(c) Panchayat board tax .. .. .	.. .. .
		(d) Petty expenses not detailed above .. .. .	.. .. .
		11 Normal surplus (if any) .. .. .	.. .. .

Signature of Mutwallis.

SCHEDULE B.

[See Rule 8.]

Income from immovable property.				Income from other property including securities if any.				Total realizations and outstandings.	
(1)	Particulars of property.			(6)	Description of property.			(11)	Amount recovered during the year.
(2)	Arrears of income at the end or the previous year.			(7)	Arrears of income at the end of the previous year.			(12)	Amount outstanding.
(3)	Demand of rent fixed for the current year.			(8)	Amount to be recovered during the current year.			(13)	Bomaria.
(4)	Amount realized during the year.			(9)	Amount realized during the year.				
(5)	Outstandings with details of the year to which they belong.			(10)	Arrears due.				

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SCHEDULE C.

[See Rule 6.]

Statement showing the expenditure of Wakf property
for the year ending

situated at

Assessment, cesses and other Government dues.	Municipal and other taxes.	Charges incurred or maintenance and necessary improvement of property including repairs.	Pay and allowances to servants.	Ceremonies.	Remuneration to Matwalla.	Other expenses.	Total expenditure.	Total income.	Balance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 29th day of January 1935.

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

PRESENT:

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.
 Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.
 Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
 Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.
 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, A. M.
 Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
 Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
 Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. Arasu, Mr. V. T.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Basu Dev, Mr. C.
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Birley, Mr. F.
 Devadasan, Mr. M.
 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
 Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
 Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
 Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
 Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
 Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The. Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
 Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Methereil, Mr. J. K.
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
 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.
 Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Palat, Mr. R. M.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
 Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
 Raja of Kallikote, The.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
 Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
 Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
 Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
 Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
 Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
 Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
 Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.

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PRESENT—cont.

Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
 Sriramulu, Mr. G.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
 Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
 Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.

Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Local Self-Government

Proposal, if any, to withdraw the Commissioner, Tiruvarur Municipality.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to withdraw the Commissioner appointed to the Tiruvarur Municipality;

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

(c) when the Commissioner was appointed to that municipality?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In September 1934.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether such a thing was ever contemplated at all? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I do not quite follow the hon. Member's question, Sir."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether the withdrawal of the Commissioner of the Tiruvarur Municipality was at least contemplated? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" When once a municipality is notified, there can be no question of withdrawing the same."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know whether the Commissioner of the Mayavaram Municipality in the same district was withdrawn? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have already answered that question that the Commissioner previously appointed to Mayavaram Municipality has been reverted and another man already appointed in his place."

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Land Revenue Administration

Condition of the second rice crop in South Kanara.

* 579 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether Government have received any and, if so, what report regarding the state of the second rice crop in South Kanara and how it has been affected by scarcity of water owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon?

A.—The Government have no information other than what is contained in the weekly season reports which are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a special report from the Collector in regard to this matter? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" I have no objection, Sir."

Control of Vehicles

Restrictions on the plying of motor buses for hire from one district to another.

* 580 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the motor buses for hire are allowed to ply from one district to another;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, has refused permission to buses for hire in Salem district to ply in his district;

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

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the buses for hire of Coimbatore district are also plying in Salem district; if so, how they have been so permitted?

A.—(a) Yes, provided " G " Permits are obtained from the licensing authority of each district.

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

(d) The Government have no information.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know whether the information will be called for and the defects rectified? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" I should know what the defects are before I can call for a report."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that even taxis which are engaged, for instance, in the city of Madras, are not allowed to go into any other neighbouring district without a 'G' permit for that district? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Any motor car that plies for hire has to obtain a 'G' permit; and each 'G' permit holds good only for the particular district in which it is issued. So, if a car has to travel from one district to another, it has perforce to obtain 'G' permits of both the districts."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know how the Hon. Member expects a person when he engages a taxi in the city of Madras, to apply for 'G' permits when he goes out of the City limits and returns the taxi to Madras? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" It is not for the person who engages the taxi to obtain the 'G' permit but for the person who owns the taxi."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether the District Superintendent of Police has powers to refuse 'G' permits, if they are applied for? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" In certain circumstances, if the car does not come up to the prescribed standard, he has a right to refuse it."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know whether in view of the fact that the District Superintendent of Police of Coimbatore does not allow buses to ply for hire from Salem district to Coimbatore district, the Hon. Member will call for information with regard to this point and redress the grievance? "

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" If the hon. Member will draw my attention to any specific case, I shall certainly call for a report and look into it."

Administration of Justice

Proposals, if any, for the construction of a building for the Bar Association, Ellore, West Godavari district.

* 581 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAYYA: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is any proposal now under the consideration of the Government for the construction of a building for the Bar Association, Ellore, in the district of West Godavari?

A.—When the Hon. the Law Member visited Ellore in June 1934, a representation was made to him asking for the construction of a separate building or for the extension of the existing

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building for the use of the members of the Bar. The matter however did not receive the consideration of Government so far.

Electricity.

Progress of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.

* 582 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) at what stage the hydro-electric scheme at Mettur is at present;
- (b) when it will be completed and put to use;
- (c) what the places which are to be served by this scheme are;
- (d) what the estimates for this scheme are, whether it includes the amount already spent at the time of construction of Mettur Dam; and
- (e) what is the amount spent in this behalf at the time of construction of the Mettur Dam?

A.—(a) The sanction of the Secretary of State to the scheme is awaited.

(b) In about three years from the date of receipt of sanction.

(c) It is proposed to extend lines and distribute electrical energy during the first few years to the following places:—Salem, Erode, Bhavani, Karur, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Mannargudi, Negapatam, Kumbakonam, Vellore, Polur, Chittoor, Chidambaram, Villupuram and Cuddalore. Some of these places are at present, or will shortly be, supplied with power from Pykara and when the Mettur Hydro-Electric Project functions they will get power from the latter and Pykara power will then be diverted to other places such as Madura and the West Coast. When load conditions justify the expenditure, additional lines to other towns and villages will be constructed.

(d) & (e) Rupees 1,30,17,800 initially rising to Rs. 1,82,00,000 by the tenth year of operation. The initial estimate includes a sum of Rs. 10,80,000 already spent on providing hydro-electric pipes and gates in the Mettur dam and also an expenditure of Rs. 44,52,000 already incurred and being incurred on extension of supply to Erode, Salem, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The net initial capital expenditure will therefore be 74.86 lakhs.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, as to what the anticipated revenue from this scheme is? "

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The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I want notice. It is in the report and I cannot give it off-hand."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know if the Ceded Districts are ever contemplated in the operation of any of these schemes, Mettur or Pykara?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"It is difficult to foresee whether it would be extended to those districts under these two schemes, but I may assure the hon. Member that the Ceded Districts are not forgotten and whenever an opportunity occurs itself every attempt will be made to find electricity for them."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know from the Hon. Member whether the charges that are to be made under the Mettur Scheme will be more or less than what is charged under the Pykara scheme?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"That question has not yet been considered but I suppose it will not be more."

Railways.

Application of the Kurnool District Board to open a railway line from Kurnool to Atmakur.

* 583 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been any proposal to open a branch railway line from Kurnool to Atmakur; and

(b) whether the District Board, Kurnool, has requested Government to accord sanction to undertake the above work?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The District Board of Kurnool last agreed in 1930 to guarantee a metre gauge line against loss and the proposal was included annually from 1927 to 1930 in the programme of railway construction proposed by this Government, but owing to financial stringency no new lines of railway have in recent years been taken up in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway area in this Presidency. In March 1929 the District Board requested the Government to have estimates prepared for the construction of a narrow gauge light railway from Kurnool to Nandikotkur and Nandikotkur to Atmakur, but the Board was informed that unless and until the metre gauge line was definitely abandoned the Government were not prepared to consider proposals for a light railway. The District Board has not since moved in the matter.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Land Revenue Administration

Alleged lootings in Cuddapah due to the prevalence of famine.

584 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any information from the Collector of Cuddapah that, in some villages of Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks, people have looted the granaries of ryots; and

(b) whether the Collector of Cuddapah has informed the Government that famine works should immediately be started to avert the lootings and plunderings of grain and other properties in Cuddapah district especially in Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks?

A.—(a) The Collector reported that there was no looting of granaries in the district.

(b) The Collector reported that expansion of District Board and Minor Irrigation works was necessary in the Pulivendla and Rayachoti taluks and in a portion of Cuddapah taluk to provide employment for labourers.

Control of Vehicles.

Agency in the Madras City for testing the fitness of motor vehicles plying for hire and the remuneration payable therefor.

585 Q.—Mr. DANIEL THOMAS: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what kind of control is being exercised in the Madras City in regard to the structural strength and fitness of motor vehicles plying for hire;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sergeants and Inspectors of Police without technical qualifications test motor vehicles plying for hire in Madras City, and that the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police counter-signs the certificates of fitness;

(c) who draws the remuneration of Rs. 25 per motor vehicle certified; and

(d) what is the average total remuneration per month paid by the Government for certifying motor vehicles plying for hire in Madras, in addition to the regular pay of the officer receiving this extra remuneration?

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A.—(a) The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, carries out the half-yearly examination of buses plying for hire in Madras City. Surprise inspection of buses is also carried out by the Divisional Police Inspectors.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) No remuneration is now being paid to the Deputy Commissioner, Traffic and Licensing, or any Police officer in the City of Madras for inspecting motor vehicles and certifying as to their fitness.

STARRED QUESTIONS—cont.

Land Revenue Administration

Alleged incorrectness of the case presented to His Excellency the Governor by the deputation of the South Kanara Landholders' Association in regard to settlement proposals.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a note was prepared by the Revenue Department, meeting the points raised by the deputation from South Kanara to His Excellency the Governor, concerning the mistakes at the last settlement made by the Settlement department which have enhanced the half share of the Government; if so, whether the Hon. Member will be pleased to place a copy of the same on the table of the House;

(b) in what respects the case of the deputation with reference to each mistake is wrong; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to give the people of South Kanara a chance to prove the correctness of their case?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government are not prepared to place a copy of the notes prepared by the Revenue Department on the table of the Legislative Council.

(b) & (c) The Government carefully considered the representations made by the deputation representing the South Kanara Landholders' Association, before passing final orders on the proposals for the resettlement of the district. They do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by furnishing the details asked for, or by receiving any further representations at this stage.

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the Landholders' Association of South Kanara has brought forward definite charges of miscalculation and mistakes, why do the Government

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rest satisfied with making a statement that those mistakes do not exist without giving reasons? Are Government not convinced of the case of the Kanara landholders? ”

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“ Because, Sir, Government have carefully considered this question and as I have already stated, they came to the definite conclusion that those mistakes were based on no foundation.”

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I request the Hon. the Revenue Member to give another opportunity to Mr. Bhatt to explain the case of the Kanara landholders.”

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know why Government should not give reasons and why they should think that the people should take whatever Government say as gospel truth? ”

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

II.—MOTION RE REPORT OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—cont.

* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—“ Mr. President, overnight I closed with the observation that the members of the Nationalist Group, who have approached Mahatma Gandhi, have gone back upon the pledge that they gave us at the time of the conclusion of the Poona Pact, that they would try their best to see that untouchability in any place or in any form, would be removed at any cost, probably suggesting even at the cost of the life of Mahatma Gandhi. I unfortunately made the mistake of suggesting to the House that it was one of those pigmies of the Nationalist Group that made this suggestion, but I found last night to our utter dismay and our disappointment that this statement emanates from no less a person than the ex-Leader of the Congress and the Saint of Sabarmathi. He, when he had no business to advise the Congress Members of the Assembly, having given up the Congress and left it entirely in the hands of his followers, goes out of his way to advise the Congress members that they ought not to take serious interest in the question of the Temple Entry Bill legislation in the Assembly. He goes further and says, and supports his statement by saying, that public opinion, in spite of his wonderful agitation and magic influence, is not sufficiently strong in supporting that Bill, and that it is not in favour of it. May I ask Mahatma Gandhi and the Leaders of the Nationalist Group as to where was that perspicacity and the clearness which the *Madras Mail* applauds, and of which Mahatma Gandhi was capable of; and may I ask him where was that perspicacity and the clearness and the sincerity of his opinion at the time he undertook his ‘ fast unto death ’ in order to take separate electorates away from us. Sir, from the considered and the mature opinion of the Prime Minister and His Majesty's Government as contained in the Premier's Award and an opinion which was subsequently supported by the authors of the Joint Committee Report, and

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from the unanimous demand of the Depressed Classes community throughout India for separate electorates, Mr. Gandhi should then have known that public opinion was against joint electorates so far as the representations of the Depressed Classes was concerned. Knowing probably that public opinion was against him, he resorted to this unusual method of fasting unto death, thereby evoking the sympathy of a generous-hearted and a credulous people, by presenting the spectacle of a dying man and by presenting the spectacle of a man in the pangs of death, to enter into a pact the real object of which was it is stated to help the Depressed Classes, and to remove untouchability everywhere. As a matter of fact, it is within the knowledge of every public man in this country that Mr. Gandhi, whether in the Press or in the platform, proclaimed that the Temple Entry legislation and the uplift of the Harijans movement, were part and parcel of the Poona Pact, so that one can realize how even they who were behind the scenes and even though it cannot legally speaking be drafted on to the Communal Award, that the Poona Pact was based upon the condition of the Hindus taking every step to remove untouchability and that should they fail to do so, we expected that Gandhi would again fast unto death to get the public opinion of the Hindus in his favour. To-day, we are surprised to hear that he has followed the ordinary methods, of ordinary mortals and says that public opinion is not yet ripe for the Temple Entry legislation. Where do we stand now? We certainly can complain and we are justified in complaining that Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants were guilty of a breach of faith. The crime is the more heinous and the betrayal is the more poignant because it proceeds from Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, what else is it but a betrayal? We were led to believe that everything that Mahatma Gandhi is capable of could be done to lift us up and to remove this untouchability, which is a ban on our progress everywhere. We find, that so far as that point is concerned, in the first place, there was a breach of promise and a breach of faith. Sir, in the second place, I adverted to circumstances under which the Poona Pact was drawn up and in which it was brought into existence. The circumstances were such that the leaders both of the Depressed Classes and of caste-Hindus who met at Poona were rather keen on arriving at some agreement somehow, rather than base the solution of the problem of the representation of the Depressed Classes on any general or equitable principle. That is our firm conviction."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member not moving his second amendment about which also he has to speak?"

* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"Yes, Sir, I am coming to it. As a matter of fact, the exigencies of the time would not permit of any other course and so we had perforce to sign this Poona Pact. Those may be called the extrinsic defects in the Poona Pact. Now, Sir, may I crave your permission to refer to what I may call the intrinsic defects of the Poona Pact. In the first place, hon. Members of this House ought to be struck by the inequity of having a double election, whereas every other community naturally goes through only one election

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before it can secure a seat in the Council. Secondly, the injustice perpetrated by the necessity, through the means of panel, of putting forward four candidates and having a contested election in every case where the Depressed Class man has got to secure his seat in the Legislative Council, whereas every other community is given the privilege, wherever possible, of getting their candidates uncontested to the Council. Thirdly, the uncertainty of the quality of the candidates who will be returned under this system to which I have already referred. There is no guarantee, and having regard to our experience in the past, having regard to the nature of the members that are returned from the various joint electorates provided for district board elections, and having regard further to the fact that such members who are elected to these municipal councils and local boards, are not allowed to take their seats in those various bodies, we are not certain about the quality of the candidates who may be returned to the Council.

"Then, lastly, Sir, may I advert to this one fact, namely, that in 11-15 the present constitution, one of the important safeguards which we value a.m. most is the safeguard of the protection of the minorities. Now, in order that, the safeguard might be effective and in order that that safeguard may be used for our benefit, it is very necessary, Sir, that opinion ought to make itself felt upon the Governor of the Province and the head of the administration. We do not see how genuine opinion and information which represent the interests of the Depressed Classes can ever be brought to bear upon His Excellency the Governor, if a system like the one provided for under the Poona Pact is to exist and if the members have to depend upon the tender mercies of the majority community. It is feared, Sir, that in the future constitution, the Governor in taking care to see that he does not apply so many safeguards provided for and in his anxiety to take the Council along with him, it is quite possible that he might apply the safeguards in one or two instances only. In his efforts in this behalf, he might be guided by the view of the majority party and we fear that in the present system of Poona Pact, we may not be able to get representatives of the type we would like to have in this Council, through whose means we can exert our influence on the party in power and the party in power in its turn on His Excellency the Governor. Those are the defects of the Poona Pact. Now, Sir, may I appeal to my hon. Friends of the Legislative Council particularly to the Muslim friends and the Indian Christian friends and ask for their support on the simple principle, namely "Do unto others what you wish should be done unto you." We expect that you will give to us an exemption from the operation of the Poona Pact in this Province as you would like to have separate electorate undisturbed. Sir, there is one other group to which I should make a special appeal. Let down as we are and as we undoubtedly have been, between the intolerable inconsistency of Mahatma Gandhi and the intellectual dishonesty of his lieutenants and of his supporters, whither are we to turn for redress except to the fountainhead of justice—His Majesty the King-Emperor and to those Englishmen who value equality, justice and

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fairplay and who breathe these sentiments in their everyday life? We naturally look to the Englishmen to see that a contract or an agreement which is vitiated by the circumstances that I mentioned before ought not to be brought into operation to the permanent prejudice and unhappiness of a large class of population. Our only hope was Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Gandhi is neither a permanent factor in the public life of this Presidency and even if he were, he is not such a consistent person as to pin our faith in him. It is that fear that makes us request this Hon. House—a request which is a very modest one—that without disturbing the Poona Pact elsewhere, without touching it and without in any way infringing the Premier's pledge to the public that in the Poona Pact or any agreement, no amendment would be made except by mutual agreement of the various parties concerned, we merely ask for exemption of the Poona Pact. There is one other matter which, with your permission, Sir, I may be permitted to refer to and that is this, with your permission, I beg to move the amendment given notice of by me and Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan which runs as follows:—

(b) Add the following at the end—

“and on such consideration, this Council is of opinion that adequate number of seats be reserved in Second Chambers, Provincial and Federal, for representation of the Depressed Classes and requests His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to so modify the proposals.”

“The proposals do not anywhere clearly state what exactly is the method of representation and what are the number of seats that are reserved for the Depressed Classes in these Chambers if and when they come into existence. We would have been satisfied if we had separate electorates. We see much smaller communities like the Muslims and the Indian Christians by the logical extension of the principle of separate electorate get their seats. Because of the absence of separate electorates, our position is left indefinite and so we request this House to support this motion also.”

“In conclusion, I request the Hon. House to see that we are not subjected to political slavery in addition to the social slavery from which we are already suffering. May I also add that unless we are protected against these injurious effects of the Poona Pact, it would not be possible for us to get our legitimate claims satisfied in the future constitution and it is very necessary that the constitution must be made safe for the Depressed Classes. If, however, the constitution is not safe, we fear, having regard to the changing times, the Depressed Classes will become unsafe for the constitution. (Hear, hear.) Thank God, the warning has come in good time and it is not too late. And knowing as we do that in the future when we have got everything to gain and nothing to lose by any movement which will promise to us every facility, even at the risk of breaking the constitution, we feel that our people may take to such movements and it is time that this Council and His Majesty's Government and particularly the Government of Madras realize the implications of our statement here and see that nothing harmful is done to us. Sir, as one great gentleman said: ‘things are

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what they are and the consequences of them will be what they will be. Why then should men like to be deceived?’ (Cheers.)”

* Mr. H. M. JAGANNADHAM:—“Mr. President, I beg to second the amendment so ably moved by hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj.

“Before I commend this to the acceptance of the House and offer my remarks on it, I should like to make a few observations on the general issue. I am surprised at the amendment which the Leader of the Opposition has ventured to put forward. I did not expect that a person who has occupied the position of Chief Minister to this Government, could possibly subscribe to the proposition contained in his amendment. It is unfortunately a fashion in this country for some of our public men to ape as far as possible congressmen and to meekly imitate their utterances. We are aware of the attitude which Congress has taken on the subject of these reforms. We know that it had made up its mind to condemn everything connected with the Round Table Conference. We know that in advance and even before knowing what the White Paper proposals were, Congressmen had determined to condemn them. We are equally aware that while the Joint Parliamentary Committee was still in session, Congressmen had decided to condemn the recommendations of that Committee. Their attitude is perfectly understandable. They can think of nothing but criticisms and condemnation of the proposals which do not emanate from them. There is a proverb in South India that if the daughter breaks a pot it is only of earthenware of no value; but if the daughter-in-law does it, it is a golden one of inestimable value. So also, nothing that Congress has not been directly responsible for, can be of any use to this country; but if Congressmen accept certain positions then they become fundamental policies whose acceptance was considered to be a test of the highest patriotism. The conduct of Congressmen during the last four years amply proves the truth of what I have said. Mr. Gandhi accepted the idea of Federation, and therefore Congressmen did not question that principle. He accepted the proposition that princes must be left to their sweet will in sending delegates to the Federal House of Commons and therefore Congressmen from Vallabhai Patel downwards had not a word of censure against such a proposal. But the detailed safeguards and reservations adumbrated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report have not been accepted by Congressmen. At any rate, they were not parties to it and therefore there is all this furore in the country. I can, as I said, understand their point of view; but I cannot understand other politicians who have taken part in those deliberations, turning round and suggesting, as the Leader of the Opposition does, that the new proposals are worse than the present constitutional position and that the country would be better under the existing conditions. I do not think I shall be putting it very strongly when I state that no one outside bedlam can possibly think that even the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, restricted as they may be, are not a great advance on the present constitutional position. I think it is time for honest men to speak up and not to further mislead Indian public opinion. The fact is that for a thousand critics who have criticized the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, not more

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than one has had the patience to read its recommendations or the leisure to understand the implications of some of its proposals. The word is passed from mouth to mouth, from one ignoramus to another ignoramus that somehow the recommendations are very reactionary and the whole country is made to repeat the same story that the constitutional proposals are not wanted and in fact take the country backward. I am only sorry that a gentleman in the position of the Leader of the Opposition, with his record of past services, should make himself a party to this absurd and irrational opposition. I think those who repeat this cry are doing the greatest disservice to the country. They are the real enemies of progress. They create such a situation that when the time comes for working the constitution, they will find themselves not masters but slaves of that situation that they have themselves created. I warn them against these activities. If you find that there are defects in the proposals, by all means, come forward with helpful criticisms and suggestions to improve them or alter them. But do not, if you have any patriotism in you, repeat this parrot cry that it is preferable to 'struggle' under the present constitution. May I ask the Leader of the Opposition, what he means by 'struggling' under the present constitution. How does he propose to carry on the struggle? Is he referring to the Civil Disobedience Movement, with mental reservations? Let us be frank. The Congress apparently takes up the attitude that by creating greater unrest in the country, by bringing about a crisis whereby orderly Government is made impossible, the British Government may be forced to enact a measure or larger reforms. I personally believe that Congress is very much mistaken in its view and that the British Government cannot be coerced in this manner. But I ask the Leader of the Opposition whether that is the position and if not, what does he mean by 'struggling' under the present constitution? It is a matter of some regret to me that I belonging to the humble depressed class should be forced to speak on such matters and that leaders from whom we expect a lead, should so mislead us and try to take us beyond our depths.

11-30
a.m.

"Let me say a few words about the amendment that is proposed. Sir, it is a matter of notorious knowledge that the Poona Pact has been forced on us at the point of throwing the sin of causing the death of Mr. Gandhi on our heads and it was the real reason why the depressed classes were coerced into accepting such a pact. I think every one will admit that in politics, there ought to be no room for such considerations and I feel equally certain that after the Pact was signed and the fast was discontinued, many who were parties to that Pact regretted that the Pact was ever concluded. But that is not the full story. The Pact referred not only to the question of seats in the Council and the method of election but also to the treatment which the depressed classes will thereafter receive from caste-Hindus. It was supposed to be the *Magna charta* of the depressed classes in this country. The entire sympathy of the caste-Hindus will be with them, thereafter, temples should be thrown open; absurd customs restraining depressed classes in a variety of ways, will be abandoned. Pandit Malavia's

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assurance was given to us that there should be no difference shown between the caste-Hindus and depressed classes thereafter. But to-day what is the position of Pandit Malavia and the caste-Hindus? You talk of pledges being broken by British Government. Here is a pledge given in the sight of 350 millions of Indians, by the bed-side of a man supposed to be dying and by the foremost protagonists of the Hindu community, broken before the ink has dried, broken to the heart by every means possible. The Temple Entry Bill has been withdrawn. The Congress Party refused to make an election issue of this vital question in the recent elections. The depressed classes have been ignored. Not one candidate has been chosen to represent the Congress. I would here recall the fact that when Congress had its programme of Council boycott, depressed class members were put forward by Congressmen and were successfully returned. What is the conclusion that I have to draw therefrom? Are we fit to enter those places which Congressmen feel it beneath their dignity to enter and when Congressmen think of entering these places, are we to be treated as untouchables and excluded? These farces must stop. I appeal to the members of all the communities to note the attitude of the Congress. It was only the week before last that the candidate whom we had put forward was defeated, because Congressmen decided to put forward a member of the privileged class and contested the election. In spite of the fact that he was a depressed class member and pledged to no party, he had not the support from Congressmen and yet Mr. Gandhi is continuously proclaiming his eagerness and sympathy for the depressed classes!

"Now Sir, my objection to the Poona Pact and the method of election guaranteed thereby is fundamental. Congressmen have made no secret of the fact that unless depressed classes toe-the-line with the Congress, they can find no support. We are between the devil and the deep sea. By training, by instinct, and by all that we hold sacred, we are loyal to the British Crown. We know that whatever little privilege we have obtained—and that has not been much—we owe it to the British and we know too that if the British were to disappear straightaway from this country, we will go back to the unenviable position of helots, untouchables and in fact the proscribed of the land. Are we to choose to sit with the Congress, adopt the anti-British attitude and say along with them that even the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Most Gracious Majesty should not be observed? Are we to be dragged into disloyal and traitorous depths, and to betray our own interest and the well-being of the country. That is the price which is asked of us, if this is how the most dominant party in the country is to help us in the country's election, and I am afraid, Sir, that some of our men will be enticed into the Congress parlours by assurances of support through those joint constituencies—a situation will arise which will mean to the community further humiliation and the gravest of perils. I, therefore, emphatically assert that nothing can save us, except separate electorates. We are trustful people. We have been betrayed at Poona. We have been betrayed by Congress assurances and we seek now the protection of the British Parliament. We beg

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of them to relieve us from the Poona Pact. We beg of them most earnestly to restore to us the system of separate electorates, so that we may be free to select our best men who will be loyal to God, Crown and the Country and who will not betray the interests of the community. I am certain that under the Poona Pact, there will be many of our own men returned but who will betray the vital interests of the community and play second fiddle to Congressmen. It will be worse than having no representation at all. I would rather have a few seats nominated by the Governor than the thirty elected members who are supposed to be our representatives but in reality on any occasion will cut our throats. I speak strongly, because I feel strongly. If this Council is in sympathy with the depressed classes, and if the members of the various political groups are really keen on helping the cause of the depressed classes, now, Sir, is the time for you to show it by accepting my amendment and thereby excluding at least Madras from the pernicious effect of the Poona Pact.

"One other vital observation and I am finished. I want to be quite candid. There are differences among the depressed classes themselves. The Adi-Dravidas and Arundatheeyas do not see eye to eye with each other. They differ much and in some places at least their difference is as acute as between caste Hindus and depressed classes. It is unfortunate that it should be so. Living under the lowest scale of civilization prevalent in this country, both of us ought to realize that in unity lies our strength. I am certain that the leaders of both the communities are working to that end; but it will take time and in the meanwhile each of the communities deserves to be safeguarded, till the realization of their common position makes them absolute brothers. I, therefore, have ventured to plead that in such a separate electorate for depressed classes, places may be reserved for members of the minority community. The Arundatheeyas are in a minority and will have no chance whatever of being returned, unless such reservations of seats is made. I appeal to you, Sir, and to all the Members of this Council in the name of all that they hold sacred, in the name of justice, equity and good conscience, I appeal to them in the name of that sympathy which they have so far shown to the members of the depressed classes, that they should support my amendment wholeheartedly and thereby earn the ever-lasting gratitude of the members of our community."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'Add the following at the end:—

"And on such consideration, this Council resolves to request His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to give effect to the resolution passed in this Council on the 23rd March 1933, 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."

"As a member of the Indian Christian community, I should like to say a few words about the Joint Select Committee's Report before I

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approach specifically the amendment standing in my name. I can speak with authority that the Indian Christian community shares the disappointment which is felt all over this country as regards the proposals made in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. I am at one with the Leader of my party, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, in regard to the remarks which he has made regarding the various points he has touched upon. We feel that it was quite possible to have been less cautious in regard to the matters dealt with in the report. But at the same time we realize the great difficulties in the way of a suitable solution. We realize that the British Parliament had to satisfy various political desires and views, and at the same time they had to satisfy the political aspirations of this country. Unfortunately, the divisions which were found among our own people have made it more difficult for the British Parliament to ignore the views of the die-hards in Britain. Whatever it be, we feel that a serious attempt has been made to solve the problem and we also feel that there has been goodwill on the part of the British Parliament towards India. We also feel that the new Constitution is a great advance over the existing Constitution. At the same time, we trust that every attempt will be made even at this late stage to get rid of these difficulties in the Constitution which have been pointed out by this House.

"So far as the Indian Christian community is concerned, we feel that we have been let down very badly indeed. When the White Paper proposals were being discussed in this House, I moved a resolution to the effect that the number of members of the Indian Christian community in this House should be increased by five, the total number of members being increased by the same number. That resolution was passed, and it was creditable to the House that there was no division on that resolution, because, no doubt, it was felt by all sections of the House that our demand was a legitimate demand. We regret to find that in spite of that resolution without a division having been passed by this House, no notice has been taken of it by the British Parliament, or rather the Committee of the British Parliament, and we trust that the British Parliament even at this last stage when considering these proposals would do justice to our community.

"The number of seats assigned to the Indian Christian community is inadequate in all the legislatures, and particularly so in the Madras Legislative Council. As regards this Council, the following table shows the proposed distribution of seats among the minority communities, the numerical strength of each community, and the number of persons who would be represented by each member. The depressed classes, who, while belonging to the majority Hindu community, stand in a class apart only by reason of their social disabilities, are not included in this table:—

	Number of seats.	Population.	Number of persons per seat.
Total	215	46,740,107	217,396
Muhammadans	29	3,305,937	113,997
Indian Christians	9	1,733,293	192,582
Anglo-Indians	2	28,669	14,334

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" This table shows that of these minority communities, the Indian Christians alone do not receive due weightage. That every minority community should receive due weightage is an accepted maxim.

11-45 a.m. " Mr. John Morley, when introducing the Bill embodying the Minto-Morley Reforms, said in the House of Commons with reference to Muhammadans, ' They demand the election of their own representatives to these Councils in all the stages, just as in Cyprus, where I think the Muhammadans vote by themselves . . . Secondly, they want a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. These two demands we are quite ready and intend to yield in full.'

" The late Mr. K. T. Paul was one of the Indian Christian representatives in the Round Table Conference. He said in the statement submitted by him to the Minorities' Sub-Committee, ' Wherever weightage is given to any community, we should also be given similar weightage. We are not asking for weightage *per se*. But we are sure that when any community is given weightage, seeing that it is bound to be bigger and more forceful than we are, we certainly feel to be in a position of increased disadvantage. Therefore we ask that we should also be given proportional weightage if that is accorded to any other community.'

" On this principle, Indian Christians should be given more weightage than Muslims, being a smaller community. While the Anglo-Indians are being given proportionately more weightage, we have not been given weightage in that proportion. It is difficult to understand why when this principle of weightage has been accepted in the case of Muslims and Anglo-Indians, the Indian Christians alone should not be given the benefit of that principle.

" Sir, Mr. Paul had a pronounced bias towards nationalism and was apologetic and hesitant in asking for anything that savoured of communalism. His demand for weightage is therefore all the more deserving of the fullest consideration.

" In the present Council there are 13 Muslims and 5 Indian Christians. The Muhammadans are a little less than double the Indian Christians in population, as will appear from the above table. Therefore even in the present Legislature we should have seven seats. But, as since the inauguration of the Minto-Morley Reforms, two of the depressed class members have been Indian Christians, we have practically seven seats. In the new Legislature, the Muslims are to have 29 seats as against 9 for Christians, more than three times as many. The fact is that the Muslims were allowed weightage in the present Legislature in accordance apparently with what Lord Morley said above. And the weightage given to the Muslims has now been greatly increased, whereas the Indian Christians continue to have very meagre weightage.

" Weightage has been given to communities smaller than ours, namely, Anglo-Indians and Europeans. Again, the Sikhs who number about 2½ millions in the Punjab are allowed 32 seats. Indian Christians in this Province are a little more than 1½ millions. If the same weightage as that given to the Sikhs were given to us, we should get 22 seats.

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But we get only nine! Compared to every minority community therefore, Indian Christians are placed at a very great disadvantage. The Minorities' Pact entered into during the sessions of the Round Table Conference allowed 14 seats for Indian Christians in the Madras Legislature and 30 for Muslims. The aim was evidently to give the same weightage to the Christians as to the Muslims, though 16 would have been nearer the correct number for Indian Christians. The Madras Franchise Committee reduced the number for Indian Christians and Muslims to 11 and 21, respectively. This maintains the correct ratio between these two communities, based on the same measure of weightage. However, the Madras Government in its letter No. 298 of 23rd February 1932 addressed to the Indian Franchise Committee reduced the number of seats for Indian Christians from 11 to 9, while retaining the 21 recommended for Muslims. When the matter went up to His Majesty's Government, the number of seats for Muslims was increased from the 21 already recommended to 30, whereas the number of seats for Indian Christians was retained. The effect of this was that the weightage which was stated by the Madras Government to be considerable for Muslims was made even more considerable by an increase of about 50 per cent, whereas Indian Christians received hardly any weightage, and the endeavour of the Minorities Pact, supported partially by the Madras Franchise Committee, to right an old wrong done to Indian Christians, failed. It is not clear why the Madras Government's recommendation was revised in favour of the Muslims, but not in the case of Indian Christians.

" Sir, as I said, already, I have no quarrel with the Muslims or the Anglo-Indians who get more weightage. We only demand fair treatment for us. We remember with gratitude that they recommended in the Minorities' Pact 14 seats for our community as against the smaller number that we are now granted. But why has Government not granted us the share due to us when they have accepted in regard to the other communities the recommendations of the Minorities' Pact? What is the justification for the differential treatment accorded to us? We admit that the Muslims deserve weightage, but are not Indian Christians as a smaller community entitled to weightage in the same proportion as the Muslims? The only reason for this unequal treatment given to us is that our community is supposed to be of no political importance, although our importance economically and socially has been acknowledged by the Simon Commission and the Memorandum presented by the Madras Government to that Commission. Perhaps the Government would have given us weightage if it was possible to so satisfy us without reducing the number of the general seats. That is why in my resolution I suggest that the total number of seats be increased by 5 and that those 5 seats be allotted to us.

" It has been recognized in all the modern Constitutions such as those of Egypt and the new States established in Europe after the Great War that minorities should receive due representation and also weightage. Therefore it follows that if weightage is to be given and if separate seats are to be given, the principle which has been adopted in regard

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to Muslims and Anglo-Indians should be extended to the Indian Christians.

"As to why originally the Muslims were given considerable weightage whereas Indian Christians did not receive any weightage is not very clear, but the reason is perhaps indicated by the extract from Lord Morley's speech quoted above, to the effect that His Majesty's Government intended fully to yield to the demand of Muslims that they should get a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. Evidently at that time the Indian Christians did not make any demand for weightage. Concentrating on education and social service, the Indian Christian community has always been politically lacking in self-assertion. But as to their fitness for weightage, there can be no stronger testimony than that given in the memorandum submitted by the Madras Government to the Indian Statutory Commission: 'Indian Christians have attained a high average level of education they are keen and vigorous and being largely autonomous in their religious and social concerns have much experience in affairs.'

"The Indian Christian community has always been remarkable for its law-abiding and peace-loving character. I have already quoted the opinion given by the Madras Government about this community, in its memorandum to the Statutory Commission. The Indian Statutory Commission itself speaks thus of this community:

'Of the remaining religious communities, the Indian Christians, from the point of view both of numerical and political importance,'

note the words 'political importance.' Hitherto we have been treated as politically unimportant. To continue:

'call for special consideration. The many admirably conducted schools and hospitals founded and maintained by Christian missionaries of various nationalities and denominations, some of which we visited during our tours through India, compel a tribute to the splendid services they render. It was the missionaries who were among the pioneers of education for the illiterate; they maintain some of the best medical institutions of the country; and their work among women and children, and for the depressed classes, is of special significance. Not the least admirable feature of their activities is that they have carried on their labours without offending the susceptibilities either of Moslem or of Hindu, and have lived at peace and amity with their neighbours.

'The Indian Christians stand high in the table of literacy. More than one in five of them is returned as able to satisfy the test—a remarkable result, considering that so many are drawn from the lowest strata of Hindu society. The Parsis and the Buddhists are the only Indian religious communities which make a better showing. In English education, the Indian Christians are second only to the Parsis, whose advantages are enormously superior. The achievement is a great one and shows what good work is being done in mission schools.'

"Therefore, Sir, as I have pointed out, our political importance also has been recognized by the Simon Commission. Indeed, its attitude during these years of political trouble has been of great value in the maintenance of Law and Order and it is its desire to be as helpful as possible to constituted authority and to sympathize with national aspirations; but it has been reluctant and hesitant to assert itself and claim even what it is entitled to.

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"You will remember, Sir, that in the Legislative Assembly the question of adequate representation of the Indian Christian community in the services recently arose. A resolution was moved by the Indian Christian Member of the Assembly to the effect that more adequate representation should be given to Indian Christians and reference was made to a Government Order whereby Indian Christians were ignored. This resolution was passed by a very large majority. This shows that we have the sympathy of all sections of the population. What we are now asking is practically on similar lines. It is admitted on every side that the representation given to the Indian Christian community is too inadequate for any balanced Constitution. If weightage is given to any minority community, the same weightage should be given to the Indian Christian community also, for the reasons I have given and for the additional reason that our community has always been on the side of Law and Order and on the side of national aspirations. Further, Sir, as I said already, if our demand will injuriously affect any other community we are willing to withdraw our demand. But, it is not the case, as our proposal is to increase the total number of seats to the extent necessary to give us equal weightage with the other minority communities. Sir, let justice be done to us. Justice was done to us in the Legislative Assembly and I have no reason to think that this House will refuse to do justice to our community. On the last occasion the House passed my motion without a division and I hope that the same treatment will be accorded to my motion this time also.

"In this connexion, Sir, I may point out to this House that in the Legislative Assembly the proposal of the Indian Christian representative was supported by all sections. I will just quote what Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar said of our community:

'It has thrown its fortunes with the people with reference to many of its activities and has completely identified itself with the people. It seems to me that a community like that should be better treated than any other community in this country.'

"Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., made similar remarks. In this House I hope I am not asking far too much when I ask that justice should be done to us so that the Constitution may be well-balanced and so that our community which has some special interests of its own may be able to voice its views in such a manner that they will have some effect on the House. Otherwise, what will happen is that we shall not be able to express our views and injustice may be done to us in various matters. That would be bad not only for our community, but I submit it will not be good for the nation as a whole.

"Therefore I ask that the matter may be carefully considered by this House and after it has been so considered by this House, may it be carefully considered by the British Parliament, so that the wrong which has been done might be redressed. As regards the Poona Pact, the Select Committee report makes some reference to it. It points out that in the Poona Pact there is no agreement among all the members of the depressed classes, and they have considered the arguments which have been adduced against the Poona Pact. I am very glad that they

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have done so, and hope that justice will be done to the depressed classes. But unfortunately no reference is made to the resolution which was passed in this Council regarding the representation of the Indian Christians. I do not know how it is that no reference has been made, or whether the matter was not considered at all. I trust that at this stage, though it is a late stage, the British Parliament will go carefully into the matter, consider all the arguments advanced in favour of a revision of the number of seats allotted to us and will do justice to us, so that our community may feel that it has not been let down, and that when every endeavour is being made to satisfy all the communities in this country, we alone, the Indian Christians, have not been neglected."

* Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta. He has stated all the arguments that can be advanced in favour of the request of the Indian Christian community to raise its representation from the nine seats granted to it in the Joint Select Committee's report and the White Paper proposals. You will find, Sir, from the statement at page 349 of the Report that out of 215 seats 9 seats are allotted to the Indian Christians including one seat for woman. Unfortunately, Sir, in fixing that number, a very favourable remark made by the Simon Commission has not been taken into account. Sir, I would, even at the risk of reiterating what my Friend, Mr. Sreshta, has already pointed out, quote one or two sentences from the Simon Report:

'Of the remaining religious communities, the Indian Christians, from the point of view both of numerical and of political importance, call for special consideration.'

'A Christian church has existed in India for over 1,500 years. The old Syrian Christian community in Malabar cherishes a tradition that it was established by the Apostle St. Thomas himself. . . . In any case, its great antiquity is undoubted, but it is only in the course of the last half century, since the efforts of Christian missionaries have been concentrated upon the remote village districts, that this religious community has exhibited such rapid growth. It now claims to be the third largest religious body in India, numbering in British India and the Indian States combined about 4½ million souls, of which 2,775,000 live directly under the British Raj.'

"That was the remark made by the memorable Simon Commission, but unfortunately in allocating seats to the Indian Christian community, adequate consideration does not seem to have been paid to the claims of the community for proper representation. Whatever that may be, at the time the franchise proposals were being considered, it was thought that the Indian Christian community would be merged in the general electorate and would not be given separate electorate. This was the recommendation made by the Simon Commission: In Madras, the Indian Christian deputations asked for 'the retention of their separate electorates. We should, in any case, much prefer reservation of seats for Indian Christians to separate electorates, and we hope that when details come to be worked out this may be found to be possible.' But in the White Paper, which followed the Communal Award, we were given separate electorates; but unfortunately the number of seats

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that were earmarked for us were reduced to nine. Ever since the White Paper proposals were published, the Indian Christian community has been carrying on an agitation even on the floor of this House. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta, brought forward a resolution which was unanimously accepted by this House, thereby showing its generosity in matters where Indian Christian interests are concerned. That was only in keeping with what the Simon Commission has said:

'Their work among women and children, and for the depressed classes is of special significance. Not the least admirable feature of their activities is that they have carried on their labours without offending the susceptibilities either of Moslem or Hindu, and have lived at peace and amity with their neighbours.'

"In accordance with that opinion, we expected the Government very generously to support the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta. Unfortunately, however, there has been no effect. The number given to us, i.e., nine seats, is too small to permit a fair distribution among the 26 districts of this province. All the five of us here are supposed to represent the whole of the Presidency. I am supposed to represent not less than nine districts—Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, covering a distance of nearly 48,000 square miles. My Friend, Mr. Moses, is supposed to represent Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore, covering an area of about 51,000 square miles, and I am sure that he has not seen some of the portions of Ganjam or Vizagapatam, much less the Agency. That is the anomalous position in which our community is unfortunately placed. It is not therefore possible for us to be in touch with the people or adequately to represent the grievances or the opinions of the people whom we are supposed to represent in this House. It is necessary, therefore, in fairness to our community, which has proved its capacity in the matter of public life, in the matter of local Government and in the matter of administration, that its claims should be recognized and that this disability about which we have been constantly complaining should be removed. We find that in recommending the establishment of a Second Chamber for this Province, the Joint Parliamentary Committee has allotted to us 3 seats out of 54 seats in that Chamber. If 3 out of 54 is supposed to be a suitable and adequate representation for our community on the Second Chamber, working on that basis for 215 seats, we ought to get somewhere about 12 seats in the lower chamber. Apparently, 3 out of 54 has been fixed on the consideration that the Indian Christian community is entitled to better treatment than what has been accorded to it in the White Paper proposals. Proceeding on that basis, I would argue that for the lower House, 9 out of 215 is a very poor number. All that we now ask for is an addition of five more seats to the number already allotted to us, so that 14 seats in the aggregate may be adjusted between the 26 districts which we are at present supposed to represent in this august House. I have great pleasure, therefore, Sir, in seconding the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta."

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* MR. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I desire to place before the House an amendment which though coming last is not the least. It has a special importance. It is unlike the other amendments which seeks to enlarge the rights and say that the report under consideration does not go far enough. This amendment I am moving, prays the House to give its verdict that no rights Indians have now in Burma should be taken away and that whatever rights the Indians enjoy there shall be continued when Burma is separated from India.

"This resolution merely prays that no rights should be abrogated, and that no fresh difficulties should be created in the way of Indians who went to Burma under the flag of Britain and who, by their labour, by their investments, by their energy and by their enterprise, have developed and made the country what it is to-day and that no discriminatory legislation should be allowed in the future. Sir, I desire to slightly alter the wording of the amendment which I have given notice of, so that it may be consistent with another resolution given notice of by my Hon. Friend, the Kumararaja of Chettinad. I like to introduce into my amendment one or two words which find place in the amendment of my Hon. Friend. There is no substantial difference between the amendment which I move and the one given notice of by Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar.

"Sir, the necessity for placing this subject before this House is that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report makes recommendations which were unexpected and which seek to discriminate against the Indians. Paragraph 473 of the Report was already referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Appadurai Pillai, when he dealt with the motion which he seconded. That paragraph contains two ideas. Although it may not be necessary to read the whole of it, I am desirous of bringing the material portions therein to the notice of this House:—

'The memorandum to which we have referred deals also with a particular problem affecting the right of entry of Indian subjects into Burma. It points out that there are in Burma over a million persons either domiciled in India or originating from some Indian province. Some are in permanent service of the Government, but the greater number are labourers who only intend to stay in Burma for a few years and who, by accepting smaller wages, tend to oust the indigenous labourer and to lower his standard of living.'

"That is one charge.

'Others are Indian money-lenders who advance money on the security of agricultural land and crops and whose operations, especially in times of depression, are such as to bring about an extensive transfer of ownership from an indigenous agricultural population to a non-indigenous and non-agricultural class.'

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"That is another charge.

'It is clear that in these circumstances it would be unreasonable to include in a new constitution for Burma provisions which would in effect give to all persons domiciled in India an unrestricted right of entry into Burma.'

"That is their conclusion; and their recommendation is:—

'It is accordingly proposed that it should be competent for the Burman legislature to enact legislation restricting or imposing conditions of entry into Burma in respect of persons other than British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom.'

"Now Sir, one would naturally expect that if on grounds of administrative convenience or on the ground of economic development, when a large tract of country which was under one administration, is sought to be erected into a new unit of administration, the convenience and the facilities which exist for the people who have helped or who have come on the land and invested their money or made their residence there shall not only be protected, but the same facilities shall continue in the future also for all subjects of the Crown. The Report does not do any such thing. On the other hand the report goes the wrong way.

"Burma, ever since its conquest and the constitution of the Chief Commissionership of Lower Burma, has always been an Indian Province. Now, for all practical purposes of Indians, it is sought to be erected into a foreign country with powers to make hostile and discriminatory legislation against Indians. Is that fair? It is certainly not. Is the charge that is levelled against the Indians in the Report founded on fact; and can it be made out? Can any one sympathize with the authors of the Report to any extent in their recommendations? I propose now to quote some authorities, not emanating from the side of the people who are sought to be hit but opinions of administrators and show that there is really no foundation for the charges which are levelled. For some years past there has been a cry for the separation of Burma. I do not now want to enter into the question of the separation of Burma and deal with the merits or demerits of that proposal. It is primarily for the Burmans concerned and also for the Government of Great Britain who, for purposes of Imperial policy, may think of separating Burma. Into that question, I do not go. I deal only with the question of the proposals for discriminating against Indians. If we study the history of Burma in respect of the question of Indian migration there, you will find that soon after the conquest of Burma in 1852, the British Government found that large tracts of land were forest land, unoccupied land, that communications were difficult and facilities for import and export trade did not exist, while at the same time, the country contained abundant resources which awaited development. It required labour, it required capital and it required people who would come and stay there and brave the difficulties. Unlike certain other countries where the pre-existing development attracts exploiters, this was a country in which the necessity for development attracted the people. The Indians were induced to go there in the interests of Burma. In those days it was the settled policy of the Government to make a sojourn to Burma as attractive as possible to the people.

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"The Report says that the connexion between Burma and India whether traditionally or historically was of the least. I wonder where the learned authors got their idea from. I will quote from the Census Report of 1911, a report prepared at a time when political passions were not roused, when, as lawyers would put it, no troubles or disputes existed. The testimony is all the more valuable. This is from the Census Report prepared by Mr. Morgan Webb, I.C.S.:—

'As far back as the history of Burmese national life can be traced by means of its chronicles and its legendary lore, migration from India has been one of its most prominent and continuous features. Both the Burmese and the Talaiings owe their evolution from a number of small, wild, scattered, disunited and nomadic tribes into large and cohesive kingdoms, to their contact with Indian colonists who had settled in numerous small colonies in the valley of the Irrawaddy. The earliest attempts at any form of Government beyond a mere tribal organization commenced under Indian auspices at Tagaung, at Prome and at Thaton. The religion of Burma equally with its system of government was obtained from Indian sources. Indian influence is to be found in every branch of Burmese life, not only in its religion and in its government, but also in its architecture, its festivals, its ceremonials, and its more intimate and domestic phases. The further back in point of time the investigations are carried the greater is the degree of Indian influence perceived.

"I do not want to trouble the Council with a historical dissertation except to draw their attention to this important statement made officially and after investigation at a time when no troubles existed between Burmans and Indians or between Burmans and Indians on the one hand and Britons on the other.

"I understand that even to-day in this country of Burma whose area is 230,000 square miles, three-fifths is forest land. What must have been the case 80 years ago. A much greater extent was forest land. Then communications had to be opened; roads had to be built and railway tracks laid. All this required labour and it was India that supplied it and Indian capital mainly that worked it. When the country was reclaimed and brought under cultivation, Burma started on a progressive march of economic development. Time will not permit me to go into this interesting history but let me satisfy myself with giving a few figures concerning the development during the last 30 years. In 1900 the acreage under cultivation was 72 lakhs of acres, in 1910 it was 138 lakhs of acres, in 1920, 150 lakhs of acres and in 1930, 190 lakhs of acres. In the export trade of Burma, nearly Rs. 11 crores worth of rice is imported into India. The largest single consumer of the agricultural produce of Burma is India. India consumes about Rs. 8½ crores worth of petroleum, kerosene and other mineral products and Rs. 3½ crores worth of teak. In a port in the district of Ramnad, the main business is the import of timber from Burma. Along with the extension of rice cultivation, came the rice-milling business. From 1892 to 1925 the number of rice mills increased from 52 to 529 and one-third of the mills are owned by Indians. Now with the clearance of the forests and with the growth of the timber trade and industry in which the Government have sunk vast sums of money, came along the saw mills. The number of saw mills increased from 41 in 1892 to 116 in 1930. Considering all the factories there in Burma, the number has

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increased from 21,000 mills to 87,000 mills between 1892 and 1925. The question is who contributed to the vast development of Burma and what was the effect of this development? Did the development hinder the Burman from becoming rich? Have the Indians, Europeans or other non-Burmans who exploited the country been mere profiteers and have the Burman population been made to suffer in any way? It has not been the case at all. I will quote from no less an authority than Sir Harcourt Butler, former Governor of Burma.

'Without the assistance of the Chettiyar Banking system, Burma would never have achieved the wonderful advance for the last 25 to 30 years. The Chettiyars provide the necessary finance to the agriculturists in practically every village throughout the Province, and while enabling the Burman to greatly increase his production, they have at the same time, undoubtedly inculcated the idea of thrift and economy by their insisting on regular payments as regards both principal and interest. The Burman to-day is a much wealthier man than he was 25 years ago and for this state of things, the Chettiyar deserves his share of thanks.'

"I want to say a few words on the question of the banking system of the country. The European, the Chinese and foreign incorporated banks have their establishments in the big cities. But the industrial and agricultural operations of the rural parts of the country require a quite different system of banking which is supplied by the Chettiyar community who have ramifications all over the country and have about 1,500 firms in both Upper and Lower Burma. Without the co-operation and the co-ordinated effort of the great European banking houses in the cities and the Chettiyar firms in the country parts, the banking system of the country would not have been perfect and all this great economic development of the Province would not have been possible. I will quote a passage from the Report of the Burma Banking Enquiry Committee:—

'The Chettiyars are the mainstay of agricultural finance in this Province. They not only do a large, generally, the largest part of lending direct to agriculturists, they also finance to a considerable extent others who do such lending, etc. They have not only rendered a service in the past, playing in the development of Burma, a necessary part which no other class has offered to play; without their support or the substitution of some other banking system towards which no steps have as yet been taken, the internal and external trade of the country would break down and the rice crop could not even be produced.'

"Under these circumstances, the question arises whether the Chettiyars have helped Burma and the Burman people or whether they have deprived them of their land or their means of subsistence. Have they in any way stood in the way of the progress of the Burman people? One charge particularly made in the Report is that they lend money in a way by which, during times of depression the land tends to pass from Burman agriculturists to non-agriculturists of India. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Many of us know that the Chettiyar Banking community receive deposits as any bankers do, add the same to their own capital and utilize both for their banking business in Burma. Therefore, to the Chettiyars nothing is more welcome than liquid cash. To have their cash investments converted into land is a most unwelcome thing to them. If to-day large tracts of land have come into their possession, it is in spite of their desire and in spite of their need as bankers. They do not want agricultural land and they

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cannot want it if their banking system is to progress. The possession by Chettiyars of land in Burma is due mainly to the fall in the price of paddy and the depression engendered. The difficulty of recovering their money has led to their taking possession of the land by way of liquidation of their claims. If the Burmans were obliged to sell their land to others, their liabilities could never have been discharged. If a reasonable price was available, these Chettiyar bankers who came into possession of the lands would be the first to take advantage of it, sell their lands and get their money back. No adequate enquiry has been made; no proper investigation of the circumstances that led to the transference of the lands even attempted and not even authoritative documents examined before the charge has been levelled. A hasty conclusion has been arrived at and a recommendation which is as much unjust as it is undeserved has been made.

"As regards the question of labour, we find very very strange observations made in the Report. Apart from prior official documents I will show how inconsistent the Report itself is.

12-30 p.m. "I shall read a passage from the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. Paragraph 434 of the Report says:

'The difficulty of regulating the economic relations of India and Burma in the period immediately following separation has presented itself to us as the most serious obstacle to a recommendation in favour of separation.'

"Mark these words:

'We were much impressed by the views of the Delegates representing commercial interests, both European and Indian on the disturbance of India-Burma trade which might result from separation.'

"But they offer a palliative. That seems to be a trade agreement, under which, in spite of separation, there ought not to be tariff operation and the present basis of free tariff for imports and exports that subsists now between Burma and India shall continue for some years. But how has this economic development been brought about? The report itself in another place says—paragraph 433:

'The negotiations for a Trade Agreement might also be extended to the regulation of the immigration of Indian labour into Burma for the first few years after separation.'

"That clearly shows that the Indian labour is considered absolutely essential for Burma and therefore they seek to provide for a continuance of it. As the Joint Committee Report frequently quotes the Statutory Commission in respect of their recommendations, I shall read a passage from the Statutory Commission Report, regarding the part played by the Indian labour as well as by the bankers of India in the development of Burma. The Statutory Commission Report says:

'The cosmopolitan port of Rangoon contains indeed an Indian element largely due to emigration from Madras which is actually larger than the Burmese population. . . . As the emigration and immigration statistics of the ports show, the Indian comes and goes and the steady excess of immigrants over Indian emigrants may to a measure rather of economic development than of any Indian penetration of Burma. If the Indian immigrant does stay, he tends to be absorbed into the Burman population. Whether he stays or returns, he plays a part in the economic life of Burma, which the Burman is not very willing to undertake for himself;

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for, the Burman is not equally willing to face hard work for small pay. . . . The Burman has so far been content to leave large scale commerce and industry entirely in foreign hands. . . .

'Rangoon in the volume of exports and imports ranks only below Calcutta and Bombay. The wealthy merchants there are Europeans, Indians and Chinese.'

"The Statutory Commission, after having mentioned that *the association of Burma and India is a longstanding one*, proceeds to consider whether the proposal for separation may be made. One of the questions which it formulates is this:—'Have ties been formed between India and Burma, the breaking of which would injure either or both partners?' In dealing with this question, some observations are made which shew that in any view no discriminatory laws should be allowed to be passed as against Indians. The Statutory Commission observe:

'Burma is also dependant for much of her prosperity on Indian labour. India is the largest single consumer of her produce. A considerable part of the capital and enterprise which have developed her trade is Indian.'

"Further on, they say:

'The political and constitutional development which she has now reached has come to her as a part of India and her reliance for securing further advance is based on promises made by Britain to India.'

"For some reasons which are not convincing, a recommendation for separation is made. However, I am not directly concerned with the question of separation. But I am concerned with the other question whether discriminatory legislation should be made or not. The Statutory Commission which is an authority for the Joint Committee Report says:

'In view of the vital importance of Indian labour to Burma and of Burma rice to India, and of the need to Burma of Indian coal and gunnies, a trade convention is necessary'

"The report further on says:

'The presence of Indians in Burma, is due not to any special privileges extended to them but to the plain fact that Indians can perform many services which the Burman is unable or unwilling to perform for himself. The new constitution for Burma should make due provision for the protection of the legitimate interests of Indians domiciled in Burma.'

"I say the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in that respect is against the view expressed in the prior documents. I ask whether it is just and proper that such a power to discriminate against Indians should be given in the circumstances. In asking for rights of free entry, residence, acquisition of property and privileges in the matter of franchise, education and various other things which are mentioned in the amendment, our claim is the result of our long connexion with Burma. We want, Sir, what, even prior to the British connexion, Indians fewer in numbers then enjoyed in Burma; after the advent of Britain and the advent of the steamship, emigration has been on a vaster scale, with the consequence of a quicker, and far wider development of the country with advantage to the Burmans and Indians. As I feel, Sir, that there are other Members of the House like my hon. Friends, Messrs. Murugappa Chettiyar, Muthiah Chettiyar, Vasudeva Pillai and others who have more intimate acquaintance with Burma

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and the conditions in Burma and of the commercial and industrial pursuits in that Province than I have, I wish to close my remarks and I submit the following amendment for the acceptance of the House:—

'Add at the end—

"and, on such consideration, this Council is of opinion that proposals for separation of Burma should not be given effect to unless sufficient safeguards are provided in regard to free entry, residence, education, franchise, representation on the Legislature, services and professions, banking, trade, and ownership of lands and other properties, for Indians in Burma."

* Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the amendment moved by my esteemed friend from my district, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar. He has so very ably dealt with the question that my work has been lightened. He is one who lives in the midst of persons who are connected with Burma; that is the chief reason for his having such a sound knowledge of things in Burma. The question of Indian Nationals abroad has always taken serious turns occasionally and crises like this are often found in places like South Africa, Ceylon, Indo-China and other foreign places. It is surprising that there should be a crisis for Indian Nationals in our own country, for Burma has been part of India all along, and that persons who have been living in our own country should be told 'you are foreigners from to-morrow.' This is the difficult situation in which our Indian brethren are placed in Burma; they have lived in Burma, worked in Burma and carried on their avocations in life, like trade, commerce and employment. They have been thinking that Burma will always be part of India. It is true that the question of separation has not come suddenly in 1935 from the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It is a question which has been agitating the minds of Burmans for the last four or five years; though it was mooted out on previous occasions also, it has been seriously agitating the minds of the people in Burma for the last five years. I may say that the Nattukkottai Chettiyar community did not take part in the question of the separation of Burma. They remained neutral. The Burmans themselves have not decided whether they want separation or not. That question was fought out and the opinion was keenly divided and it was most surprising that in the Legislative Council of Burma, the debate went on for six days, without a decision being taken—most surprising in the history of legislative bodies. If a vote had been taken, anti-separationists might have succeeded. Of course, I cannot prophesy what would have taken place, if vote had been taken; opinion was so keenly divided. But Indians did not raise any great protest—even those who felt that separation would end in disaster to Indians. They did not take any active part at all, though they felt strongly in the matter. But I do not think there is any Indian who felt that injustice would be meted out to Indians in Burma. All of us are for seeing that justice is meted out to us and that our political and economic rights are safeguarded in the future Burma. We have always been thinking that

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the work we have done for the development of Burma would not be forgotten. Burma would not have been what it is to-day but for Indian capital and for Indian labour. Ever since the annexation of Burma, immigration was increasing and the Government took part in encouraging immigration. More than that, merchants and bankers who carried on business there and invested money, had the assurance that their rights would be secure. Burma being one of the Provinces of India, they have been carrying on their professions peacefully. They own extensive property; they built towns; almost all the towns have been built by Indians; most of the buildings that exist in Rangoon do belong to Indians; extensive property is owned by Indians throughout the Province of Burma, landed property as well as house property; they pay taxes, enormous taxes to the Corporation and Municipalities in Burma. If we take the details with regard to the population of some of the towns, it will be surprising to note that the majority of the population in Rangoon, the capital City, is Indian and a considerable portion of them is from the Madras Presidency. In some other towns like Moulmein, Insein and Bassein, you will see that Indians are 40 to 50 per cent of the population. The interests of Indians in Burma are enormous. I do not want to weary the House with all the details as most of the Indians here do realize the importance of the wealth and prosperity of those Indians who are connected with Burma; the prosperity of thousands of families of poor Indians rests with their prosperity in Burma. There are thousands of poor families who are working there as labourers and in other kinds of employment there; some of them happen to own lands there and have remained there for years; of course, some of them come away after their short stay at Burma; all of them depend upon Burma. But it must be said that Burma has been benefited greatly by the advent of Indians into that country.

"Sir, the sub-committee of the first Round Table Conference laid down clearly that there should be no discrimination against Indians; and it was this which made us hope that we would have justice in the future constitution. Now the Joint Select Committee Report has given a rude shock. A Chettiars' Conference was held and strong protest was made against the attitude of the Committee towards Indians in Burma and their resolutions have been sent to the British Government so that the wrong may be righted. Besides the labourer and the capitalist, there are large sections of Indians who are responsible for running the services of Government in Burma. The British people when they annexed Burma could not get men enough to carry on the administration and so they had to get men from India, and these men have been continuing in service for decades together. And now they are to be told that they will not be given free entry and they cannot have employment as in the past, in the future administration of Burma. This is a thing which they never dreamt of. Already there exist certain restrictions against them. The Joint Parliamentary Committee have not only retained them, but they have gone a step further in yielding to the Burman agitation and accepting their proposal to empower the Burma legislature to pass a law restricting the free entry

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of Indians to act as a safeguard against the invasion of Indians in the services. This is enough to show that they want to discriminate against Indians as such, who want to take service there.

"I shall refer in particular to the position of the Chettiyar community in Burma. In Burma, the Chettiyars have a banking system spread all over the country, in every nook and corner. There are now about 1,400 firms, and they have been largely responsible for bringing into cultivation large tracts of forest land. As has been pointed out by the previous speaker, the acreage of land under cultivation has increased from 70 lakhs of acres in 1,900 to 190 lakhs of acres in 1934. Not only have they been responsible for this large increase in the area of cultivation, but they are also responsible for the financing of agricultural operations. My statements are borne out by the authoritative report of the Banking Enquiry Committee. But for the money the Chettiyars advance annually for cultivation it would not be possible for the cultivation to be completed. Added to this, the next factor is important. Indian labour from India has been found necessary to complete the cultivation and the harvest. In paragraph 473 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report it is stated impliedly that the Indian banker is avaricious of taking over the lands, upon which they advance money in the first instance. We emphatically protest against such a statement. The Indian banker there is the Nattukottai Chettiyar, or the Guzarati or the Multani. They are averse to possessing any land, for it is not in their tradition and they would have only liquid cash always. But they have been forced to own lands as otherwise the crores of money they have advanced on them were at stake. The Nattukottai Chettiyars alone have invested about 80 crores in that province and they have been forced to own land much against their wish. They now find it very difficult to manage all that land. It is a great problem for them to pay the land revenue. They pay about a crore of rupees by way of land tax, income-tax and other taxes. On account of the great depression, they have been finding it very hard to pay these taxes. The question whether the Chettiyars are anxious to own land or not will be clear from the following statement of the Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee. He says 'the present increase of lands in the Chettiyars' hands is a reflection of the depression in the business of paddy cultivation and it is not an indication that the Chettiyars are greedy to get possession of land.' Mr. Grentham, the Chairman of the Committee has been in Burma for over 20 years and is well acquainted with the banking system of the Chettiyars. The Chettiyars are only looking forward to the day when the price of land will go up and when it will be possible for them to realize a fair proportion of the money invested by them. The Conference held in Chettinad also passed resolutions protesting against the insinuation that the Chettiyars are anxious to own lands. In paragraph 473 of the Report the Committee say that they want to restrict the free entry of Indians on the ground that Indian labour is cheap and would oust Burmese labour, and they want to restrict the entry of all classes of Indians except those of 'good standing.' That high-sounding phrase

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'good standing' is very difficult to define and I am sure it will not help us at all in any way. For later on, in another place dealing with the question of admission to services they say that the power of the Burma legislature to impose conditions or restrictions on entry into Burma should prove a sufficient safeguard. So I do not think Indians will gain anything by this phrase 'good standing.'

"There is one other point that I should like to stress, viz., the question of alienation of land. The Burma White Paper has been approved by the Joint Select Committee. In the Burma White Paper it is said that any legislation restricting free alienation of land will not be considered as discriminatory legislation. This is enough to ruin all those persons who are in possession of land. Unfortunately some Indians and Indian bankers have come into possession of land in Burma and it will take many many years before they are able to dispose of it. Till then there should not be any restriction. That is my point. If it is said that land shall not be alienated to anybody except to agriculturists, it will be very difficult for the non-agricultural class who have now come into possession to sell that land. It is to this the Indian community takes very strong exception. On the other hand, we should have a safeguard definitely stating that we have the right of free alienation of lands that are now in the hands of Indians and lands that may come into our possession in the future. Otherwise all the money that has been turned in the shape of land is at stake.

"With regard to representation in the legislature of Burma, the Indian percentage is sought to be reduced. The percentage at present for Indians is 10 per cent; it is proposed to reduce it to 6½ per cent whereas for the Karen community, the percentage is raised from 6 to 10. All we want is that adequate representation should be given to the Indian community. The Chettiyars' Association and the Indian Landholders' Association also require separate representation on the Legislative Council. It is but fair that the Chettiyar community having such a large stake in the country should be given adequate and separate representation on its legislature, which is to decide the destinies of the people under it.

"It is but meet that a resolution of this kind should be considered by this Council—for thousands of families in this Presidency are connected with Burma and their fortunes are dependent on the constitution that is going to be proposed for it—and its views expressed in no uncertain terms. I hope this Council will agree to pass this resolution."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not propose to allow any other amendments to be moved; for these seven amendments have taken already a day and a half and I wish the House, considering the short time before it and the long list of hon. Members who are anxious to speak, will be satisfied with as little time as possible for each individual member.

"The main motion as well as the seven amendments are for the discussion of the House."

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Mr. KOTI REDDI:—"May I ask whether it would not be possible for Government to allot one more day for this, for there are still many members who are anxious to speak."

1 p.m. * Mr. F. BIRLEY:—"Mr. President, Sir, there is only one amendment to the Hon. the Revenue Member's motion now before the House to which I can lend my almost unqualified support and that is the amendment sponsored by my hon. Friend, Mr. Devadasan. And having supported that view I had no difficulty in deciding on my attitude with regard to the amendment which my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan had the temerity to father. I am prepared to admit that there are many points in the hon. Dr. Subbarayan's speech, with which I am very largely in sympathy although I cannot admit the Irish analogy. Although perhaps there were evidences that such a situation might arise in the future, I feel that the action now taken by His Majesty's Government will preclude any possibility of the development of a situation in this country, such as has developed in Ireland. My hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan referred to the attitude of the representatives of British interests in this House and this reference has caused us some surprise and perhaps a little pain. I am a little uncertain as to whether my hon. and learned Friend's remarks constitute a threat or a promise, but I think that he is a very poor judge of character if he thinks that the representatives of British interests in this House can be cajoled or bribed or intimidated or even sandbagged into the adoption of an attitude which is not in complete accord with their honest convictions. I feel sure that when my hon. Friend, whom we all know is a sportsman, fully realizes the implications involved in his remarks, he will be sorry not only that he uttered them, but he ever conceived such a thought. There is nothing reactionary about our attitude. We are face to face with the actualities of the situation in our everyday life and we require neither threats nor promises to enable us to read the writing on the wall and to appreciate fully the situation which has developed under our very eyes.

"It is, Sir, within the knowledge of the Members of this House that we non-official Britons domiciled in this country have for many years worked wholeheartedly with our Indian fellow subjects of the Empire in the great cause of political advance for India. But we have always been on the side of orderly progress as opposed to an ill-defined policy leading to nowhere—except perhaps to chaos. In these circumstances, Sir, and in this spirit, we welcomed the Simon Commission, we welcomed the Franchise Committee, we welcomed the Round Table Conferences and we welcomed the White Paper. We saw in these evidences of the desire of the British Government for progress—and for progress on proper lines. And now, when in the fulness of time the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report embodying the final results of years of patient research and enquiry has appeared, the recognized bodies of non-official Britons in India have given it in general their approval and their blessing.

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"Now, Sir, there has been plenty of plain-speaking from the left in this House and elsewhere and it is high time that there was some equally plain-speaking from the right; and talking of plain-speaking I read a few weeks ago in a report of a meeting of Indians domiciled in England that a speaker had expressed the view that it was an impertinence for the British Parliament to take upon itself the task of drafting a constitution for India. May be the individual who voiced this opinion was a person of little consequence and may be it would be politic not to say anything more about it. But we are talking plainly now; so I will express the view that whoever shares the view of our friend in London resembles the ostrich who buries its head in the sand to hide itself from its pursuers. He is either ignorant of the history of India during the past hundred years or he deliberately disregards it. In any case, whether it is palatable or nauseous the British Parliament has the sole right and the sole power to decide the nature of the future constitution of India, and having recognized that I would ask the members of this House to consider the present political situation in England. There is on the one hand a body of British statesmen actuated by the keenest goodwill towards Indian aspirations and on the other a body of politicians whose goodwill towards India embraces no shadow of sympathy towards any form of political advancement. I would ask to which of these two bodies should the members of this House lend their support and encouragement. And the answer is obvious. And yet, this house is seriously considering resolutions which on the face of them play into the hands of the enemies of our legitimate desire for constitutional advance. And it is not as my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan argued a question of placating opinion. Sir Samuel Hoare has long recognized that it is a waste of time attempting to reconcile the irreconcilable and he knows that the Joint Committee report was condemned before it was published, just as the Simon Commission report and the White Paper were. It is a question of practical politics. The Bill has to be manoeuvred through Parliament and it would be a tactical error of the first magnitude to play into the hands of the reactionaries in England. And it goes even farther than that because I am sure that the great majority of the members of this House and of the people whom they represent are satisfied that the proposals contained in the Joint Committee report are substantially advantageous to this country.

"Then, Sir, with the detailed criticisms of the report I have much more sympathy and it would indeed be a miracle if the entire proposals contained in the report completely satisfied all shades of opinion. The interests which I represent are not completely satisfied and in common with several other minority communities we are agitating for certain modifications. As there is no time to-day to discuss these, I would like to speak about something of more general interest.

"I may say at once however that we find it difficult to reconcile the agitation against the safeguards with the broad statesmanlike view which should characterize the views of great Indian leaders. If any explanation in the matter of safeguards were needed His Excellency the

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Governor's speech in this House last Monday should have disarmed criticism.

"In my office I frequently come across contract forms for the purchase or sale of goods and these forms are so hedged in with pains and penalties that a timid man or an inexperienced one would only sign them in fear and trembling.

"And yet in actual practice if the seller delivers the goods and the buyer takes delivery and pays for them the contract is duly fulfilled and the pains and penalties are inoperative.

"The analogy is perfect—the penalty clauses in a business contract are the exact counterpart of the safeguards in the constitution and so long as the Ministers who are elected by the people of the country to govern deliver the goods correctly, the safeguards, like the penalty clauses in a contract, are never even thought of.

"The penalty clauses are inserted to protect both buyer and seller and the safeguards are there to protect the people of this country from ill-advised action which might lead to disaster, not to the British Parliament but to the people of India.

"The commercial safeguards are more my immediate concern than the constitutional safeguards. And here again, I would ask my friends in this House to view this subject broadly and to consider that these safeguards have been framed in the common interests of India and Britain.

"It is literally true that British commerce established in this country has viewed with alarm the uncompromising attitude of certain sections of Indian opinion, and in our representations to the Round Table Conference and to the Joint Committee we have pressed not for any favours but for the ordinary rights of citizens of the Empire in a country which is and which, please God, will remain an integral part of the Empire. Our representations were sympathetically received not only by the British Members of the Round Table Conference but also by the great majority of the Indian delegation, and the Joint Committee have to some extent recognized our claims for just treatment based on reciprocal just treatment of Indian nationals in Britain. We have asked for the continuance of our right to live and work in peaceful amity with our neighbours in this country and there is nothing in the proposals of the Joint Committee which purports to give us anything more than this right.

"In conclusion, Sir, I am glad to find that there is in this House a generous attitude of mind towards these proposals for constitutional reform and some recognition of the care and forethought based on centuries of political experience embodied in the Joint Committee report, the predominating factor in which is the true desire for the ultimate good of India."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, as one who had been fighting for more than two decades and who had perhaps made the greatest individual sacrifice for the freedom of India, I feel very

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sorely on this subject. In order that I may speak with due restraint, especially in view of the present unsatisfactory state of my health and weakness, I have thought it advisable to jot down a few notes and I will try to keep myself within them.

"The Parliamentary Declaration of 1917 has made the British Government so enamoured of doing things by stages in respect of the constitutional reforms in India, and in order that the fall may not be too precipitate and sudden, they have let down India in the present case by stages. Retrograde and disappointing as the White Paper was, it was more liberal than the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, and by the time the Government of India Bill emerges through the onslaught of the diehards in both the Houses of Parliament, it will only be a mockery of what was so alluringly offered to India in 1929. In these days of short memories it is necessary that the British Government are reminded that the demand of Dominion Status was made by the All-Parties Conference held at Calcutta in December 1928. It was the first occasion when the representatives of all parties assembled and in one voice asserted that India will not be satisfied with her position in the British Empire if she was not given the status of a Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations. I had the privilege of seconding the principal resolution so ably moved by the late lamented Congress stalwart, Mr. Sen Gupta. Mahatma Gandhi, who had practically retired from the Congress, was brought back to the Congress and it was through the great personal devotion that he commanded even in the extreme section of Congressmen that the Congress was practically coerced into accepting with a narrow majority a constitution that was capable of ensuring for India the status of a Dominion, if that constitution was granted within a year. Such a united demand was bound to be irresistible and the Viceroy was summoned to the headquarters of the Empire so that the Cabinet may with his advice find out the ways and means of meeting a unique situation that had arisen on account of the united stand that all parties had taken in India in respect of the freedom of India. The then Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) went to England to meet the Tory Cabinet but it so happened that he had eventually instructions from the Labour Government—a party whose sympathy and good intentions for India are gratefully gratifying to India. Lord Irwin was instructed authoritatively to put on the Parliamentary announcement of 1917 an interpretation which the National Government now refuses to incorporate in the preamble of the forthcoming Act. On the other hand, against all the canons of Act-making, it is proposed to retain the preamble of the old Act, while the Act itself is to be repealed so that the 1917 announcement may continue to be conveniently interpreted to suit different occasions and India might still be at the mercy of the British Parliament for further doles of reforms.

"It was not for the settling of a constitution of a kind that is now adumbrated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report that India was invited to the Round Table Conference. Nor is the proposed Bill

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the outcome of an agreement between the British Government and the representatives of India, the principle of which was unmistakably propounded in the first Round Table Conference. In fact the British Government was so impressed with the unrepresentative character of the Indians assembled in the First Round Table Conference and they so vividly realized that any agreement arrived at with Indians, who were not in a position to deliver the goods, would not be binding on India that after the conclusion of the First Round Table Conference Gandhiji was set at liberty and the famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact was made to make it possible for the Congress representative to attend the second Round Table Conference.

"Does this constitution give India the substance of Independence and can any Britisher who has a particle of honesty in him and who is endowed with such a thing as conscience, say that the elaborate safeguards provided in the report are purely in the interests of India?"

"Sir, far too much is made of the failure of Mahatmaji to bring about an agreement on the communal question in the second Round Table Conference. The question of the representation of minorities in the legislature and administration was of minor importance when the freedom and the birthright of India to govern herself and manage her affairs without outside interference was at stake. Eventually any communal settlement, however partial it might be to certain minorities and unsatisfactory to the majority community, would have been readily agreed to if the main object of full responsible Government was attained. Communal adjustments can satisfactorily be made only in self-governing India, but for the working of the kind of constitution that Great Britain wishes to impose upon India the communal award of the British Premier would prove ideally helpful. Besides this, in the proposed federal legislature the Britishers will have additional allies, and as if landowners and capitalists, 'people with stakes in the country' were not enough in the present constitution to thwart the progressive element in British India the handbound representatives of the rulers of States need to be brought in to act as additional check on the popular element in the central legislature!"

"Only free India can be federated India and no spectacle could be imagined to be more edifying and proud than to see the representatives of the provinces and those of the States sitting side by side in the Indian Houses of Parliament and functioning unitedly for the good Government and national advancement of free India. It was the prospect of India's possessing the Dominion Status in the commonwealth of British nations that induced the Princes to agree to join the Federation in the first Round Table Conference and induced the British Indians to agree to the principle of Federation. The present hesitation on the part of some Princes to lend their support to make Federation an accomplished fact is, I think, to a large extent, due to the fact that the picture of Federation that they were led to form mentally in the first Round Table Conference is cleanly wiped out by the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. In fact His Highness the Maharaja of

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Patiala has recently said that as British India is not satisfied with the constitution outlined by the Report the Princes hesitate to be a party to an arrangement which is unacceptable to British India.

"The question of accepting or rejecting the constitution in the making of which Indian opinion was not given any weight, does not arise in my opinion. The Government is powerful enough to impose any constitution they like on India and if 150 years of British Rule has not done anything else it has at least created and fostered the 'Dependency' mentality in some Indians to a sufficient extent that there can be no fear of the forthcoming constitution not being worked. (Hear, hear.) But there is a difference in the working and working of a constitution and as the spokesman of the Justice Party has pointed out, the proposed constitution requires substantial modifications 'to secure good will for the working of it in a peaceful atmosphere.'

"Has the Government read a warning in the new orientation of the Indian National Congress in respect of the legislature? If the working of the constitution means accepting it, the Congress will, I am sure, accept the challenge and will work the constitution both at the centre and in the provinces. The Congressmen and Congresswomen will not, like the Swarajists of old, refuse to accept office. They will as a majority party form the Ministry in every province and will defy the Governor at every step to use all his special powers and safeguards to counteract the ministry. (Hear, hear.) In providing safeguards, Governor's Acts and what not, Government have no doubt anticipated the future attitude of the Indian nationalists in the legislatures. While the constitution will be worked internally by Congressmen and Congresswomen in the manner I foresee, the atmosphere outside will hardly be such as to be called peaceful. Intense agitation will be carried on in which all communities and parties will join without any reservation and India will not rest till the proposed enactment is fully repealed. (Hear, hear.)

"The affront given by the Report, Sir, is already so great that all parties and communities have condemned the report unitedly. (Hear, hear.) There are no doubt still some people who are under the delusion that the eleventh-hour representations of a Council like this will induce the Britishers to improve the Bill, that is now before the Parliament. But when their hopes are dashed to the ground, as they are sure to be, the reaction will only make the national solidarity doubly solid. (Hear, hear.)

"Sir, now that the spokesman of the depressed classes and Indian Christians have had their say on this question, as a Muslim and the Leader of the Madras Legislative Council Muslim Party, I may be allowed to say that the oldest Muslim political body in this Province, the Madras Presidency Muslim League, has adopted a resolution in the following terms:—

'This Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League is strongly of opinion after bestowing its careful consideration

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on all aspects of Joint Parliamentary Committee Report that the proposals contained in the Report, which are based on distrust and suspicion of the people of this country, are more reactionary than even the White Paper proposals (hear, hear), that any constitution based on the same will perpetuate the political, economic and commercial subjugation of the people of this country in a worse form than under the present system of Government, that the so-called reforms will be too heavy for this country to bear, that therefore the proposals are unacceptable (hear, hear) and deserve to be rejected. (Hear, hear and cheers.)' "

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will adjourn and meet at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that the Hon. Member representing the European Group has stated the case from the point of view of business and from a commonsense point of view. I think that is the view that is held by many of the thinking people in the country; I am glad that at this stage of the debate, Mr. Birley has given expression to the view of an experienced businessman. I have listened with some attention to what my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, has said. I thought then that he was addressing from the Congress platform or addressing in the beach, because I could not, I regret to say, find much substance in what he spoke except long string of words and phrases. If on the other hand there was any constructive criticism, I should have been glad to hear that from him. But to my disappointment, I was not able to get anything from out of the long speech that he made here. I do not on this occasion propose to enter into a discussion of the theories that were propounded by an experienced Congressman such as Mr. Yakub Hasan, but I confine myself now only to meeting the points which were raised by the hon. Member, Dr. Subbarayan, in support of the motion that he so ably placed before this House. Even Mr. Birley in his remarks said that his group was not altogether satisfied because some of the points pressed by them before the Round Table Conference were not all accepted. I am not surprised at the way in which the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report was received and the varying degrees of criticism both in India and in England. In England, it is the other extreme, viz., the cry of 'surrender' of British Rule in India; in India, the watchword went round saying 'reject the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.' These are the two extreme views expressed in regard to this Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. Now, I want to place before you the aspect how far opinion is strong in England itself. The *Daily Mail* began to thunder and say that the stage has come when Britain is going to lose India and all connexion with India; it further says 'this marks the end of British India which has been the greatest achievement of the British people in modern history.'

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"I have discussed, Sir, the merits of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report on several occasions and therefore it is unnecessary for me to enter into the various provisions or recommendations made in the Report. Therefore, I would like to deal with the points that were raised by the hon. Mover of the first amendment, Dr. Subbarayan. He has spoken with great warmth and earnestness in advocating the case which he has placed in his amendment. But there is not much of logic in the arguments that he advanced in favour of his position. He explored the regions of the past and wanted to know if he could find any ground to support the position which he has taken up. I would ask the House to refer to the Preamble of the Act of 1919 which summarizes all the proceedings before and definitely lays down the policy of Parliament, namely, the progressive realization of responsible Self-Government by successive stages. That is what has been laid down there. It does not help his case. So, he did not explore the history of this matter. I would therefore relate what happened in our country as soon as the scheme of 1919 was promulgated and action was taken on that. There was a section of people in this country who ran away from the post of their duty and did not work the Reforms for what they were worth in the interests of the people. So, they lost all the experience and knowledge necessary for the purpose of working Parliamentary institutions in this country and attaining their national ideals. Therefore, a resolution was tabled in the Legislative Assembly asking for an enquiry into the condition of the country for revising the Reforms which were inaugurated by the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. Now, as a result of that agitation in the Legislative Assembly, the Muddiman Committee was appointed, and that Committee by a majority said that the time had not come for a revision to take place but suggested certain amendments in regard to the procedure and other minor matters. Nevertheless, the agitation continued in the country; the political forces were gathering strength and when agitation reached a certain stage, the British Government thought it wise that an investigation should take place under the provisions of the Act of 1919. So, we had the Statutory Commission appointed. We all know that the hon. Mover of the first amendment courageously co-operated with the Simon Commission even though his colleagues in the Ministry had not the courage to face the difficulties of the situation, and in response to the various invitations made by the Simon Commission, a large volume of very important evidence was placed before them, and we have had the Simon Commission Report. But the Simon Commission Report was dealt with fortunately or unfortunately by a Government which was in Office but not in power. The Socialist or Labour Government was in Office at the time, and it was not possible for them to take any action either to implement or to carry out any of the recommendations made by the Simon Commission. Thus this important work has fallen to the lot of that sincere, courageous and far-seeing statesman, namely, Sir Samuel Hoare, who, in spite of difficulties and onslaughts and in spite of the very foul attacks that have been made both in India and in

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England, stood firm and piloted the scheme that we find to-day adumbrated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. The National Government is able to keep the ship steady on its keel in the midst of stormy weather and rough onslaughts of the extremists in India and the die-hards in England.

"Now, if we briefly go into the amendments that have been proposed in this Council, we will at once see what a difficult task the Council has before it, and in a matter like this, it is impossible to reconcile the various conflicting views and demands of the various classes and communities. And hon. Members could easily understand how gigantic is the task of framing a Constitution for the whole of India embracing 350 millions of population. It is from that point of view I beg to appeal to the House to review the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. It is not a mere matter of rejecting the recommendations of the Joint Committee because they do not agree with my view or your view, but the matter has to be considered as a whole and reviewed. The position is this. Let us now briefly analyse the amendments before this House. From the number and variety of amendments proposed ranging from the extreme demand to reject the Report and to be satisfied with the present system of 'hated' diarchy to the other of proposing the acceptance of the same, there is a large and difficult area of conflicting views. The theoretical or political idealism of the one to reject the scheme and the practical working man's conception of the other 'get what you can and fight for more' must be reviewed dispassionately to see whether it is possible for the parties or individual members of parties to arrive at a common agreement. There is a great deal that the hon. Dr. Subbarayan could do to reconcile the various elements. I wish very much that he tried his hand at this in order to bring into harmony the various conflicting views and demands of the several groups in this House for a common resolution. He failed last time when the White Paper proposals were considered. I suppose that when he made the attempt and failed and when he found most appalling results from the arbitration or conciliation he attempted, he has grown wiser and more prudent in not attempting to do so on this occasion.

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"Now, Sir, the hon. Member from Madura (Opposition) sitting on the Opposition desired that Parliament should legislate on the general lines of Mr. Atlee's draft. He conveniently forgot that Mr. Atlee, in his recent broadcast speech, has recommended that the present scheme should be worked to the best advantage of the people and remarked that it would be a great mistake if it is not worked at all, or if the idea of rejection or non-acceptance of the same is entertained in this country. My hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed (Opposition), desired that some of the proposals in the Report should be substantially modified and said that otherwise he will reject the scheme. The hon. Member from Ramnad (Opposition) sitting again in the Opposition, expressed the desire that Burma should not be separated from India. Hon. Members representing the Indian

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Christian community advocated larger representation in the legislature for that community, while the hon. Members representing the depressed classes stated that they did not wish to support the Poona Pact and asked for separate electorates for themselves with a view to have their interests protected and advanced under the new Reforms. The hon. Member from the Nilgiris (Opposition) and the Whip of the Justice Democratic Party proposed amendments which would go to show that they do not accept the motion of Dr. Subbarayan, but that they desire certain modifications in the Scheme. The amendment tabled by the Justice Party accepts the conclusions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that there should be Provincial Autonomy for British India and that an All-India Federation should be inaugurated early so as to terminate the present system of diarchy in the provinces and the irresponsible system of Government in the Centre. That Party urges further that a searching examination should take place at an early date and suggests that certain modifications should be made in the Scheme.

"Sir, an impartial observer will see from the above what the claims of the various groupes are and how far they are in consonance with one another. If this is the case in our Province, among us the representatives of the people here, you can imagine what the other provinces would ask to be included in the Scheme and what the independent Indian States would be asking for. Now, Sir, apart from the views that have been expressed here in this House, there is great unanimity in the acceptance of the basic principles of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. And though that is so, there is demand that the Report should be amended in certain important directions.

"Let us now see the expressed opinions of those who are outside the Council and those who have had opportunities of working similar schemes and gaining experience. We have opinions expressed in the Bihar Council that the general basis of the scheme is acceptable. Mr. Sachidananda Sinha is not a weak person. He is a stalwart public man. His opinion is that it is wrong to reject the Report, say whatever you may. He said in the Bihar Legislative Council that complete unanimity is not attainable in this country. He said 'Judging by past experience and in the light of stern realities of life obtaining in India at present, the scheme had to be worked by almost all constitutional parties. I would not be surprised if the Congress Party itself would undertake to work the new Constitution.' Again, we have the opinion of the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru from whom my hon. Friend, the Mover of the amendment, claims inspiration. He was in England for all the Round Table Conferences and he was also in the Delegation assisting the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He took an active part in all these gatherings and he said openly that he does not belong to any political party and that he is a 'political orphan.' In other words, he does not belong to any clique or group or party caucus. The views of such an independent person are worthy of attention. He said:

'Defective as the proposed Constitution is, falling short as it does of our expectations based as it is on a system of checks and counter-checks, I am

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not prepared to say that it is either unworkable or that it is not likely to be worked even by those who are at present loudest in their condemnation of it. We cannot afford to live any longer upon a mere negative policy.'

"In this article which he recently contributed there is a direct answer. The House could easily infer from this how difficult it is to arrive at an agreed Constitution in the variety of opinions prevailing in the country.

"The hon. Mover quoted the Marquis of Zetland and asked whether the Report satisfied the aspirations of the people as stated by the Noble Lord. The answer is self-evident because Lord Zetland is a party to the Report and considered the Scheme was intended for the good of India. The learned Member forgot that the Noble Lord was endeavouring in the Lords to convince the die-hard opponents of the Indian Reforms. That was the position of Lord Zetland when he said that the Proposals should be accepted. He was appealing to his own countrymen to satisfy the national aspirations of Indians saying that there is a strong feeling in the country and that unless it was met in a proper manner, the Scheme would not be accepted. He was only appealing to them not to come across the progress of Indian nationalism. I dare say anyone in that position would do the same thing to satisfy the opposition.

"The hon. Mover then made a reference to the recent elections and said: 'Here is the voice of India, the voice of India.' Here again he forgot the fact that the result of the recent elections is not the real test of public opinion, because, in India, in the villages and hamlets, very little attention is paid to what is going on in the Assembly at Delhi or at Simla. Therefore, I say that is not the real test of public opinion. The real test should be in matters which affect the daily life and the living of the people. The test should be in matters which affect the day-to-day administration and their daily life. It is no test to take the opinion of a limited number of voters. Sir, while I do not discount the value and importance of the views of even this electorate, I do say that if you go further and ask us to believe that that is the real test of the popularity of a particular political institution, I am going to say with all the sincerity that I can command, that it is not the test. The real test on the other hand is this: what is it that the village organizations, the taluk organizations and the district organizations which reflect the opinion of the people in regard to their daily needs, think? Let not my hon. Friend be misguided into thinking that this supposed success is a permanent thing. If at all there was success on the other side it was due to the fact that the accumulated sins of omission and commission of one side were open to be exposed and criticized and taken advantage of. That is not the real test. The real test lies in the success at the elections to the institutions which affect the daily life and the interests of the people.

"It was said that an agreed Constitution is the only thing that will be acceptable to the country and not a Constitution imposed upon the country. I agree in principle that no Constitution which does

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not meet the general aspirations of the people should be allowed to be introduced in India. The Government of India also have agreed with this view. They have stated very strongly in their Despatch on the Simon Commission Report as follows:

'The time has passed when it was safe to assume the passive consent of the governed. The new system must be based as far as possible on the willing consent of a people whose political consciousness is steadily being awakened.'

Now, the question is whether any agreed scheme is practicable. Soon after the Simon Report was published attempts were made to prepare an alternative scheme. A session of the Congress was held in Madras and it passed a resolution to the effect that the conflicting interests of Hindus and Moslems should be reconciled and that a committee should be appointed and an All-Parties Conference should be held with a view to work out a Swaraj Scheme. Invitations were accordingly issued by the President of the Congress to prominent persons all over India and the Conference was in being for over one year. Leading persons gathered there, though they were not elected by any constituency and may not be good enough representatives in the eyes of the hon. Mover, and after a good deal of deliberation they produced what is known as the Nehru Report.

"The Nehru Report was submitted to the President of the Con-3 p.m gress. You will find that in that Committee there were such eminent men as the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Ansari, the late Maulana Muhammad Ali, Mr. Aney, Mr. Kurashi, Mr. Mangal Singh, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Syed Muhammad, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and others whose names will go down in the history of the country. But what was the result? The Mussalmans first took objection to it; other minority communities also, such as the Sikhs, rejected it. This report was supposed to be an agreed report; the constitution which was called the Swaraj constitution for India, was placed before the public; but what was the result of it all? No one now thinks about the Nehru Report or the constitution then drafted. I am not criticising it; my idea is to show that the position taken up by the hon. Mover of the amendment is not at all sound. The main question, therefore, is not the question of an agreed constitution. Hon. Members will remember that in 1930 and 1932 there were two all-party conferences held, one at Allahabad and the other at Delhi. Representatives of various communities and interests met there, but what was the result? The conferences failed and an agreed constitution was impossible to be arrived at.

"I will now refer you to a recent statement made by His Highness the Aga Khan. His Highness the Aga Khan as the leader of the British Indian Delegation presented a Memorandum to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the delegation. With reference to this, in his statement, he says:

'Of course that memorandum did not receive support from India; it did not evoke in India as much interest as was due to it, in order to impress on the Joint Parliamentary Committee the force underlying the recommendations made in it for an immediate advance.'

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"That is another instance, as I said, where joint action failed. Then, what is it, I ask, that is to be done for an agreed constitution? All will undoubtedly agree that an agreed constitution, if possible, would be all important; but the House will realize that the foundation of any such agreed constitution should not be unstable sand or mere emotion, but should be reason born of practical experience.

"Now, Sir, I quite agree with Dr. Subbarayan when he says that Dominion Status ought to have been inserted. It is a great mistake made, a great blunder committed by the British Government not to have included the words 'Dominion Status.' But as I already said, I am not one of those who are enamoured of the expression 'Dominion Status.' The Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri said very truly that 'Dominion Status is to be found in the Royal Proclamation of 1919 and also in the Instrument of Instructions issued to the Viceroy.' When British statesmen have had a knowledge of the expression as used in these documents, they ought to know what it meant. It does not lie in them now to say that it is indefinite or indefinable and therefore they will not accept it. It is not statesmanship to say that Dominion Status cannot now be accepted. I should think, Sir, this is a very serious thing which the British Government have been responsible for. If only they had taken care to know the feeling in India in regard to this expression 'Dominion Status,' I am sure they would not have hesitated to put it in the Bill. His Excellency the other day explained the reasons why it was not introduced in the Bill. It is this omission that has roused the Right Hon'ble Sastri to a volcanic temper and to a passionate declamation of the report, at the confederation at Poona. He observed that while the Liberals were chronic co-operators, they were not invited to the Third Round Table Conference and the Joint Memorandum was not accepted and that therefore they could not now co-operate for the enactment of the Constitution. The goal of India towards full responsible government should have been indicated. While speaking on this matter, it is interesting to refer to what another distinguished Indian, a disinterested Indian, one who commands general respect throughout India, Mr. K. Natarajan, the talented editor of the *Indian Social Reformer* has said. He is an independent person who belongs to no party; he is a great thinker; and what does he say? In the *Indian Social Reformer*, dated 12th January 1935, he says:

'There is indeed something pathetic about the fondness of the fabled old lady for the word "Mesopotamia." Mesopotamia is now Iraq. Mr. Baldwin himself does not know what Dominion Status will be in the next few years. There is nothing in Dominion Status that would satisfy the soul of India; India is ages older than Britain. Her legitimate position is equal partnership in an Indo-British Union.'

It is also interesting to see what the *London Times* states in regard to this matter:

'The reason for the omission is presumably for the reason that Dominion Status is not susceptible of definition in a precise constitutional document and they (Government) do not want to leave any loophole. Dominion Status in its fullest form is synonymous with nationhood which is perhaps a better word, that

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is what everybody who used it with authority has always intended as the goal of Indian progress and Sir Samuel Hoare will make this clear.'

This apologia will not satisfy India: Even 'nationhood' has not been substituted for 'Dominion Status.' If there was any substitution of 'nationhood,' then there would have been no need for this apologia on the part of the *London Times*.

"Sir, this scheme, as I said, marks a very great advance; and it is the opinion of the Leader of the Justice Democratic Party and many other speakers in this House. They declined to associate themselves with that part of the resolution which would confine the country to the present position.

"It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the great advance in constitutional progress under the new Scheme. No scheme will satisfy all people. Reference was made to the special powers vested in the Governor; and in the course of the debate it was discovered that there is confusion in the matter of the jurisdiction of these special powers. The special powers relate only to the special responsibilities of the Governor and the Governor-General. If, as I pointed out elsewhere, the Ministers are men of experience and statesmanship, of knowledge and courage, if they have a following in the House, the position of the Governor will become less difficult in the exercise of these special powers. On the other hand, the Governor will be obliged to co-operate with the Ministers in the discharge of his high responsibilities. Therefore, viewing it from the aspect of the 'Council of Ministers,' it seems to me that these special powers do not contain anything that is detrimental to the interests of the administration. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor have told us the circumstances when these powers would be invoked. An important point in this connexion is that the powers are there only for meeting emergencies. That power must remain somewhere; it cannot be that when such an emergency arises, either the Council should be dissolved or the Constitution itself should be broken up. Such powers are, therefore necessary, and it is amazing to find that the Leader of the Justice Democratic Party forgot, in his anxiety to make out a case, that the Mappilla rebellion took place in Malabar.

"Again, Sir, the hon. Member Dr. Subbarayan drew analogies from the Constitutions of Canada and Australia and said: 'These Constitutions are the result of negotiations by the people with Great Britain, and, therefore, why not India be allowed to have the same privilege?' I wish the analogy drawn by him was really a correct one. But take the political conditions of Canada and Australia when the Federation was formed. They were quite unlike the Indian conditions. In India, one important factor is that there are many Indian States which are independent and are governed by treaties with the Crown, not with the Government of India. Their existence, therefore, is quite a distinct factor in India. Secondly, India in its various units, viz., the provinces, have no autonomous or independent governments. On the other hand, the whole administration is carried on from the centre; the centre

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has the right to control, direct and superintend every one of the provinces. The centre is the one agency where real power is vested in this country. The units agreed to part with their power for common protection. Therefore, I say these two distinct factors should be kept in view in drawing analogies from other Dominions. In fact it is really unfair and dangerous to draw such analogies.

"Now, Sir, it is surprising that diarchy is approved by the hon. Member, Dr. Subbarayan. In his great eagerness to see that a proper Constitution is formed, he, however, put it when he said: 'Oh, we do not want these new schemes.' I am sure, Sir, that is not, however, what he meant. Perhaps, he only expressed a strong resentment or disagreement with the proposals. I am sure, when the Bill becomes an Act and the Scheme comes into operation, he will not be one of those who will run away without working the Act, or will non-co-operate. I am certain that he and other Members who have expressed the same views and criticised the Scheme in the same way, will be prepared to work the scheme, to the best advantage of the country. Sir, it is a great opportunity to the country to work the Reforms, to accept what is given and to fight for more.

"His Excellency the Viceroy is a tried and trusted friend of India who has advocated India's political advance towards Dominion Status even as Governor of Bombay in 1916. His letters to the Right Hon'ble Lloyd George are ample proof of it. Believe me when I say that he would never take a false step in the constitutional development of India. His advice based on long and distinguished experience, sound statemanship and love of the country, is most invaluable to the people. Practical service and successful working of the Scheme is the surest way for the attainment of India's political goal, attainment of swaraj.

"The Constitution Bill has been laid before the House of Commons and in a few days, the House of Commons will have the opportunity of going into details. It is open to us even now to start such constitutional agitation as is necessary, to make suggestions. I am not one of those who will advise that we should keep quiet without giving suggestions and that we should not ask for improvements in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. We must ask in a constitutional manner. Otherwise, the opportunity would be lost to us. Agitation on constitutional lines is necessary with a view to see that the necessary amendments or modifications of the Scheme are placed before Parliament."

* Mr. P. RATNAVELU THEVAR:—"Sir, regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, the attitude of the Indian National Congress, which I have the honour to represent in this superannuated House which has lost its representative character, is well known. It has been authoritatively formulated by the Congress itself and further explained by Babu Rajendra Prasad in his recent article in the *Manchester Guardian*. It is admitted that the Congress represents the nation more than any other organization. The verdict of the Congress and therefore that of the country is one of rejection of the Report, knowing full

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well that such rejection must involve struggling under the present Constitution until it is replaced by a Constitution framed by the people's representatives in a Constituent Assembly. The report is a reproach to any nation. No progressive political party in the country has accepted it. There may be interested persons here and there who merely echo their master's voice and refuse to stand by the clear verdict of the country, and these are mostly job-hunters who want to exploit the masses."

Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Can the hon. Member use the words 'job hunters'? Is it parliamentary?"

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I did not hear what the hon. Member was saying."

* Mr. P. RATNAVELU THEVAR:—"These people may boast of their experience in running the administration, but the country knows that the experience which they boast of is only experience in maladministration. Let not Great Britain forget that the parties in the country who can admittedly deliver the goods are Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. The Secretary of State for India boasts that 'criticism in India must not be taken to mean that the Indians will obstruct the Reforms. The Viceroy and all the Governors tell me that on the contrary, they will work them.' As regards this, the answer has already been given by the most moderate of moderate politicians, at one time the 'prize boy of Government,' a gentleman honoured by His Majesty's Government itself with a Privy Councillorship, one who has held high offices in the Empire, the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. He has compared the constitution to 'fire' or 'flood' which, however anxious you may be to prevent, you are bound to accept, if for no other reason, at least to mitigate its consequences. As the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has pointed out in his article in the January issue of the *Twentieth Century*, 'if the foreshadowed constitution is put on the Statute Book, it will work us if we are not prepared to work it.'

"Interested parties may accept the Report with qualifications and suggestions which are mostly made for the purpose of appearing before the country as patriotic men and as not being far behind those progressive parties which have refused to look at it. But the opinion of the country is unmistakable. The Constitution, if enacted, would be one imposed on a weak people by superior force, and not one accepted by the willing consent of the people. For decades, this ancient country which was the cradle of civilization has been agitating for responsible government. More than ten years ago, the Assembly under the leadership of that great leader, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, passed a resolution for a Round Table Conference. Since then, the country has passed through unprecedented sufferings—imprisonment, lathi charges, confiscation of property and humiliation of all kinds, for the purpose of getting the substance of liberty. Is it for this Constitution that all these sufferings have been undergone? It is stated that no alternative scheme was ever evolved. What about the Nehru Constitution? Was it ever seriously considered?

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"I am not surprised at the attitude adopted by the representatives of the depressed classes. I would like to ask the hon. Members who have spoken as their representatives, whether they represent anyone but themselves. They have gained rather than lost by the Poona Pact. They will have as many as thirty representatives in this House instead of eighteen which they obtained under the original award. If really the representatives have the interest of the nation in general and the community in particular at heart, they could achieve a great deal for the welfare of the classes whose interest the Congress has placed in the forefront of its programme. I challenge the hon. Member from Ganjam (Sir Patro) to resign his seat here and stand for re-election on this issue. I am prepared to do it.

"Sir, it is not all that cry 'Lord, lord' that shall enter the kingdom of Dominion Status or whatever the Whitehall declines to define. Let us honestly say that so far as this country is concerned, this Constitution is *non nobis*."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to speak a few words on the motion of which I have given notice and in doing so, I want to give my opinion on the main motion itself and the various amendments that have been moved to it. Since 1927 our country has passed through various political vicissitudes. At first the Simon Commission came here and it was opposed. Then we had the First Round Table Conference, the Second Round Table Conference, the Lothian Committee to consider the question of franchise and subsequently the Third Round Table Conference. The British Government issued the White Paper. We in this Council discussed the White Paper and condemned it. Now the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee based on the White Paper is issued to us and that too is being discussed and condemned. Sir, it is a truism to say that history repeats itself. The Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is now condemned. It is needless to point out that as there are several castes and creeds in our country, as there are the Indian States and the British Provinces, we are all not agreed on the question of reforms. My hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, said that we were not agreed even in this House. When that is the case, are we prepared to accept the Reforms proposed in the Report? The term of this House has been extended twice as the new Reforms were expected to be introduced shortly and as new Councils were expected to be elected under the new Constitution. I ask, are we going to oppose the introduction of the new Reforms, postpone the election of the new Council and continue to be members of this Council indefinitely and thereby prevent other members from coming in? We would be doing a great injustice to the people of the country if we opposed the Reforms and thereby continue to be Members of this Council without any limit of time. The resolution of my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, has been discussed threadbare and it will be found that the latter portion of the resolution will be welcomed not by Indians but by Europeans belonging to the group of Mr. Churchill. They advocate no further reforms and when they see the resolution they will gloss over it, because, if we Indians do not want any further reforms, it will be good to the Europeans.

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"Coming to the subject under discussion, I must say that I support the Reforms. In 1928, when the Simon Commission came to India, we, members of the depressed classes in Tinnevely, made a representation to them to the effect that if even under the present system of British Government we should be subjected to tyranny of caste traditions of inequality, no further reforms should be granted to India. Since then considerable changes have taken place and much water has flown under the bridges. The country has passed through several political vicissitudes. We have had the fast of Mr. Gandhi and the Poona Pact which has been condemned by Mr. Siva Raj. I do not want to support the reforms, because it is opposed by other parties. I support the Reforms, because we, members of the minority communities, do not want it to be understood as not wanting the Reforms. We do not want to be thought as standing in the way of the progress of the country. Also, Sir, you know very well that large sums of money have been spent upon the Simon Commission, upon the members of the Round Table Conference and the Lothian Committee and other members who went on deputation. You will find that £29,409-3-4 has been spent in the production of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. Time after time, our country has been subjected to very heavy expenditure on account of Conferences, Commissions and Committees. That being the case, are we justified in postponing the Reforms indefinitely and continuing to sit as Members of this Council? As a constitutionalist, I for one, would like to have the Reforms introduced as quickly as possible.

"I shall give my reason as to why I support the Reforms. I say quite candidly and gladly and without any fear of contradiction and without any idea of giving any offence to anybody who holds a different opinion from mine that the Reforms recommended in the Joint Parliamentary Committee are an advance on the present constitution. I will show how. In 1909, before the Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced, there was not even a single Indian Member in any Cabinet. As a result of the Minto-Morley Reforms, Indians were appointed as Members of the Executive Council. Again after 1919, when the Montford Reforms were introduced more Indians were appointed as Members of the Executive Councils and were enabled to take part in the administration of the country. The Reforms proposed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee wipes out as my hon. Friend, Mr. Yahya Ali, pointed out, the Indian Civil Service element from the Cabinet. Do not you think that it is an advance on the present constitution? I hope hon. Members will excuse me if I am wrong in my estimate; I am only stating what I feel in the matter. I hope you will agree with me for the reason I have given that the proposed Reforms are an advance on the present constitution. Till now there has been divided responsibility between the Reserved Half and the Transferred Half. But hereafter there will be absolute responsibility for Indian Ministers who will have to be responsible to the Legislature. His Excellency the Governor said the other day that self-government was being given to Indians in the Provincial sphere. Therefore, it is a notable advance in the administration of the country. Even in the Central Government there is a marked change from a

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unitary form of Government to a dyarchical form. I am sure that this will be accepted as a step in the direction of getting full self-government in the near future. Another important advance has been recommended and that is the formation of the Federation. The country has till now been divided into classes and classes, creeds and creeds and Indian States and British Provinces. Hereafter, there will be only one Federation consisting of British Provinces and Indian States.

3-30 P.M. "I must submit that it may not be practicable to form a Federation in the near future. But with the determination and character of His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, I think the formation of a Federation is not impracticable. The Princes themselves have recognized the necessity of forming a Federation and they have given their consent to enter the Federation. Even in the Bill which has been introduced in Parliament, there is a provision to the effect that within 20 years the Princes will be forced to enter the Federation. If Federation is achieved, our country will have taken one step more in advance than in the past.

"I wish to deal only with a few points as many more Members are willing to speak; I do not wish to weary the House. One great defect in the proposals is the recommendation of indirect election. I do not agree with that recommendation. It is for the proper growth and development of democracy that there must be direct election. For the representatives to be in direct touch with the people of this country, there should be direct election. In the past there has been direct election, and I do not find any reason why indirect election should be substituted for direct election.

"As regards franchise, I must say that a much larger number of people will be enfranchised than in the past and if adult franchise is introduced, the country will be a democratic country. I wish that there should be adult franchise for the entire country.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar, observed that the members of the depressed classes spoke for themselves and that they did not represent the members of their communities. I strongly protest against that statement, coming as it does from Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar. We, members of the depressed classes, have got as much responsibility as any other Member of this House. I must submit that we have got more interest in this country; our interest in the country is as ancient as the country itself; that being the case, not to call us accredited leaders or representatives of the people is to do injustice to the members of this group.

"Before closing my speech, I must heartily endorse the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj, who wanted that the Poona Pact should be abolished. It is not too late now to amend suitably the provisions of the Bill that has been introduced in the Parliament, before it becomes law. The provision can very well be amended now so as to suit the interests of the depressed classes in this Province.

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"Though, as a representative of the depressed classes, I am bound to support the interests of the depressed classes, as an Indian Christian I am morally bound to support the cause of Indian Christians. Mr. Sreshta desired that there should be 5 more Indian Christians in this House than the number provided for. Considering the status of Indian Christians in this Province, I submit that they are entitled to 5 more seats. The arguments that have been advanced by my hon. Friend himself are quite sufficient and I do not want to supplement his remarks. There is one point which is found in the Parliamentary Committee Report which was not touched by my hon. Friend. The interests of the minorities have been well provided for and even with regard to the selection of Ministers, the Governor has to select Ministers from among important minorities; even for Judicial services, the claims of important minority communities will be considered. So, I say that the safeguards that are provided for in the interests of minorities are quite necessary. I shall cite one instance in support of this special responsibility which is vested in the hands of the Governor. Sometime ago, there was trouble in Madras between Adi-Dravidas and caste people. On that occasion it was stated—I speak subject to correction—that the Adi-Dravidas in Puliantope should be deported from Puliantope so that other classes may be left to live in peace. At that time the Governor himself intervened and saw that there was no clash between the caste people and the Adi-Dravidas. Therefore, when the interest of the depressed classes is in danger, special powers to the Governor as are provided for in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report are necessary.

"Then, coming to the Federal Assembly and the Council of State, there should certainly be provision for the representation of the depressed classes on them. I hope the Government of Madras will inform His Majesty's Government that there should be adequate safeguards for the representation of the minority communities on the Federal Assembly and the Council of State. In view of the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and of Federation and of widened franchise calculated to establish democracy in this country, I say that the reforms adumbrated by the Parliamentary Committee are very much advanced. I request hon. Members to support the Reforms adumbrated and thus expedite the introduction of the Reforms without any delay, so that the trouble we have already taken may not be in vain."

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE MEETING NEXT DAY (30TH JANUARY 1935.)

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Since there are a large number of Members who are anxiously waiting to speak, it is proposed to meet tomorrow also for the discussion of this motion as well as the amendments."

II.—MOTION RE REPORT OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—cont.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, one important feature which attracts the notice of any one who has had a running view of the report is the studious avoidance of

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the words 'Dominion Status' in the voluminous report. It is not as if the Committee were unaware of the demand so vociferously made from India regarding the attainment of *Swaraj* as its political goal. It has been in the air for so long a time and has been pressed upon the Members of the British Parliament ever so many times. Not only that, Sir. His Excellency Lord Irwin has given the pledge to the effect that Dominion Status is the goal of the Indian Reforms. If, in spite of all this, we find the non-mention of the words Dominion Status in the whole Report, we are led to the inevitable conclusion that the avoidance was studied and deliberate. It may be so only for one reason, namely, the suspicion in the Committee's mind about the Indian people. I may say, Sir, that there is absolutely no room for any suspicion of this sort. The dyarchic system of Government which was the result of the Montford Reforms was certainly not fully appreciated and still Madras has anyhow shown proof of working the constitution that was really unworkable. In spite of the experience of the working of the Reforms for the last 15 years, if it has not made the Members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee repose some trust in Indians, I can only say that the Report will fail to evoke similar trust in the minds of Indians about the Englishmen also. That is so far as the words 'Dominion Status' are concerned.

"Coming next to the reserve powers of the Governor, I may say that the provision of such powers also smacks of the same feeling of suspicion and want of genuine good feeling on the part of the Committee. I am not one of those who are afraid of the misuse of these reserve powers. That will depend only upon the opportunities that may arise in India on the working of the Reforms. I am sure that our past experience would clearly have established the fact that we shall give absolutely no opportunity for the exercise of these powers. Apart from the fact that it smacks of suspicion that is prevailing in the minds of the Members of the Committee, there is no need to fear the vesting of so many new powers in the Governor for emergencies.

"Lastly, Sir, I shall come to the question of the Second Chamber for the Provinces. As one of the Members of the Madras Parliamentary Committee responsible for the recommendation of a Second Chamber for the Province, I think it is my duty to mention the reasons which induced us to make this recommendation. First of all, as a student of Constitutional History and of Constitutional Law, I ask my friends who object to the provision, the reason for their objection. So far as I know, I can only say that in all democratic institutions even from the Grecian and Roman times up to the modern day, there has always been provision for Second Chamber. In my opinion, Sir, democracy without a Second Chamber will not be a full democracy at all. (Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—Where is democracy?) My friend, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan asks me 'where is democracy?' Democracy is in the making and in the making of it, it must be properly made. If it is to be properly made, provision for a Second Chamber also ought to be made. Take the Swiss Cantons. Even though the Cantons may be much smaller in area than our small Provinces in India, there too we find provision for

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Second Chamber. Leaving these countries apart, coming to India, I say there is special reason why the provision for Second Chamber is necessary to suit the Indian conditions. India consists of various creeds and communities and, thanks to Dr. Moonji and his school, the differences between the two great communities, the Hindu and the Muslim, that are sought to be bridged by the earnest efforts of Mr. Muhammad Ali and others, are only accentuated and the communal rancour is growing every day, thanks, as I said, to Dr. Moonji.

"The Congress ought to have exercised its utmost in this behalf, and I feel bound to say it has failed to do its duty there. The Congress would have done better if it had set at rest these communal differences before pressing for Reforms. If these differences are set at rest and we begin to live amicably like brothers, then it will be time enough to demand for absolute *Swaraj*. Till then, to talk of nationalism is to talk from the mid air. So, I say, the provision of Second Chamber, so long as there are differences, so long as there is a difference between the depressed classes and the high caste Hindus, so long as Muslims and Hindus do not agree on many things, so long we cannot honestly claim absolute self-government.

"In this connexion, Sir, I must say that I am a humble believer with the late Mr. Gokhale that the Indo-British connexion is an indissoluble one, so far as one can see at present. I think I can see much farther than my Friend Mr. Hameed Khan. He sees only through one view, but I have got my eyes wide open and can see all round. I cannot afford to shut my eyes to what is happening every day throughout the length and breadth of India. I must face facts before I make recommendations suiting the imagination of certain people. So I say that second chambers in India are absolutely necessary for a proper constitution on democratic lines.

"I have already stated, Sir, that in certain matters, namely, the non-mention of the words 'Dominion Status' as well as the provision of reserve powers, the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report has fallen short of our expectations. Not only in that, but also in various other respects, it has fallen short. I have referred to the communal question. I think I must certainly take this opportunity to thank the Prime Minister for his Communal Award, for the justice he has sought to render to the largest minority community in India, the community to which I have the honour to belong. I will go further than that and say that special safeguards ought to be provided not only for the numerical strength of representation to be given in the local Councils, but also some statutory provision should be made in the matter of appointments in the services also. This thing is particularly necessary in view of what is happening in Madras of late. Wherever we may turn our eyes, the Muslim is nowhere in the Government of the country. Why? Because no such provision finds a place in the Government of India Act. Until such a provision is statutorily made as will satisfy the requirements and the importance of the community, I do

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not think that proper justice will be done to the minority communities. Equally so will be the case with other minority communities in this country. So I say that special statutory provision should be made not only in the matter of representation of minority communities in the Legislatures, but also in the matter of representation of those communities in the services and in the administration of the country. I hope, Sir, that Parliament, when it considers the Bill, will clearly see the defects pointed out by the various representatives in this House and elsewhere and try to remove the spirit of suspicion and want of trust which is so obvious in the whole Report of the Joint Select Committee. I should, therefore, make an appeal through this House that Parliament will make things quite clear and remove that feeling of suspicion and distrust. India has proved in the working of the constitution in the past its fitness for working any constitution that may be given, and India has awakened to a realization of its position, and unless and until Parliament grants to India what it really deserves, Parliament shall not have done its duty to India."

3-45
p.m. * The RAJA OF KHALLIKOTE:—"Mr President, Sir, let me at the outset thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my feeling of admiration for the strenuous work and labours of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare at the three Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee which has resulted in the publication of the Report which we are discussing to-day. The contact that I have had with the Secretary of State at the Third Round Table Conference and later in the Joint Parliamentary Committee deliberations enables me to say without hesitation that he is very sympathetic to the natural aspirations of India and is willing to do everything in his power to advance the cause of Indian self-government within the limitations of conditions existing here and in England. It is a great thing to have such a sincere and determined Secretary of State for India as Sir Samuel Hoare. It is India's good fortune that she has at this time a Viceroy who has very deep sympathy with our aspirations. In any appraisal of political progress of our country, we cannot forget the great contribution of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and it is our duty to acknowledge with thankfulness his resolute efforts to get for India a satisfactory constitution. I might be permitted to refer here to his letter as Governor of Bombay to Mr. Lloyd George, the then Prime Minister of Great Britain, which shows that he visualized about 18 years ago that the natural aspirations of India had to be fulfilled very soon and this has come true. I do not wish to quote his letter to the Prime Minister as I have very little time at my disposal and as every hon. Member of this House must have studied it.

"This task of preparing a constitution for India has engaged the attention of British and Indian politicians for nearly eight years. Commissions, conferences and committees have thoroughly thrashed out the question, examined representatives of every interest and paved the way for the emergence of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

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"The Report has been received with mixed feelings in India and England. Since its publication two months ago, many have spoken and written on it and our brother legislators in some other province have discussed the Report and passed resolutions thereon. In England the Churchill group have criticised it and in India the Liberals and the Congress and the other parties have expressed their views. With all this before us, it will be easy for us to formulate our opinion. We cannot but recognize that there is a wide feeling of dissatisfaction from various points and in my plea for accepting the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report as the basis for the new constitution, I shall endeavour to show how this dissatisfaction is misdirected.

"The most outstanding grievance made out against the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is that they nowhere mention the goal of India as Dominion Status. Though, as a statement of fact, this view is correct, yet if we peruse the pronouncements of British statesmen, we will recognize that the goal of Dominion Status is implicit in the announcement of 1917 and I have every faith in the sincerity of British statesmen that they will lead India to that goal, if the co-operation they want is extended. We have already proofs that we have in India Dominion Status in action and it does not matter if the label is there or not, when recognition is given to India as an original Member of the League of Nations. Moreover, those who argue that the goal should be defined now are not insistent that immediately India should have the same constitution as the other Dominions. They recognize a transitory state and I am of the opinion, Sir, that the constitution that we are to have on the basis of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is to meet that condition and, therefore, we must accept it and work the new constitution with a view to make it a success and to improve on it as time passes and as world conditions become favourable for such improvement. While I hold that the omission of the word "Dominion Status" is not in itself a sufficient cause for dissatisfaction and rejection of an otherwise acceptable scheme, I think it my duty to urge our Viceroy and Sir Samuel Hoare to see that such a goal is specified in the constitution Bill. This will take away much of the force of the opposition. It will be a statesmanly step worthy of the great Parliament of Great Britain and a new era will dawn on India's relations with England. We all have at heart the good of the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire and as one who is proud to be a citizen thereof, I think India's equality in that Commonwealth should be ensured in accordance with the noble sentiments expressed by our Viceroy, Lord Willingdon.

"The next point of criticism against the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is, that instead of being an advance it is a retrograde scheme. Sir, I must honestly confess that I have not been able to appreciate this argument. It is well known that the new constitution is based on the three broad principles of Provincial Autonomy, Federation with partial responsibility in the centre, and certain safeguards

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for the functioning of the constitution. No one with any sense of truth can deny that the scheme is an advance on the present system. In the provinces, we are to have a Government to be completely manned by elected representatives of the people and almost all the subjects are to be administered by them. If this is not an advance on the present dyarchic system, I wonder what it is. Those that now criticise the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report have been the very individuals who have been inveighing against dyarchy and it is a psychological phenomenon how they have now come to love a system which had been an anathema for the last 15 years. Even at the centre, the inauguration of the Federation and the handing over of some responsibility to the people's representatives, a long forward step is being taken and we cannot scorn at it. It is foolish to reject half a loaf because we have not the full bread. I fear many of the opponents of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report are deliberately evading the realities of the situation. Sir, I heard with very great interest the eloquent speech yesterday of my hon. Friend, the Leader of the opposition, when he was trying to justify his statement that it is better to struggle under the present constitution than to accept the scheme adumbrated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. I think my hon. Friend overdid his case when he said that we are getting stones instead of bread. If the future constitution is stone perhaps the present constitution is sand and mud, but even this was so attractive to my hon. Friend that until recently he was holding office and responsibility and it remains to be seen what he will do when the stones are given.

"The third point which the opponents raise is the provision of safeguards and special responsibilities of the Governors and Governor-General. On this subject, there is any amount of misunderstanding. The opponents say that these safeguards show distrust of Indian Ministers, Legislators and the people. The best rejoinder is, these very same people show the same distrust in the Government and read into the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report more than is intended. My own reading of the Report has convinced me that these safeguards are necessary for the preservation of the constitution and that they will be judiciously and very carefully exercised by the Governors. I am also convinced that the large portion of these safeguards in the Report was necessary because an attempt was being made to reduce to writing many of the conventions that prevail in England under the system of Parliamentary responsible Government. I am also convinced that the existence of these safeguards will not kill autonomy, nor will they be used in the ordinary course of circumstances.

"With regard to special responsibilities of the Governors and the Governor-General, my view is that many of them exist in other constitutions of even republican character and some have been introduced because of the conditions in India. None of these are, in my opinion, of such a nature as to stifle self-government and should not be irksome to any responsible political party that may be in power.

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There must be some ultimate power to be exercised by someone in the event of a crisis of a complete breakdown of the machinery of Government and these special powers and safeguards, etc., are only there to serve this purpose and to be exercised only in very extraordinary circumstances. Has not the Secretary of State just the other day said that 'reasonable Indians wanted large extensions of self-government which reasonable people in Britain were willing to concede'? This, in my view, is a true reading of the situation. I believe that goodwill begets goodwill and I am sure that even a Governor armed with plenty of powers is amenable to the powerful influence of hearty co-operation. I submit, Sir, that the opponents of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report are only overdoing their case when they emphasize more on them than on the corresponding grant of powers to Ministers. With a responsible and strong Ministry and with an equally responsible and powerful party behind it, I feel confident that there will be little or no occasion for a Governor to exercise his special powers or responsibilities.

"These are the broad points of criticism of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and how I would meet them. But I wish to bring to the pointed notice of this Hon. House that the scheme depends for its success on the co-operation of all. For the Federation to function well, the co-operation of the Princes of India is necessary. I have every hope that the deliberations of their Chamber will ultimately result in the promise of such a co-operation. I wish to add that to make Federation a success and fully representative, some method should be devised by which the people of the Indian States will be heard and represented instead of leaving it entirely to nominations by the Princes. In the Provinces, co-operation must be the lever to work the two Chambers. I have no doubt whatever that this Hon. House and the Presidency it represents, which has the unique privilege of successfully working even the condemned diarchic scheme, will rise to the occasion and see that the fuller autonomous system of Government is made a stupendous success.

"I do not wish to tax your patience, Sir, by a very close examination of all the details of the report. Yet, with your permission, I shall draw the attention of this Hon. House to a few outstanding details. The first in importance in this category is the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to constitute Second Chambers of Legislature in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces and Bihar. I cordially welcome the recommendation, for in a large province like Madras where the vested interests are always in danger, such a check is necessary to prevent hasty legislation. I had never any doubts about the need of a Second Chamber for Madras and if any one had, the history of the latest Estates Land Act Amendment Bill is enough to dispel them. That Bill has been pronounced in certain quarters to be expropriatory in character and though only a few inamdars might suffer by it, it shows how great is the danger ahead and how necessary

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is a Second Chamber. With all the resources at his command, a Governor may not be able to prevent ill-advised legislation and I am sure, Sir, that the thoughtful among us will agree with the wisdom of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendation. With the steadying influence of a Second Chamber, the chances of the Governor exercising his special powers will, I am sure, become more remote.

"While on this subject, let me express our gratefulness to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for having drawn attention of the Parliament to the necessity for the inclusion in the Instrument of Instructions of the Governor a provision about expropriatory legislation. We, landholders, are thankful for this but we feel that the Statutory safeguards should be given to us, in view of the positive indications of a socialist menace in India. When we ask for this, let it not be understood, Sir, that we are against all economic progress of the people. I wish to assert that we, as the natural and true leaders of the people, have every sympathy with the claims of the masses for good living and good Government, and we are prepared to do all that lies in our power to improve their lot, but as to what we can do depends upon the continued existence of our position, and we are entitled to ask that that position is in no way jeopardized. We, therefore, require that there should be a statutory recognition of our existing provision under the Permanent Settlement and that there should be no legislation, whatsoever, in the whole of India to violate or infringe this right, which, we, as a class, have been enjoying for over a century under the British Crown. It should not, of course, be forgotten that we, as the landholders of this country, constitute a very small minority and, therefore, we require this special protection.

"Another point of detail, yet of great importance is the system of indirect election to the Federal Assembly. I have read with great interest the arguments which the Joint Parliamentary Committee have adduced in this behalf, but I am of opinion that direct election even with unwieldy electorates is preferable in the best interests of India to the system of direct election, which will lead to many evils. One special consideration in this matter I would like to place before the Government. If under the extended franchise the electors vote only for the Provincial Assembly and not for the Federal Assembly, they will develop a far too limited provincial outlook which is prejudicial to the best interests of India. The members of the Federal Assembly who will have no direct touch with the masses will cease to be proper representatives of the people; therefore the main purpose of the election will be defeated. Election by the Provincial Assembly will lead to cliques and other undesirable developments and I think that the direct election is the best system for India in the long run. The Report has very thoroughly discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the method of election to the Federal Assembly with special reference to the conditions prevailing in India. It is true that with an extended franchise and with the number of seats already allotted constituencies

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will be very big and unwieldy and it will be impossible for representatives to be in close touch with their electorate. I feel I must quote here a sentence from paragraph 198 of the Report, which runs as follows:

'Where a single constituency may be more than twice as large in area as the whole of Wales, a candidate for election could not in any event commend or even present his views to the whole body of electors, even if the means of communication were not, as in India, difficult and often non-existent, and quite apart from obstacles presented by differences in language and a widespread illiteracy; nor could a member after election hope to guide or inform opinion in his constituency.'

"In spite of these difficulties I still feel, that the method of direct election to the Central Legislature will be the best and it is interesting to note that the Government of His Excellency Lord Willingdon supported this view. The Report admits that no permanent procedure can be fixed for any long period and has given a scope for this question to be further reviewed in the light of experience gained in the practical working of the Constitution. It is satisfactory to note that the Central Legislature itself will have a chance at some future date of submitting its views before Parliament.

"Then, Sir, a problem that has been raised is that of finance. The new constitution will entail some expenditure at the initial stage but I am sure with experience of the first period of working we shall be able to adjust to the needs of the Provinces and the Centre. I do not approve of any talk that would prefer stagnation to progress, because of the cost. On this question of finance, particular stress is laid in certain quarters on the burden that will be laid on the taxpayers by the creation of two new provinces and the separation of Burma from India. On the latter subject, I have nothing to say. Their case requires special treatment, and I have not the time at my disposal to deal with it.

"A more intimate question to me is the creation of the new Province of Orissa along with Sind, as autonomous units in the Indian Federation. Sir, when the White Paper scheme was discussed by this Honourable House I expressed our delight on the decision of His Majesty's Government to create Orissa as a separate province. The Joint Parliamentary Committee has examined this question again and justified that decision. The Committee has also recommended a fixed subvention from the federal revenues so that the province may not suffer financially. Sir, let me express once again on behalf of the ten million Oriyas our grateful thanks to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and His Majesty's Government for this recommendation on their part of our claim to live as a unit in India, with an identity and interest, all our own. Only those who have suffered from the vivisection of their country, the suppression of their nationality and language can well realize the feelings of joy that are evoked in the hearts of the Oriyas at the creation of a province of their own. Some of the wise men of this country are making bones over the cost of the province. I am sorry for them. They cannot realize that a few lakhs by way of subvention is worth nothing when compared with the new life that will be

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given to a nation that had a glorious past. Like the moneylenders they count in only rupees, annas and pies. When such is the attitude of our countrymen what wonder if the Oriyas feel deeply and profoundly grateful to His Majesty's Government and the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The White Paper gave us a tiny province, as I said in my speech then, fixed boundaries excluding some of the tracts where Oriyas predominate and thus gave us no scope for expansion or development. But thanks to the Joint Parliamentary Committee our appeals have been heard and a substantial portion of the country that was demanded by the Oriya delegation which waited on deputation on a Sub-Committee of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, presided over by the Secretary of State, has been granted to us. When the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report was published two months ago, we were pleased to note that the Committee have done the right thing by Orissa. I do not want to trouble the hon. Members of this House with all the details of facts and figures, which will show to any impartial observer that the tracts recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee for inclusion in Orissa are preponderatingly Oriya, and therefore that recommendation cannot be criticized. Any criticism that may be made on the floor of this House regarding the boundaries of Orissa, I cannot help thinking, is bound to be unfair, one-sided and partial. While discussing the White Paper I said that our cause, just as it was, would receive more favourable consideration in the larger Councils of India and the Empire and I am proud to realize to-day that my prediction has come true and our hopes have been realized. Only justice has been done to the Oriyas and I do not think that anybody should grudge this. I take this opportunity to appeal to His Majesty's Government and the Parliament not only to stick to these just decisions but also to consider the claims of Mandasa, Jalandhara and Budarsingi Estates to be included in Orissa. I also appeal to His Excellency Lord Erskine and the Madras Government to help the Oriyas in expediting the formation of the new Province and for getting the justice that is their due. I have every faith, Sir, that notwithstanding all the counter agitation the Government will stick by the just decision of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the southern boundary of the Orissa Province.

"While I am glad that we are going to have a separate province for ourselves with enlarged boundaries, I cannot but express a certain amount of regret I feel that after the new province is inaugurated I shall not be here to address this Hon. House. My sphere of activity will be shifted to Orissa, and, though that may not mean the breaking up of the old ties of friendship (personal and political) I will miss the many friends that I have made in Madras in that new sphere. The parting will be sad to me. The experience few of us have gained in the working of this great Presidency, will stand us in good stead to inaugurate and work our infant Province of Orissa. The separation may be near or little distant, that depends upon the speed with which the new province is inaugurated. I see signs that the process will be

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speeded up, for has not the Viceroy promised to do all he can to speed up the reforms? I hope the Government will quickly enact the new India Bill on the basis of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report with such modifications as may be rendered absolutely necessary. Defective it may be, but what is perfect in this human world? But provided it is given a fair trial and we all put our shoulders to the wheel we can make it a success. On behalf of the landholders and the Oriyas I assure the Government of our whole-hearted co-operation in the working of the new constitution. We offer this co-operation unstintedly, because we are convinced that in that lies the salvation of our country. We believe in the sanctity and utility of the connexion between India and England. We are convinced that with Britain's co-operation and goodwill we shall become worthy members of the family of nations, of which our beloved Emperor is the head. His message of faith and hope is still fresh in our ears. In the spirit of that message we ought to accept the new constitution, with the sincere hope that in this Silver Jubilee year of His Majesty India will see the dawning of the new era."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the motion moved by my Hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, has been subjected to so many amendments—one does not know whether we have reached the end of them yet—has been looked at from so many points of view, that I do not envy my Hon. Friend, Mr. Souter, in the task that he has before him, viz., of summarizing the debate of this Council and deducing from it some well-defined views to be submitted to those above. If His Majesty's Government wanted to know what the feeling of the country is in regard to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and the recommendations contained therein, I venture to say, Sir, that they have already in their position ample materials and more than ample materials to know what that view is. Distinguished patriots who have earned a right to speak on behalf of the people as a result of great sacrifices and unremitting labour on their behalf have given their views as to what the recommendations are. All political organizations from the oldest to the youngest organization, organizations holding most extreme views as well as those holding very conservative views, those which are national in their outlook as well as those which are communal, all of them are agreed in saying that the reforms are unworthy of England to offer and unworthy of India to accept. If His Majesty's Government had still any doubt in the matter as to what the general feeling of the country is about the reforms, they have had recently a very clear verdict of the entire country in the recent elections to the Legislative Assembly. I am sure, Sir, that even the debate that has taken place in this Council would tell them how far from satisfactory the contemplated reforms are. Sir, it is undoubtedly going to happen that whatever we may say or do the recommendations contained in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report would find a place in the Statute Book. If that is so, what is to be our attitude towards it? I shall not traverse the ground covered by the previous speakers, namely, of discussing the merits of the various

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recommendations. But I would submit this for the consideration of the House that even the best of constitutions will leave very much to be desired even if such constitutions have been framed by people who have to work them. If that is so, Sir, what shall we say, of a constitution imposed on us from outside without consideration to our opinions and feelings and which is going to be passed in spite of us. It goes without saying, Sir, that a constitution like that imposed from without can never be satisfactory. But then what shall we do with regard to it? That is the question which is agitating all of us. I would just recall to the mind of the Members of the House what happened in regard to the present reforms under which we are working. At the time of their introduction we criticized them in the strongest language possible. Did not the great national organization say that they were inadequate, disappointing and unsatisfactory and not worthy of being worked. Yet people were not wanting not only in this Province but all over India to work those defective reforms. With what result? Can we say that we are nearer the goal now than we were at the beginning? It is very difficult, Sir, to answer that question in the affirmative. My submission therefore is that it is not now a question of our acceptance or rejection of the Act that is going to be passed for us. The strings are not in our control. The thing is going to happen. But, unsatisfactory as the Act might be, we shall still be justified in using it as far as we can for the benefit of the people and for the achievement of the object we have in view, call it what you like—full self-Government, Dominion Status, Purna Swaraj or anything else you like, the right to control our own destinies. By saying that, Sir, I should not be understood to say we accept the new constitution as satisfactory and shall be content with it. Not a bit, emphatically no. But we feel that we have every right for utilizing everything that comes in our way to advance our country, to achieve our goal. Let me say in all humility, that in all these matters there are many aspects to be borne in mind. You may have a very good measure; but still if you have incompetent people, people without any imagination to work them, not only may they be unable to work it for any good but may do infinite harm to the country. On the other hand, you may have a very bad measure. And, yet, if you have earnest and competent people, men with vision and grit in charge of it, I venture to think that even with very poor weapons, they may be able to achieve something good for the people who are entrusted to their care. So that, for me, it is not a question of rejection or non-acceptance. What we shall be having is a thing for which we have a right; we have a right not only for that but very much more. But the grudging Government beyond the seas do not see the justice of our demands and are not willing to concede what is really our birthright. So that if we get anything it is a thing for which we have a claim and we need not be ashamed to further with the aid of that the cause we have so much at heart. (Hear, hear). Sir, you have amendments, very important amendments, I take it before this House. One says we shall rather struggle under the present constitution than work the new reforms. Another says

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that they will be found satisfactory if revised or modified in some ways. But, whatever the constitution we may have to work, certain conditions are necessary if any success is to attend our efforts. Assume for a moment that Dr. Subbarayan's motion finds favour and the present Bill before the parliament is dropped and we are allowed to continue to work under the present constitution. If we are going to work it as we have been working it for some years past, I despair of our salvation in any reasonable time. No, Sir, for any useful result to follow we must revise our notion of Ministers and of their duties and privileges. The Ministers, whoever they may be, must be loyal to one another and act as one body. They must share their responsibility together. That I think is a primary condition of any successful administration. Further, these Ministers should sit somewhat lightly in their seats and not allow themselves to be pinned to their places without consideration for the interests of the country. Yet another point I would submit is that the Opposition should not be too covetous of the places on the treasury bench and unduly eager to take their place there, even if that meant a set back to the progress of the country. If we find the Ministers are putting up a fight in the interests of the country and if, in that fight, they have to meet the opposition of the reserved half or of the Governor, then I would say it is up to the Opposition to support the Ministers in office and put up a united front against those who stand in the way of the progress of the country. We have heard of the appeal made by the Labour Leader, Mr. Lansbury, that England does not know what India needs. I am not prepared to agree with him that England does not know what India wants. The main demands have been given expression to more than once from various platforms. Assuming that the British Government did not or does not know what India wants, I cannot bring myself to believe that they took or meant to take such steps as would have certainly given them, in unambiguous terms, an idea of India's needs. For instance, if the Round Table Conference had not been held in England but in India, and our representatives had been chosen with a little attention to their really representative character than to their 'Jo-hukum' tendencies, and they had been left to be more in touch with Indian public opinion than with British influences pulling them in different directions (I would include among Indian representatives men like Mr. Birley who have a stake in the country and Anglo-Indians), I venture to think that the result would have been more satisfactory than it has been. May I just quote what His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to say in his Christmas message to the people? These are his words: "May I add very simply and sincerely that if I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family sharing its life and sustained by its affections, this will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of my reign of well nigh five and twenty years." Here is a great person who visualises all the people under his sway as members of one family. It may be so with His Gracious Majesty. But I very much doubt, Sir, whether in the minds of his advisors India has any place in the family

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of nations over which His Majesty holds sway. If India is considered to be a member of the family, do you think the head of the family could not appreciate the needs of India, one of the members of the family? Does not the head try his best, Sir, to meet the wants of all the members—specially the weakest of the family. I doubt, Sir, whether the time has yet come for the British statesmanship to realize their responsibility in the matter and do their right duty to the country whom Providence has committed to their care. Sir, there can be no doubt whatsoever that right must win in the end. No matter what obstacles are put in the way we are bound to win and shall win. But the only way in which we shall win is not by depending on the charity of the people outside but by relying on ourselves, setting our house in order reconciling our existing differences and formulate a demand acceptable not only to the majority population but to important minorities as well. We must have a constitution suited to Indian tradition and Indian genius. If that is done nothing shall stand in the way of the achievement of our goal. Sir, it is said in one of our great scriptures that on whatever side there is righteousness that side is bound to succeed. On the field of battle, on Kurukshetra, there was on the one side the large army led by the Kauravas. On the other side, there was a considerably smaller army led by the Pandavas. But the latter had right on their side. Not all the might on the other side was able to extinguish the righteous people or their cause.

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“Sir, it may be that some die-hards and others with vested interests may do their best to perpetuate our slavery and bondage to safeguard and advance their selfish end. But success, I am sure, will be ours in the end. The only question is whether this success will be with the co-operation and good-will of the Britishers or whether it will be in spite of them. Well, Sir, if they are friends and help us to win our birthright, the relationship between both of us will be cordial, with the result that none of us will have any reason to regret the association with England which Providence has willed. On the other hand, if England adopts a short-sighted policy and in consideration of her vested interests, like trade, appointments for her sons and things like that, stand in the way of our achieving the goal which we all cherish so much, that can never be, Sir, to her advantage for the Divine Law is no respecter of persons or countries.”

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“Sir, the speeches that have been made on the floor of this House on the motion that has been raised by the Hon. the Revenue Member, especially the speeches on the other side, those that were directed to show that they differed from the hon. Member Dr. Subbarayan's amendment, I should say, proceeded upon a great misapprehension. The Bill before the Parliament is yet to become law, and there is no question now of any section of Indians or any others concerned either boycotting the Constitution or working it. That question does not arise on any of the motions now before the House. So far as that point is concerned, it has been made amply clear in the country that whether the Constitution is acceptable to us or is only an imposed Constitution which we regard

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as prejudicial to us, if we do not work it, the Constitution will work us, and therefore there might even arise a rivalry among the various political parties in this country as to which of them should capture such political power as might arise under the Constitution however bad it might be. That question does not arise at all, and in so far as criticisms have been made against the motion of the Leader of the Opposition, as if what was lurking underneath that motion was a general boycott of the Constitution if and when it came, I think it was misdirected. The only question now is whether it is for India now to give its consent to the Joint Parliamentary Scheme so as to give an impression to those concerned in England that we really want this Constitution and want the Parliament to go ahead with it and grant us this Act. That is the real question. In regard to that, our unhesitating attitude—it is not an attitude which falls to the lot of the Members of this House from their place here to define, it is an attitude taken up by the whole country, every section and every interest—the attitude is, if you ask us, whether we would be satisfied with this Constitution and whether we would take to it with good-will, we should say that this is not the Constitution we want. We want various amendments and modifications without which we think it would be very prejudicial to the welfare of India. That is the answer. Therefore, inasmuch as it has been felt on very good grounds, that there is no chance of our obtaining the proposed amendments accepted by Parliament, the only go for us before yet the Bill becomes law is to give a warning to England that ‘this is not the sort of Constitution for which we were deluded into collaborating with you all these seven years. We do not want it. We expected something very much better and we were deluded into believing that we would get something very much better. You have disappointed us and almost broken faith with us, and therefore, if you impose it, you impose it entirely upon the unilateral responsibility of Parliament and not with the consent of India.’ That is the position of Dr. Subbarayan's amendment, and that is all that we ask the vote of the House for. It does not mean that if some or all of the amendments proposed by the various sections in this House were engrafted into the Joint Parliamentary Scheme, the mind of India would not change. In fact, there is no section of the House that has actually moved on the floor of this House a motion for the acceptance of the Joint Parliamentary Scheme as it stands. Every section of the House has asked for very substantial modifications, and without it, it is said by the most conservative and stable section, the Justice Party proper, that there will not be the good-will forthcoming which is the *sine qua non* for the successful operation of the Constitution that is threatened to be set up. Sir, therefore all the remarks from the beginning to the end that have been levelled against Dr. Subbarayan by speaker after speaker suffered under this obsession, namely, the obsession that underlying his motion there is the suggestion of boycotting the Constitution when it is imposed upon us. Nothing of that kind. All that we say from our place, when we support that motion, is that we cannot be a consenting party to the passing of such a Constitution by the Parliament. That is all that we

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say. You impose it upon us, and like others it will fall to us also to work it, so far as may be, with the utmost good-will that it might possibly evoke, but with the necessary friction which it could not fail to evoke also.

"Now, Sir, why are we going so far as to suggest that it is the duty of this House not to give our consent to the passing of this measure. One ground is, Sir, that we were induced into participating in this great task of building up a Constitution for this country on assurances and pledges which have been absolutely violated. Sir, when the Simon Commission was sent out to this country as an All-White Commission, everybody knows that practically the whole of this country, including the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the entire Liberal or Moderate group of politicians of this country, was against it, and the Simon Commission was boycotted by practically the whole of the country. People like my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, here who then co-operated, co-operated under hopes which have since been blasted, and my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is to-day a sadder and a wiser man (hear, hear). Now, Sir, when that All-White Commission came and was boycotted in that fashion almost universally by the politically-minded India, what was the result? There was a great effect produced upon the Government, and Sir John Simon himself in melancholy tone confessed recently in the course of the debate in the House of Commons that his Report did not get even a five minutes chance anywhere in the world for discussion. It was put on one side as no better than any other that anybody else with no authority wrote on the subject. Then, His Majesty's Government thought it fit to attempt to renew their labours in regard to this Constitution building on a better basis, the basis of good-will between Great Britain and India, the basis of common consent of Great Britain and India. Though no doubt no popular legislatures elected representatives to confer with British representatives, the Government themselves nominated persons who in their estimation were fit to be deemed representatives. And there were the First and Second Round Table Conferences. At the end of the First Round Table Conference, when the Prime Minister of England addressed the Conference on the 19th January 1931, he emphasized that the further conferences and consultations would go on on the same basis on which the First Round Table Conference had gone on, the basis of equality and freedom, the basis of consent, consent between Great Britain on the one side and India on the other. Then, agreed conclusions were reached which were all formulated very clearly by the Prime Minister in his closing speech. His Majesty's Government made a declaration, and that declaration was formally read on that occasion by the Prime Minister. That declaration—I am not repeating word for word—that declaration definitely pledged Great Britain to seeing to it that the Constitution that would be set up would be such as would not impede the progress of India to the attainment of full freedom which had already been promised, namely, the freedom of a self-governing dominion. That was the famous pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy, the greatest

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of modern Viceroys, Lord Irwin as he then was, and that was repeated and reaffirmed by the Prime Minister in his own way. That being so, Sir, the Second Round Table Conference was summoned with the added advantage of an invitation to the Indian National Congress, and this was after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. In the course of that Pact, the conclusions of the First Round Table Conference and the assurances already made by the Prime Minister were referred to in one short paragraph, and there the kernel of the whole thing is that in so far as safeguards for a period of transition were going to be proposed, they would be safeguards *in the interests of India*. It is on that promise that Mr. Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress was induced to take part in the Second Round Table Conference. The Second Round Table Conference also confirmed the conclusions of the First Round Table Conference. And then after the Second Round Table Conference was over, His Majesty's Government which had by then changed, took opportunity to get the policy of the British Government in regard to India endorsed by Parliament. It was endorsed once at the end of the First Round Table Conference when the debate was started in the House of Commons on the 26th January 1931, endorsed over again in the debate initiated after the Second Round Table Conference on the 2nd December 1931, and thereafter the new Government, the Conservative Government going under the name of National Government in England, was feeling its way and it was trying to revise its mind.

"After having deliberately promised at the end of the Second Round Table Conference also that the conference and consent method was going to be persisted in and continued to the very last, a deliberate effort was made to strangle that method and to interpose even at that stage a select committee of Parliament. That raised a storm over the whole of India and led not to civil disobedience or non-cooperation on the part of the Congress, which were already there, but to non-co-operation on the part of the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Joshi. These three eminent invitees and nominees of Government who had taken a very great and responsible part in the task of this constitution building, resigned their seats in the Round Table Conference, and, those of them who were members of the Consultative Committee presided over by the Viceroy, resigned their seats on that body also. Then the British Government retraced their steps and said: 'We will continue the conference method; we will reaffirm the consent formula; we will not try in our own way to build constitutions for you and ask you to live in these structures of ours.' That is how the Third Round Table Conference came about. Thereafter the Joint Select Committee was set up and before this body also, we were definitely assured that we would bear a definite part of being consulted as equals so as to ensure that the final constitution that would be recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee would rest not upon the decisions of the great parties in England alone but upon the joint decisions based upon the consent of all those parties as well as of India.

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"Having said that, Sir, what has been found subsequently to transpire? Whom would you regard as the accredited spokesmen of India from the point of view of the Government here or in England other than the chosen nominees of Government here? A small select set of people were eventually invited to England to participate in the Joint Select Committee's deliberations. These gentlemen headed by His Highness the Aga Khan presented a Joint Memorandum which is called the British Indian Memorandum. What is the effect given to that Memorandum? The effect given to it is that none of its recommendations has been given any weight. I say, Sir, that if there was any sincerity in the pledges and promises on which our great leaders were invited over to England, if there was any sincerity, a hundred per cent weight ought to have been attached to that weighty document, the Joint British Indian Memorandum. It was the minimum conjoint demand of British India. But all the recommendations have been thrown overboard, and to-day where are we? We are face to face with a Constitution which is very much worse than the White Paper Constitution which was sought to be improved in the directions pointed out in the British Indian Memorandum. It is a Constitution attempted to be forced upon this country by Great Britain. What, Sir, is the sanction which encourages them to flout Indian consent and Indian good-will in this extraordinary fashion? What is the sanction which encourages them to deal with us in this strange fashion? Sir, I cannot think of any sanction behind it other than force. It is force, nothing but force. But, even according to Mr. Churchill, force by itself would be no good in the government of this vast country or in the building up of Constitutions for this vast country.

"Now, Sir, let us see how far they have kept faith with us in carrying out the assurance that the Constitution which would be set up would not impede the progress of this country to the point of the realization of the ultimate goal. That was the assurance of the Prime Minister. I can easily satisfy this House that, if this Constitution is passed and it becomes law, the poor people of India who constitute at least 90 per cent of the total population would never get any chance for any legislation which would go to ameliorate their lot; because, vested interests are sought to be placed in such entrenched positions in all the legislatures under this Constitution without any time-limit, without any opportunity for modification, that they will never be a consenting party to the passing of any legislation which would adversely affect the moneyed classes or the landed aristocrats. In the Central sphere, as if special representation for landlords, commerce and industry were not enough, there is the crushing brake introduced in the shape of the enormous weightage, given to the States out of all proportion to what they would be entitled to on their population basis. In the Lower House in the Central sphere, fully a third or 125 out of the 375 seats, and in the Upper House 40 per cent of the 260 seats have been allotted to them. Is that not a monstrously excessive proportion for the States? What is the States' population? It is less than a fourth of the total population of Indian India and British

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India. Sir, it may be that there are so many common interests between the States and British India that the ultimate solution of the Indian problem would have to be in the direction of an All-India Federation; but, British India, the dominant partner, certainly cannot be made to pay for such an ultimate solution an unduly heavy price at the start of the Federation. Sir, to insist that as a condition precedent to the setting up of Federation not less than half the number of States from a population point of view and from the point of view of half the seats in the Federal Upper House should initially join, is to put a handicap at the start of the whole of the scheme.

"Sir, until the First Round Table Conference began to sit, all the previous discussions and efforts in Constitution-building for India were, to set up responsibility in the Centre as well as in the Provinces only in regard to British India. Sir, in the Montagu Report in the concluding chapter, the future position was very clearly envisaged as a sisterhood of Indian States (referring to the British Indian provinces) with Central responsibility and Provincial responsibility, in which there would be in the fullness of time a place for the Indian States also in respect of such matters as to which alone they might agree to reach agreed decisions. This was the picture then everybody was going on drawing to solve the question of British Indian responsibility. Then came the Princes, for whatever reasons of their own, who expressed their consent to join an All-India Federation on their own terms. In this tripartite partnership, is British India alone to be denied the right of self-determination and is the right of self-determination to be exercised only by Great Britain and by the States? That is what it has come to mean. The States will not come except on their own terms, except on terms of such excessive weightage which means so much of taking away from what is justly and fairly due to British India which contains more than three quarters of the population and whose interests are really far more valuable interests.

"Sir, similarly in regard to the British partner. No doubt this country owes a very great deal to Great Britain. If hon. Members of this House would turn to the terms in which I have couched the amendment I intended to move, they would see that I want Anglo-Indian good-will to be ensured and it is for ensuring that good-will that I have made my suggestion. For this mutual good-will between Great Britain and British India, even though we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Great Britain for the great blessings of peace and tranquillity that have been conferred upon this country, I think, Sir, we cannot be asked to pay an unduly heavy price to Great Britain. Gratitude by itself cannot be regarded as a sufficient basis for this future partnership. Fairness and equity between partners in regard to the future would be a more enduring basis than mere gratitude for past boons.

"Sir, we have not been very impatient. The promises to India did not date really from the Montagu Declaration of 20th August 1917. These promises, hopes and aspirations have been encouraged almost from the commencement of British rule. I would, with the permis-

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sion of the House, read only two extracts, notable extracts, from which there has been a great decadence in the whole century or more which has followed.

"The Marquis of Hastings in his private journal wrote as long ago as the 17th May 1818 this famous passage:

'A time not very remote will arise when England will on some principles of policy wish to relinquish the domination which she has gradually and unintentionally assumed over this country, and from which she cannot at present recede. In that hour it would be her proudest boast and most delightful reflection that she had used her sovereignty towards enlightening her temporary subjects, so as to enable the native communities to walk alone in the paths of justice, and to maintain with probity towards their benefactors that commercial intercourse in which we should then find a solid interest.'

"The other passage that I am referring to, is the famous passage in the course of the speech before the House of Lords during the debate in 1833 on the India Bill by Lord Macaulay:

'When the interest of India requires the change, that we ought to refuse to make that change, lest we should endanger our own power, this is a doctrine of which I cannot think without indignation. Governments like men may buy existence too dear. . . . It would be on the most selfish view of the case far better for us, that the people of India were well governed and independent of us, than ill-governed and subject to us, that they were ruled by their own Kings, but wearing our broad cloth and working with our cutlery than that they were performing their salaams to English Collectors and English Magistrates, but were too ignorant to value, or too poor to buy English manufactures. To trade with civilized men is infinitely more profitable than to govern savages. That would indeed be a dotting wisdom, which in order that India might remain a dependency would make it a useless and costly dependency, which would keep a hundred millions of men from being our customers in order that they might continue to be our slaves. . . . We are free, we are civilized, to little purpose, if we grudge to any portion of the human race, an equal measure of freedom and civilization. Are we to keep the people of India ignorant in order that we may keep them submissive, or do we think that we can give them knowledge, without awakening ambition, or do we mean to awaken ambition and to provide it with no legitimate vent? Who will answer any of these questions in the affirmative?'

I ask Mr. Langley and I ask Mr. Metherell, will they answer these questions in the affirmative? Lord Macaulay continued:

'I have no fears. The path of duty is plain before us, and it is also the path of wisdom, of national prosperity, of national honour. . . . It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system, that by good Government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better Government, that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come, I know not, but never will I attempt to avert or to retard it. Wherever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English History.'

"Again, in the memorable proclamation . . ."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member not concluding now?"

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"No, Sir; I will take time."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

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

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 30th January 1935.

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

PRESENT:

Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Reddi Nayudu, Kt., The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. the. Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Raja of Kallikote, The.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Birley, Mr. F.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Scott-Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, The.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Metherell, Mr. J. K.	Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.	Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.	Venugopala Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.	Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
	Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF DR. B. S. MALLAYYA.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have once again the sad duty of proposing with your permission and the permission of the House a resolution of condolence on the death of one who has only recently entered the Legislative Council in the by-election which arose from the resignation of his seat by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar. Dr. Mallayya, whose death we have to deplore, was educated at the Government College, Mangalore, and after acquitting himself brilliantly in the Medical College, he joined the medical service of Government as Health Officer of Madura. He served on the staff of the Government Maternity Hospital and also as Assistant Professor of Surgery in the Medical College. In 1922, he resigned Government service and took up private practice.

"He was for a number of years a member of the Madras Corporation and he took a keen interest in questions of public health and water-supply. In politics he was a consistent supporter of the Congress and was elected to the Third Legislative Council as one of the representatives of the City. Once again, as I have stated, he was returned to the Legislative Council only, as it seems, a few days back. The Council has suffered by his death, the loss of one who, by his keen interest in public affairs, might have proved, if he had been spared, of the highest value. Sir, I move the following resolution:—

'That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of Dr. Bantwal Srinivasa Mallayya, M.L.C., and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them.'"

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself with all that has been said by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I am sure we all regret the death of Dr. Mallayya because his career as a legislator was only just beginning once again. As the Hon. the Leader of the House has mentioned, Dr. Mallayya was very much interested in all questions connected with public health and sanitation and he was no mean authority on these matters. I am sure his help on the floor of this House would have been most valuable to Members in charge of the administration of medical and sanitary subjects. I am sure every one deplores that Dr. Mallayya was not destined to play the part which he would have played on the floor of this House. I am sure the sympathy of every Member of this House goes out to the bereaved family in the great loss that they have suffered."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, it is my sad and painful duty to associate myself with the resolution moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. The late Dr. Mallayya was a well-known doctor in the City. He was very popular both with the rich and the poor. He was one of the oldest members of the Madras Corporation and he always took a leading part in the affairs of that body. He has also served as

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a Member of the Legislative Council previously. He has always taken a keen and lively interest in matters connected with medical administration. It is a great calamity that he should be snatched away from us so shortly after his re-entry into this House a few days back. With these words, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the Justice Democratic Party, it is my melancholy duty to associate myself with the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. the Chief Minister to express our sorrow on the demise of Dr. Mallayya. Of late, the cruel hand of death has been taking away a number of the Members of this Council from our midst and let us pray that Dr. Mallayya will be the last. We all know that Dr. Mallayya had a jovial temperament. Especially at question time in this Council he was very sharp and doing useful work. With these few words I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the other Hon. Members."

* Mr. J. K. METHERELL:—"With sincere regret, on behalf of the European Group, I associate myself with the resolution that has been proposed by the Hon. the Leader of the House."

* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"Sir, on behalf of the group of Members representing the Depressed Classes to which I have the honour to belong, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed by the previous speakers at the passing away of one of our old friends. The death of Dr. Mallayya has removed from the public life of this Presidency and of this City in particular a very genial personality and a good fighter. I have been Dr. Mallayya's colleague in more than one institution outside this Council. Both of us have been members of the Madras Corporation and some other institutions too. Wherever he was, he was a factor in bringing about good relationships amongst various members. I feel particularly bound to express our sense of admiration at the way in which the late Dr. Mallayya fought the recent election. We, the members of the Depressed Classes, on the one hand and Dr. Mallayya on the other—both of us fought the recent by-election in a sporting spirit, exactly as players do on a football field."

The resolution was put and carried *nem con* all the Members standing.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Commerce

Import of rice from Siam.

* 587 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the imports of rice from Siam have been stopped or whether they are still continuing?

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A.—The imports have not yet been stopped.

Five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five tons of rice valued at Rs. 4,07,507 were imported into this Presidency from Siam during the fortnight ending 15th January 1935.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I ask whether the Government are aware that Siamese rice is imported into Tenali in Guntur district? "

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—" I am not aware of it."

Irrigation

Invitees from outside the province to witness the inauguration of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

* 588 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons were invited from outside this Presidency and outside India to witness the inaugural ceremony of the Mettur Project held in last August;

(b) who they are;

(c) why they were invited; and

(d) what amount of money was spent under travelling allowance in the case of each such person?

A.—The following statement gives the information required in the case of those who attended the inauguration:—

	Amount of travelling allowance.
I. From outside India— Sir Clement Mullings and Miss Mullings, Cheltenham, England— (Sir Clement Mullings was invited as he was connected with the project as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Engineer-in-Chief and Consulting Engineer.)	Rs. 104 from Madras to Mettur and back. The amount paid by the High Commissioner for India for the journey from London to Madras and back is not yet known.

II. From outside the Presidency—

(1) Sir Charles and Lady Todhunter, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Nil.

(Invited as an ex-Member of Council who took an important part in the negotiations leading to the Mysore-Madras Agreement of 1924 which removed the bar to the consideration of the Cauvery-Mettur Project by the Government of India.)

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Amount of travelling allowance.

(2) Mr. J. Caulderword of Messrs. Glanfield and Kennedy, Bombay.

Nil.

(Invited as the representative of the firm in which was entrusted the work of supply and erection of the hydro-electric pipes and irrigation sluices in the dam as well as the surplus gates, the two emergency gates and the 50-ton Goliath cranes by means of which they were placed in position.)

(3) Colonel A. J. H. Russell, I.M.S., Public Health Commissioner for India.

Nil.

(Invited as a distinguished visitor who was connected with public health and sanitary measures from the commencement of the Project work as Director of Public Health, Madras.)

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" May I ask how much of the travelling allowance paid to Sir Clement Mullings will be debited to the Madras Government? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" The whole of it."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" May I ask how much it will come to? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" I cannot say, Sir, without notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. BATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether Colonel Ellis was one of the Chief Engineers in charge of the work after the scheme was started? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" No, Sir, not after the scheme was started."

Land Revenue Administration

Levy of re-survey charges in Kasaragod, South Kanara.

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

(a) whether Government have ordered the levy of re-survey charges in Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the order will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The re-survey of the old Kasaragod taluk was ordered in 1924. Charges connected with that re-survey are levied under section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923. No specific orders of the Government are required or have been issued in the matter.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I ask what the total cost of re-survey charges will be and whether it will be collected now? "

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The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I am informed by my Secretary that it is Rs. 57,000."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider the advisability of putting off the collection of these charges till better times come up, especially in view of the hard conditions now prevailing?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I will consider the suggestion."

Famine condition in the western taluks of the Bellary district.

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

(a) whether the Government have received reports that the crops of the western taluks of the Bellary district have proved a failure this year; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to relieve distress by starting suitable works for execution?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 309 answered at the meeting on 25th October 1934. Since then, the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement has inspected the area and found that the crops in the Harpanahalli taluk have improved.

(b) The earlier stages of distress were dealt with by the expansion of ordinary local fund and Minor Irrigation works. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was granted to the District Board, and the District Board was also permitted to divert the unspent balance of the current year's grant on trunk roads and second-class roads, in the district to an extent of Rs. 18,000.

As the distress continued and as a larger number of labourers attended the local fund and other works started to provide employment, it was decided that the test works under the provisions of the Famine Code should be opened to ascertain whether the labouring classes were in such a state of distress that 'relief works' should be opened to save them from starvation. It is now nearly three weeks since the test works were started and the attendance of the labourers at the works continues to be considerable. The Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement has just toured in the district and the Government await proposals regarding the starting of relief works.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I ask whether any report has been received from the Famine Commissioner who has been touring in the district?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"We have recently received a report from the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement and I understand that the Board of Revenue have sanctioned the conversion of three test works into relief works in Bellary."

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I request the Hon. the Revenue Member to see that in future not more than 14 days elapse between the starting of test works and the converting of them into relief works as the Famine Code mentions that ordinarily a fortnight will be taken?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"This period of 14 days is the minimum period. It does not necessarily follow that after 14 days the test works should be transformed into relief works. It depends on the situation at the time."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that the same sort of conditions prevails in the Penukonda taluk of the Guntur district also?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The Government have no information."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Will the Hon. Member be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of Guntur?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I have no objection, Sir."

Famine relief measures in the Bellary district.

* 591 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what steps have been taken to relieve famine distress in the district of Bellary?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 590 which gives particulars of the works undertaken for the relief of distress among agricultural labourers.

The Board of Revenue has postponed to April 1935 the collection of the January kist of 8 annas in the Hospet, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadrug taluks

To meet the scarcity of fodder prevailing in this district as well as in Anantapur district the Government have sanctioned a special scheme for the collection and supply of hill grass from the forests in the Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts through the departmental agencies. An officer of the grade of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests together with the necessary staff has been appointed to supervise the collection, pressing and baling of hill grass and its despatch to the places selected by the Collectors as centres for distribution to the ryots. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 to meet the costs of collection and distribution. Forests reserves have also been thrown open, wherever necessary, for free grazing.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I ask that the fodder that is now collected will be supplied to the famine-stricken parts of Cuddapah district also? The answer refers only to Anantapur and Bellary."

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The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The answer says that grass is being collected from the forests of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool and that the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 to meet the costs of collection and distribution. If Cuddapah requires any particular relief in this way and if the Collector reports so, the Government will certainly take that matter into consideration."

Failure of crops in the North Arcot district.

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

(a) the state of the agricultural crops in various taluks in the North Arcot district;

(b) whether in several taluks the crops have suffered on account of inadequate water-supply and ultimately rains;

(c) if so, the steps taken to relieve the distress so caused; and

(d) whether the crops have also suffered from pests and, if so, the extent of the damage caused to certain crops and the taluks where such damage has been caused?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information other than what is contained in the weekly season reports which are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Protection of Wild Birds and Animals

Number of human beings killed by man-eaters in South Kanara in the year 1933 and 1934.

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

(a) the number of human beings killed by man-eaters (tigers) in South Kanara in 1933 and 1934; and

(b) the measures taken to destroy such man-eaters?

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

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 196. A maximum reward of Rs. 50 is prescribed in this Standing Order for the destruction of each tiger in certain districts, of which the South Kanara district is one. There is also a special instruction to disbursing officers that they should deal liberally in regard to the killing of tigers and panthers in localities where those animals are exceptionally destructive of human life. Special rewards in excess of the maximum may be offered for the destruction of man-eaters.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I ask whether the Government have taken note of the large destruction of animal life and the destruction of human life in South Kanara by tigers and man-eaters and whether they propose to take any special measures in this matter?"

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The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"This question refers to the number of human beings killed. So far as animals are concerned, a question has already been answered in this Council."

Co-operation

Community of the members of the establishment of the Office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ganjam.

* 594 Q.—Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Deputy Registrars in the Ganjam district and to what community they belong; and

(b) to what community the following belong in the Deputy Registrar's Office:—

- (1) Non-Credit Senior Inspector;
- (2) Head clerk of the Deputy Registrar's Office;
- (3) the Establishment clerk;
- (4) the Audit clerk;
- (5) Arbitration clerk;
- (6) Execution clerk;
- (7) Despatch clerk;
- (8) Execution officer; and
- (9) Audit Inspectors?

A.—(a) There is one post. The present incumbent is a Brahman (Oriya).

(b) (1) Brahman (Telugu).

(2) Do. do.

(3) Do. (Vaishnavite).

(4) Do. (Telugu).

(5) Do. do.

(6) Non-Brahman (Telugu).

(7) Brahman (Vaishnavite).

(8) Do. (Oriya).

(9) There are eleven Audit Inspectors of whom three are Brahmans, seven are Non-Brahmans and one is an Indian Christian.

The Inspector for execution work and the Inspectors for audit are not working in the Deputy Registrar's Office; they are on executive duty.

Public Works

Construction of a bridge in Kallikavu, Malabar.

* 595 Q.—Mr. P. M. THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered that a bridge in or near Kallikavu in Malabar should be built immediately;

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of the Registration department who were thrown out of employment as a result of the introduction of the Photo Stat system of copying documents in Malabar district;

(b) whether it is a fact that preference is shown by the heads of the departments in Malabar to men entered in the list compiled by the Service Commission as against the permanent and acting clerks of the Registration department thrown out of employment;

(c) if so, the reasons why preference is not shown to the permanent and acting clerks of the Registration department of Malabar, thrown out of employment;

(d) whether the Government will place on the table the orders already passed in regard to the re-absorption of the acting clerks of the Registration department thrown out of employment; and

(e) how the Government propose to get the remaining acting clerks thrown out of employment re-employed and re-absorbed in Government service?

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

(d) & (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 597.

Industries

Magnesite mining operations in Salem district.

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

(a) how many tons of 'Magnesite' were mined for the last ten years in the Salem district;

(b) whether the Madras Government derived any income from this source and, if so, how much;

(c) how the 'Magnesite' is disposed of and where it is being exported;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to undertake this work departmentally;

(e) whether there is any proposal to use electricity from Mettur Dam for this work; and

(f) if the answers to clauses (d) and (e) are in the affirmative, when the Government propose to commence this work?

A.—(a) 189,529 tons during 1924 to 1933.

(b) Rs. 51,850.

(c) Most of the magnesite produced in the Salem district is exported in a calcined state. The principal countries importing it are—

United Kingdom,
United States of America,
Netherlands,
Belgium, and
Germany.

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Its uses in India appear to be in the manufacture of epsom salts, mabor cupels for gold and silver assays and in making magnesite composition floorings but such uses appear to be limited.

(d) to (f) A suggestion has been made by the Chief Engineer for Electricity that when power is available from Mettur the magnesite deposits at Salem might be exploited. It has not yet been considered by the Government.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know in what way the Government propose to exploit the deposits?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"By way of oil."

III.—MOTION RE REPORT OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—cont.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As several hon. Members are waiting to speak, the hon. Member (Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar) will be as brief as possible."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, yesterday I was giving an extract to the House from the Private Journal of the Marquis of Hastings. He wrote of a time not very remote when England will wish to relinquish her domination over this country. It is now 117 years since then. Is England anywhere near wishing to relinquish her domination? May I at this stage recall the famous passage in the memorable proclamation of Queen Victoria?

'In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward.'

"It is long after these ancient pronouncements that we reach the declaration of the 20th August 1917 and the many subsequent pledges and promises that have followed it. I do not want to take up the time of the House by quoting Mr. Churchill's pronouncements of 1921. They will stand out as monumental statements of British policy, but the Churchill of 1934-35 is not the Churchill of 1921. The Montague policy was appreciated in 1921 as one of enormous utility and service from the view point of the national interests of the British Empire. In 1934, the Montague policy is appreciated as the policy of danger. The full and complete Dominion Status of the Indian Government and people which England owed to India as a deep debt according to the Churchill of 1921 is now something very far below that of Australia and Canada.

"Sir, the Prime Minister of England in speaking to his motion in the House of Commons at the end of the second Round Table Conference asked for and obtained the approval of Parliament to the Government's Indian policy, according to which the British Cabinet was carrying on and had to continue to carry on negotiations with India

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through the Round Table Conference method until the stage arrived when the proposed agreement was initiated—a very well-known stage in the negotiation of treaties. He said that thereafter the House of Commons was to be asked whether it agreed. If it did not, most Governments would regard the disagreement as a vote of no-confidence and take steps accordingly. That was in December 1931. The National Government has since been feeling very much stronger on the saddle. The Conservative majority in Parliament is taking far too great an advantage of its strength. It is doing so because one of two things was sure to happen. The situation in India after these seven years of equivocation and struggle would so get out of hand that England was sure to lose India by the irresistible pressure of facts in not more than two generations. That was what the Right Hon'ble Stanley Baldwin said in his recent Queen's Hall speech. The other contingency was that if the Socialist Party meanwhile came into power in England, by no means an unlikely event, they would or might allow India to exercise self-determination and grant her the constitution she wanted, giving the substance of freedom. These dangers had to be averted in advance. If the Joint Parliamentary Committee constitution were now imposed, it would be more than difficult for the Labour Government to scrap it, and it would be impossible for India to emerge out of it with sufficient strength to wrest her freedom within any time that human ingenuity can foresee.

"Sir, it is important to see how far the proposed Constitution is an advance towards our promised goal as it is claimed to be, and how far it prejudices the advance of India to full responsibility for her own Government. The declaration of the British Government read by the Prime Minister at the end of the first Round Table Conference announced the placing of responsibility for the Government of India on Central and Provincial Legislatures with transitional safeguards and reserve power so framed as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new Constitution to full responsibility for her own Government. The Prime Minister pointed out that the purpose of the Round Table Conference was 'to achieve the self-government of India.' It was not merely to take incomplete or doubtful steps for the time being, leaving the uncertain future to take care of itself. Sir, it followed that the Constitution Act should itself provide for the automatic disappearance or extinction of the reserve power and safeguards at the end of the period of transition, which period should be specified in the Constitution Act. It further followed that the safeguards and reserve power should be no more than what was strictly necessary to the development of a free constitution. They must merely lie in the reserve and ultimate background, and not defeat the development of responsible Government.

"Sir, all sides of this House have very properly tried to view the opinions of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as affording the safest guidance. Let us therefore clearly realize what his opinions are. His feeling is that the spirit of the first Round Table Conference was no longer there,

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and that the Conservatives have been given a heavy price for their support. The following are among his main points: Dominion Status must be pledged definitely, especially in view of the attempts in Parliament to disown the Prime Minister's and Viceroy's declarations. The Secretary of State for India in Council should be abolished and the powers of the Secretary of State under the new Constitution should vest in the Dominions Secretary. A definite programme of Indianization of the Army within 30 years should be handed over to responsible Ministers. The Army Member should be elected from the Legislature, and he and the Federal Ministers should together settle the Military budget. In case of disagreement between them, the Instrument of Instructions should provide a final appeal to the Governor-General. Reduction of military expenditure is essential. The Director of the Reserve Bank should nominate a panel out of which the Governor-General should nominate the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the bank in consultation with his Ministers, and 75 per cent of the capital of the bank should be raised in India. The High Courts should be under the Central Government. There should be no indirect election at the centre. The Lothian Report's arguments against indirect elections are convincing and conclusive. The Joint Parliamentary Committee recommendations regarding commercial safeguards and fiscal autonomy constitute a serious limitation on the powers of the legislatures. India must be allowed to develop freely her industries and fiscal policy, leaving it to the two countries to come to mutual agreements. The only safeguard for British trade and commerce is Indian goodwill and nothing will foster that goodwill so much and so quickly as a complete Dominion Status Constitution, with no more than the minimum transitional reserve power and safeguards. Regarding public services, the Governor-General should recruit and not the Secretary of State. Fundamental rights must be declared in the Constitution Act. Regarding constituent powers, our fortunes should no longer be dependent upon Parliament or His Majesty's Government. Without resort to Parliament, prescribed majorities of Central and Provincial Legislatures should be made competent to evolve full freedom for India in accordance with the time-table to be now fixed. There is no justification for safeguards relating to Police legislation in the Provinces. This and other safeguards in the Provinces constitute serious deductions from the promised full provincial responsibility. Terrorism must be dealt with by Indian Ministers. Then alone there will be a healthy public opinion created, which would result in the eradication of the evil. Second Chambers for Provinces are undesirable. They would give undue weightage to landlords and monied classes and block social and economic legislation and thus create conflict.

"These are the opinions of the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is no wonder that when the scheme is found to require so many vital amendments, the other esteemed Right Honourable gentleman Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri on behalf of the Liberal Party of this country has emphatically refused even an atom of co-operation to the British Parliament for the promulgation of so retrograde a constitution.

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Sir, we naturally turn with equal confidence for guidance to our esteemed citizen, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. He has propounded five tests and declared that the Joint Parliamentary Committee scheme does not satisfy any of them. They are:—‘Does the scheme hold out any prospect of attaining Dominion Status even within a generation or a period of thirty years? Does it hold out any prospect of the assumption by India of the responsibility for her own defence? Does it provide India with the power and the means of utilizing her slender financial resources for the development of her nation-building services? Does it confer upon India sufficient freedom for the development of her industries and economic life to the fullest limit of her resources? Does it tend to prolong or practically perpetuate the dictation of administrative policy by the Secretary of State and his control and interference in Indian administration?’

“Sir, it would be impertinent on my part to try to state my opinions in my own words after such weighty pronouncements by our accredited leaders. This, however, I must mention, that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru wrote his article for the *Twentieth Century*, he expected a greater division of opinion in India than has since manifested itself. Sir, the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru must now feel greatly disillusioned. The Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals have welded together the various communities, interests, and political organizations in this country to an extent which must now set not only Sir Sapru but also the Governments in India and England and Parliament itself to seriously consider whether the Joint Parliamentary Committee scheme should not be thrown aside as the Simon Report was thrown aside, and whether a far better and really genuine scheme should not be drafted afresh with India’s good-will and consent.

“Sir, everybody knows now that the Servants of India Society, the National Liberal Federation, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Sir Nalin Ranjen Sarkar, the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Committee of the Indian Merchants, Bombay, Mr. Joshi, on behalf of Labour, the All-India Muslim Unity Board’s Working Committee, the All-India Muslim League, the recent meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League under Mr. Jinnah’s chairmanship, Sir Abdur Rahim, the present President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and above all, the All-India Women’s Conference held at Karachi, all these have now unanimously and with one voice condemned the Joint Parliamentary Committee scheme as absolutely unacceptable.

“Sir, it may be acceptable to Sir Patro who was chained as an auxiliary to the hind-wheel of Sir John Simon’s chariot throughout the black flag processions. Sir Patro who was never high in the estimation of his countrymen almost fell into an abyss in 1928. He has since been repeating time and again his fruitless endeavour to catch the foreign eye by detracting his countrymen and underrating their opinions and rendering homage to the three great fountain-heads of all that

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matters in his view, the Secretary of State, the Governor-General and 11: the Governor for the time being. (The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannir-selvam: ‘Question.’) But, though Governors come and Governors go, every Governor has a continuous directory which keeps him from being misled by interested intriguers. Sir, the Justice Party of whom Sir Patro is so stout, strong and tall a pillar, met at Coimbatore in confederation under the presidency of the third Minister, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar—I do not find him here in his seat—about eight years ago and passed resolutions of great importance. They resolved to censure the then Governor, Lord Goschen. . . .”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Is there any sense in the hon. Member referring to all these matters, irrelevant as they are?”

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“That is not a point of order, Sir.

“They resolved to censure the then Governor, Lord Goschen, to abjure Ministerial office for ever and ever so long as the Montagu scheme held the field, and to give the members of the South Indian Liberal Federation liberty to enter the Congress as the only way to obtain for this country the freedom that it required and deserved.”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“As a matter of personal explanation, Mr. President. My friend must have known that the resolution was a protest against the way in which the administration of this province was carried on at that time.”

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“Sir, the temptation of office was too luring for the Justice Party to adhere to their solemn vows. They sent their drummer-boy Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar soon after to Bombay to propagate and vindicate their pledges and conclusions before the Bombay Non-Brahmans’ Conference. These are the credentials of the party whose shining lights of to-day want England to be led into believing that they voice the public opinion of India.”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“What are you to-day?”

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“I am voicing the opinion of the whole country. (Cries of ‘Oh, oh.’) (Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro: Woe to the country.)

“Sir, Sir Patro criticized the speech of my hon. Friend the venerable Muslim Leader, Mr. Yakub Hasan, as if it was worth no attention and contained nothing but words without matter. Sir, without offence to other speakers, may I say that Mr. Yakub Hasan’s speech was the speech in the whole of this debate and Sir Patro’s carried no conviction.”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Beach oratory.”

Mr. F. BIRLEY:—“Mr. President, Sir, on a point of order. Is this a discussion on Sir Patro or the Joint Select Committee Report? (Laughter).”

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* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On both, because Sir A. P. Patro made certain observations, and the hon. Member is at perfect liberty to refer to them."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, the All-India Federation, if it is to serve as an instrument for the welfare of the whole of India, the welfare of the people of British India and Indian India, should be constituted in our Central Legislatures quite differently, because the Princes are in a sense but the counterparts of the representatives of British vested interests. In his article in the *Daily Telegraph*, Sir Austin Chamberlain brought this out quite clearly. He said:

'In all that concerns us most, the interests of the Princes of India are the same as ours . . . ; the presence of their representatives in the two Chambers of the Legislature will be a conservative and stabilizing element which would further be fortified by the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in regard to the method of election of the two Chambers and the indissolubility of the Upper House.'

"Major Graham Pole has therefore rightly pointed out in his recent article in the *Modern Review* that, difficult as it may be to get Labour legislation through the present Central Legislature, it will be infinitely more difficult under the proposed new constitution.

"Sir, several years ago in the course of the discussions in Parliament, Mr. Wedgwood Benn very properly laid great emphasis upon sincerity and speed as the essential conditions of a successful solution of the Indian constitutional problem. I have already addressed the House in regard to British speed. The British have been moving very fast indeed from the time of the Marquis of Hastings and of Sir Thomas Munro to the days of Lord Birkenhead and Sir Samuel Hoare. Now, Sir, as to sincerity, Parliament having conceded the goal of British policy in India to be Dominion Status, that being the authoritative interpretation of the preamble to the Statute of 1919, where is the sincerity in the refusal to recite that goal again in terms of Dominion Status after all the wrangle that has been going on these several years? With the goal enunciated in the forefront of the Constitution Act, every provision in the constitution would fall to be tested in the light of its advancing or retarding the attainment of the goal. Without it, the provisions of the constitution would be attempted to be justified, as indeed they have been by the Secretary of State in his New Year's Broadcast speech as mere steps for the better government of India by Britain. That is formulated as the final test of British policy, better government by Britain and not self-government by India.

"Sir, the sentence in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report that the 'preamble to the Act of 1919 stands' and no subsequent pledge has added to it has been easily allowed even by Lord Halifax to influence him. Sir, that sentence cannot be left to go unchallenged. The preamble of 1919 subjected India to repeated doles to be thrown into the begging bowl of India by Parliament as and when Parliament thought fit. But there was a pledge far more sweeping in character by Parliament in 1931, namely, that the policy of the British Government and the common purpose common to the British Parliament and to

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India was by means of the Round Table Conference 'to achieve the self-government of India,' so as to leave no future power in the British Parliament to grant or to withhold at will. That was why they went forward to pledge that at the end of the transition period the reservations and safeguards should automatically disappear. But now while the Constitution Act is to be an Act in final form, there is no time-limit fixed for the removal of the reserve power and no constituent powers are conferred upon the Indian Legislatures enabling them to evolve full freedom for India.

"Now, Sir, the safeguards have afforded an effective test of British sincerity. The Joint Parliamentary Committee's modifications of the White Paper which was sufficiently bad in itself, have made the safeguards, as Lord Reading has pointed out in the House of Lords, as effective as they possibly could be to set at rest all fears and apprehensions on the part of the British Diehards. Mr. Birley says that the safeguards are likely to be as inoperative as the small type printed conditions in merchants' contract forms. His Excellency the Governor assures us almost to the same effect in his own choice language. But Lord Eustace Percy has assured the British public quite recently that the so-called safeguards were not attempts to prevent misuse by Ministers of the powers vested in them by law but that they were frontiers beyond which the Governor-General or the Governor might not share with his Ministers the powers which the law vested solely in him. On this secure basis, he says, rested the Joint Parliamentary Committee recommendations for strengthening the powers of the Governor-General and the Governor in all matters which affected Law and Order, the Judiciary and the Public Services, especially the Police Service. The Joint Parliamentary Committee report itself says that the safeguards 'represent a retention of power, as substantial and as fully endorsed by the law, as that vested by the constitution of the United States in the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but more extensive both in respect of their scope and in respect of the circumstances in which they can be brought into play.' The condolence offered to us in the succeeding sentences of the Report is that the safeguards are not inconsistent with some form of Responsible Government, and that more will depend upon the manner and spirit in which the constitution is worked, rather than its formal provisions.

"Sir, when Sir Samuel Hoare was giving evidence before the Joint Select Committee, Conservatives of all shades pulled together to extract out of him all that they wanted to make sure that the responsibility of Ministers, whether in the provinces or in the Centre, was effectively counteracted by the arbitrary overriding powers conferred upon the Governor-General and the Governor.

"As Sir Austin Chamberlain has pointed out, some services have been reserved indefinitely. The combined effect of reservations and safeguards, indirect elections to the Centre, Second Chambers in the Centre and the provinces with co-equal powers with the Lower House, representation of special interests, and weightage to the States in the

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Federal Houses, is to withhold political power from the bulk of our people, the masses, for whose welfare Great Britain professes so much solicitude. The economic deterioration of this country and the strengthening and expansion of British commercial interests will soon be so manifest that it will become more and more difficult under the proposed Constitution, with the passage of time, for this country to assert or obtain the full measure of freedom to which she is entitled. There is a mere political structure set up without provisions for preventing the economic exploitation of the masses.

"Sir, the trusteeship of far-off Parliament for the welfare of the Indian masses of which so much is made in England had better not be audibly asserted on this side of the waters. We have become sick of the repetition *ad nauseum* of this obsolete anachronism. Do the illiterate masses of our countrymen look to us and trust us or do they look to Churchills and Pategrofts or even Austin Chamberlains and Samuel Hoares for the amelioration of their lot? Sir, one of the conditions laid down by the Statutory Commission and adopted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee is that the Constitution now made should contain within itself the seeds of further growth and full development. This condition has not been fulfilled. There is no constituent power given to the Indian Legislatures in regard to the removal of the reserve or getting rid of the limitations in due time. There is no fixing of any time-limit for the full development.

"Sir, the whole Report breathes distrust and suspicion. Would there be an Indian Governor under the Constitution? If so, he should be a super-Indian among Indians to deserve to be entrusted with the special powers and responsibilities of the Governor. The British answer to this question would test the sincerity of the scheme which provides fetters and frontiers for Ministers. As Lord Lytton has pointed out: 'If you give responsibility, you must give full responsibility; or else, do not transfer power at all.' The whole scheme bristles with safeguards, reservations, special and discretionary powers, and it is impossible to say that what is given with one hand is not taken away with the other.

"Sir, the British Government have shown an extraordinary change of front. They were saying till the other day that the Constitution now to be passed must rest upon common consent, the consent of Great Britain as well as of India; but now, Sir, that condition has gone; they are formulating now the other thing as the condition—would there be anybody in India to work this Constitution, if imposed on India? This is now deemed enough, but would it be working with minimum or maximum goodwill, with more or less opportunities for friction, conflict and breakdown?

11-45 a.m. "What is the sanction behind this change of front? Force and nothing but force.

"One final word, Sir. We stood by Britain during the Great War in her hour of sorest trial. We feel now that she is hampering our progress towards our promised destiny, by the offer of this odious Constitution. No doubt, the ablest men in England have concentrated all

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their talents and energies to devise it. But their concentration has been not as to how much of freedom to confer but on how much could be safely withheld in the face of impending danger and how best to ward off further or future danger by preventing the growth of freedom in India. Sir, this Constitution has been drafted for the benefit of England and not of India, as if it concerned only the Conservative Party, as if India were part of British territory and as if we Indians were a nation of slaves with no right to determine our lot. His Majesty's Opposition in Parliament have during the stages, when the Constitution was being drafted, shown a more scrupulous regard for Indian interests and British pledges. We owe them a deep debt of gratitude.

"Sir, we are not by this resolution drafting a Constitution ourselves. We are only stating our deliberate opinion and sincere feeling in regard to the proposed Constitution. Sir, we have been asked, where is the alternative Constitution? I say, Sir, to Sir Samuel Hoare 'You are enamoured of your ugly child and you won't look at the other beautiful poor and helpless child challenging a comparison.' If you drafted your Bill on the basis of the White Paper as modified by the British-Indian Memorandum or as modified by the Labour Party's draft with 'direct' substituted for 'indirect' election, would it or would it not be a workable alternative? Sir Samuel Hoare's answer is that such a Constitution goes too far, not that it is in its nature unworkable. We are entitled with equal conviction to say in turn that it would be the best basis that would meet immediate requirements and that it would be a workable Constitution. If Parliament cares to give us anything worth having, it is yet open to it to proceed along such lines, but the way to proceed is not by ignoring the other man's view or evading it, but by meeting it—meeting argument by argument—so as to make sure of an unchallengeable decision out of the clash of arguments. Sir, Mr. Baldwin repeatedly declined the invitation of Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons to answer and satisfy the Labour Party. Similarly, Lord Ponsonby pointed out in the House of Lords that His Majesty's Government thought that all they had to do was to appease their rebellious partymen and that the attention due was not paid to the views of those who would form the next Labour Government.

"Sir, they talk of disunion in India among Indians. Are they, in Great Britain, united in their attitude towards India; even men of the same party? It looks as if the bulk of the English people would unite to do justice to India only if they were again in the throes of a Great World War or paralysed by a more effective, sustained and widespread campaign of civil disobedience. Sir, that would be a very sad reflection on British character and a great detraction to British statesmanship.

"Sir, we are not asking for the moon. We do not want the Governor-General and the army to pack out at once, nor do we want Indian capitalists and landlords to make a prey of the cultivators and industrial labourers. We want at once the largest measure of Responsible Self-Government that is possible in the present circumstances, with automatic provision for the full development of the Constitution in the

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shortest possible time under which the majority of Indian citizens on an eventual scheme of adult suffrage would govern the country through directly elected representatives in our own Parliaments.

"Sir, I hope that whatever the result, the Labour Party would move its amendments, and press them to a division. I hope that Lord Lothian would press for direct election. I hope and trust that everybody in Great Britain who yet cares to carry on commerce with this country, will do his utmost not to alienate our goodwill on which must depend all commerce.

"Sir, I am not going to conclude my speech as Sir Samuel Hoare once did in tones of triumph. I am not going to say 'Let the dogs in England bark, the Indian caravan passes on.' On the other hand, I hope and pray that to the same extent as we desire to be friendly, they in England will also be inspired by a desire to return our friendliness, and being the stronger side, by a readiness to give way more than ask us to yield, so that, we may move hand in hand, helping each other and advancing our mutual interests as equal partners in the Great British Commonwealth of free nations.

"Now, Sir, consistently with these opinions, sentiments and feelings, I can only beg of the House to discharge its duty fearlessly and conscientiously by rejecting the proposed Constitution, and making substantial suggestions for a sound and stable Constitution for the good of our great country, so that there might be no difficulty felt in England as to what it is that India really wants."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Member in charge of the motion, my Hon. Colleague, told the House at the very commencement of these proceedings that the Government will not interfere in this debate and that the Members of the Government will not vote if it comes to a question of vote on this motion; and, if I rise to speak in spite of that statement, I do so entirely on my own responsibility and I speak for myself. I, therefore, request the Hon. House not to interpret in any way what I might say, as the views of the Government of Madras. I rise, Sir, because I feel I owe a duty to myself and to my country in which I have long been, according to my humble capacity, trying, and endeavouring, to render such services as I am capable of. When the destinies of India are in a balance I feel that the occasion is too great and too momentous to sit silent without giving expression to what I feel in a matter like this. In doing so, Sir, I do not propose to enter into details and I do not propose to question the right of the people of this country to ask for such changes as they deem fit and necessary for the political progress of this country. For instance, when they ask for Dominion Status, whatever that might mean, I do not in the least object to their appealing to England that if she could not grant Dominion Status immediately, it ought to be possible for her to make it the goal of India. Let it be given whenever it pleases the British Parliament, but some day let it be the goal of India. I do not object to that. Nor do I object to those others who plead for direct election, although I do not base my plea on the grounds on which they

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have based theirs, I feel, personally speaking, that direct elections have an advantage of their own in that they will furnish the best political education to the voters of this country, who are illiterate and ignorant (Voices from the Opposition: 'Hear, hear'). There are many other amendments, incorporating all these demands, such as for instance, the one that has been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj, and others, with which I have no quarrel. But, when I come to the motion tabled in the name of the Leader of the Opposition I feel, Sir, that instead of rendering a service to the country, if that motion is carried, positive injury will be done to the people of this land. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Question.')

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? Has the Hon. Member, speaking as an ex-officio member, not as an elected member, the right to canvass for a certain position, when the Government Member in charge of the motion"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is no point of order in that."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I have, at the very outset, submitted that I am speaking for myself. Now, Sir, on the floor of this House so many sins of the Government in England, of commission and omission, so many sins of the Party in Power to which I had the honour to belong for a long time, have been mentioned and even references of a personal nature were made. I hope I will not descend to that level. It is just possible that while you find any number of deficiencies in the formation of the Government of this country, any number of acts of commission, which may not be accepted by the people of this land—for, which Government is there which can satisfy the entire population in its own country—at the same time, however, are we to forget what has been done in our own generation? I see some of my friends opposite to me are quite young, compared with a man of my age, and it may not be possible for them to realize in all prominence what has taken place within the last thirty or forty years. Mr. President, Sir, I hope you will not take it that I am striking a personal note when I refer to events of the last thirty or forty years, but it has been my lot to go through them as it must have been the lot of a few others in this House; but all members may not be aware of these events, or at any rate may not be capable of keeping them in their view. That reminds me of what I have been able to notice in England. When in 1919 I visited England, I found everybody talking of the War and the horrible atrocities that were perpetrated during the Great War. Not a single voice could be heard of joy and not a single man or woman was happy. But in 1933 when I visited the place again, the old generation has almost passed away and the younger generation knew nothing of the War or its horrors. Something of that kind evidently is passing through the minds of the members of the younger generation here in these days. It is only right on their part to ask for more, but they are now placed in better circumstances than some of us who had to toil through various phases. We had to struggle for the freedom of this country, such as we have been able to get during the last thirty or forty

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years. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Gained by experience'). Certainly we must all gain by experience. Yes, you must use that experience in the right way and not in the wrong way. Experience can be two-fold; it may be an experience that will lead you on to the right way or it may lead you on and drown you in the sea."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Exactly, it is a matter of opinion."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Yes, it is a matter of opinion and I am giving expression to my opinion."

"Let me tell you something about what I have seen in one generation in our own country. I have known the days when there was no Legislative Council in this place and I have known Legislative Councils filled entirely by officials; I have known Houses of Legislation in this country which were filled by officials assisted occasionally by one or two non-official members who had no voice; I have known Houses where there were non-official members but all of whom were nominated; I have known Houses where there were non-official members, but who had no voice even for asking supplementary questions; I have known Houses in which members could not discuss the Budget. Where are we to-day? Is there not within the last thirty or forty years such a great change in the Legislative Councils of our country, and is it right to speak of sincerity and speed in the progress, quoting Major Graham Pole for sincerity and speed? But you have not really and honestly considered that there has been in reality sincerity and speed in the action of the Government at Home in giving these Reforms to the Legislative Councils within a single generation. Examine the history of Canada; examine the history of Australia—South Africa is a new country and so is Ireland—and when you come to older countries or older colonies, you will notice how long it took them to come to the present position that they enjoy to-day. In England itself, how long did it take, how many centuries did it take for the British people to acquire rights and privileges which they are now enjoying. Never mind about the Legislative Councils. What about the international position which India has acquired within the last ten or fifteen years? Did not our members sit in the Conferences, in the Imperial Conferences in London? Did not our citizens sign Peace Treaties? Is not India a Member of the League of Nations? (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'In what capacity?') Is that not, I ask, a good that has been acquired by India?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Dummies may be there."

12 noon. * The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Well, dummies can be there, if one feels a dummy. I have no objection to leave it to my hon. Friend to take that credit. Do you call a man like the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri a dummy, who has been quoted in season and out of season in this House, quoted by leaders of opposition when it suited their purpose, who has sat in the Imperial Conference and exchanged words with no less a statesman than General Smuts."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will you take his place?"

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* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Yes, I succeeded him in South Africa and I believe I succeeded him well. (A voice: 'Question.') You are at perfect liberty to question what you like."

"I may refer to another circumstance. Take the Executive Councils. In season and out of season, we have been told in this House and elsewhere that Indians were not admitted into the Executive Councils. But in 1911, when that old scion of the Bobbili house was chosen as a Member of the Executive Council, do hon. Members forget the joy that swept over the country? Do hon. Members forget within their own generation, within 15 or 20 years, that an Indian was made Governor of a province, that an Indian was made a Member of the House of Lords, and that an Indian was made a Member of the Ministry of Great Britain? These are all small changes to men who do not see behind them. But to those who have gone through the old period, and to those who have taken part in the struggle for gaining these, it is impossible to understand either the criticism or the reasons on which such criticisms are based."

"Let us go a step further. What does the main amendment say? It says that the Reforms that were offered, as contained in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, are unsatisfactory and unacceptable, and my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, would be content with the existing state of circumstances. He would rather continue in the diarchy which is in existence to-day, rather than accept the Reforms. Well, Sir, I ask if this is a service to this country? What have you been doing all these years since diarchy has been introduced? Within two years of the introduction of diarchy resolutions were moved in the Assembly. (A voice: 'Question.') There is no question about it and it has been referred to. After introduction, it was in 1922, within two years after the system was introduced a motion was made to repeal the diarchic system. We have been told that we the Executive Councillors, are an irresponsible and irremovable body of bureaucrats, white bureaucrats to my right, and brown bureaucrats ourselves. (Cries of: 'Oh!') Yes, and you wanted the removal of this diarchic system and the removal of these Executive Councillors. And what are you doing now, when a scheme is presented to you abolishing these Executive Councillors and replacing them by Ministers chosen by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council? (Voices: 'Not necessarily.') You will have the old system because you must be moving amendments. Is it sense, is it service to the country? I ask, is it consistent with your character all these days?"

"There are three main points, fundamental points in these Reforms. One is the replacement of diarchic system by complete autonomy. (Voice: 'Worse, worse.') Worse for those who have no conception of what they have done before. Let me leave it at that. Then in the Centre, we are being given responsibility over certain subjects. As regards subjects over which responsibility is not to be given, Hon. Members of the Opposition themselves admitted that they had no

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objection so far as Defence, Ecclesiastical and Foreign matters are concerned; as regards the rest, they are going to have responsibility. When they were charged with irresponsibility in the Assembly, hon. Members of the Opposition were not slow to tell the House that they would have been more responsible if they had been allowed to go into office. Such an opportunity is given now in the Reforms and yet you do not want to take that opportunity.

“ Another thing, and that is more important than what I have been speaking of. Sir, Federation is a new conception. I want to lay some emphasis, personally, on this. To me, it means the birth of a nation, which can have no succeeding parallel. (A voice: ‘ Still-born.’) Still-born, my friend says. Those that do not deserve it, are still-born themselves. Well, Sir, here is the birth of a nation. When, in the history of India, I ask, was there a time when from the snowy heights of the Himalayas right down to Cape Comorin, which is washed by three seas, there was the conception of a single nation of 350 millions living under one rule, and under one law? From the time of Asoka, from the time of Harsha and Vikramaditya down to the period of the Moghuls and our own Krishna Deva Raya, did any one rule the whole country? Did they speak one language? Did they call themselves one nation? There must be some relation to facts. If facts irritate my friends, I will not be responsible. (Voices: ‘ No, no. It amuses us.’) It will not be the monopoly of one alone, I will be equally amused at you. It is difficult to amuse some people. It is the monopoly of some not to see things in the right spirit but always to complain this is not done or that is not done, ignoring altogether everything that has been done.

“ I should like to refer to one of the objections which has been raised. One objection is that there is no constituent power in the Council. Another objection is that there have been too many checks and special powers and responsibilities invested in the Governor. A third is that whereas in countries like Canada, Australia and South Africa, the wish of the people was taken into account and the constitution was actually drawn up by those people and the British Parliament served only as an instrument to pass those laws without the slightest amendment, that has not been the case in India. I do not deny that in the last charge there is a substratum of truth. It is true that the Australians and the South Africans did prepare their own Bills and took them to England by an agreed system. Now, may I in all earnestness ask, where is the analogy between India and those three countries which you have mentioned? Have you got any Hindu-Muslim problem there? Have you got that wonderful institution of which every citizen should be ashamed, the system of Depressed Classes and Untouchables, in these countries? I suppose they have no such problems to hinder their rights, which to our shame, we must own. But we venture to claim equality with those countries which know nothing of these things. (Voice: ‘ What about Indians who are there?’) They are the penalty of our sin. It is you that made them the slaves of this land and drove

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them away from this country in search of food. How can you expect better treatment when you yourselves do not give them a good treatment here? ”

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“ Was it this gospel that you preached there? ”

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ Next, Sir, I have carefully gone through as many books as I could to find out, if there were any country in which those circumstances were to be found. Those institutions of which I have just spoken are not to be found there. That is not all. There are other and important circumstances which impelled those countries to form into a federation, a federation of those states which enjoyed Self-Government for a time and even Responsible Government to a large extent. Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar observed the other day that it is to be a federation of provinces in which representative institutions have come into existence long ago and in which Responsible Government is enjoyed at least in Diarchic form, and of those states where no such things obtain. The very basic principle and foundation of federation in those countries was the consent of each self-governing country to part with some of its rights and privileges and to confer them upon a central body, known as Federation. Where is the analogy to this country? What is the good of comparing things which have not been in touch with similar circumstances, either in the nature of the population or culture or civilization or forms of government they have been enjoying? There are other circumstances also which induced Canada, Australia and South Africa to federate; the fear of war in South Africa, and civil war in Canada were the main and important reasons which induced those countries to federate because they found defence a matter of great difficulty. There have been various other circumstances which necessitated one federation, as it was considered feasible to have inter-provincial communication brought into existence. Federation also facilitated defence as union was strength. In fact, it was the scheme of Murray in preparing a plan of railway communications in South Africa and Canada which facilitated matters. It was those circumstances that induced them to come near each other. In our country, we are having political difficulties, not because we had any difficulties in the finance of India, not because we are lacking in communications, not because there was a war which compelled us to come together to form a strong body. Without any of these difficulties certainly the analogy does not hold good. Next, assuming for argument's sake that there is a comparison between those countries and our own, where is the harm in giving the choice to the people of this country? I, for one, would not object. If only my friends opposite would undertake and would pledge their word to say within one year and six months that they would come to an agreement between themselves on any agreed scheme, it would be a different matter. Will Muslims agree to give up their claims? If not, how can the agreement be arrived at? Will the Hindu Sabhites agree to give seats to the Depressed Classes or to the Muslims? What is the good of talking of

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an agreed scheme and of the will of the people, when they cannot come together, even after three and a half years have been wasted and still they could not come to an agreement? (A voice: 'They were not intended to come to an agreement.') Is it not necessary that others should intend to? What have our people done to come to an agreement? Have not the All-Parties Conferences been dissolved to our utter shame? What is the good of complaining against things which are impossible in our nature to correct?

12-15 p.m. "So much about the comparison between the countries concerned. I wish to say one word more about these checks. These checks have existed in all constitutions. They are intended not to be operative, but there must be some rule, especially under the British constitution, somebody will have to say the last word. When a conflict arises, and when a deadlock is foreseen and cannot be avoided, somebody will have to step into the arena and say what is right and what is wrong. When such constitutions become impossible, anybody with the slightest knowledge of Constitutional History will realize that there have been persistent, numerous checks in all Constitutions including the Constitution of England. Now, Sir, in Canada, has there been equality in the Constitution? I should like to read just a passage from Mr. A. B. Keith's book, and this refers to a period of ten years after the Canadian Parliament was constituted, and the Canadian Dominion was formed. He says:

'The Parliament of Canada has a mere scintilla of constituent power. It cannot amend the provisions as to the executive Government, including the vesting of authority in the Crown and in the representative of the Crown. It cannot touch any of the provisions affecting the Senate save its quorum. It cannot even alter the quorum of the House of Commons, it can regulate its franchise, but it can only change the numbers of the House subject to the rule that Quebec must have 65 members and the other provinces must have proportional representation varied with the decennial census. It required an Imperial Act to enable it to appoint a Deputy Speaker and to enlarge its privileges as to giving to Committees powers to take evidence on oath. It is helpless to improve relations between the Senate and the lower House, and, when it became imperative to provide for an increase in the numbers of the Senate and the groupings of Senators on a slightly changed basis, Imperial legislation had to be invoked. More than that it cannot alter a single clause of the distribution of powers between the provinces and the central power; however urgent some change may be, and however little objectionable it is in principle, it is impotent. When its laws necessary in the interests of the Dominion are ruled invalid, the legislature cannot, as in England, step in and validate the matter. Nor are the provisions in much better state. True that unlike the Dominion, they can alter the Constitution freely in all points save those affecting the position of the Lieutenant-Governor as head of the provincial Government. But what is really important is the question of relations between the provinces and the federation, and here they are as impotent as the federation.'

"I can cite, Sir, passages both from the History of Australia and of South Africa showing that these restrictions do exist there. To give you one instance, in the year 1907, the Australian Commonwealth wanted to pass a Bill for the purpose of helping their commerce, and they said that if imports are sent from England to Australia it should be on only one condition, namely, that no Asiatic labour should be employed on the ships. England at once set her foot on that and said, 'whatever advantage such an agreement or Bill might give to the

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British public or the British nation, England for one would never consent to make such a discrimination amongst its own subjects.' Turning to South Africa, I can call another instance. There is a section of the South Africa Act with which I am very familiar, and that is section 152. That section says that whenever the franchise of the Cape Indians has to be changed the House of Assembly in South Africa has no power, and a restriction has been placed that it must be changed by a resolution of both the Houses with a two-thirds majority, and if it is by a Bill it has to be reserved for the pleasure of His Majesty the King Emperor. Now, the checks and other things existed there, not because that they should curtail every power that is to be given to India but that they might be of some use at some time when a crisis arose. I am perfectly confident that my Friends may look upon me as a Member of Government and as speaking like one. But you will agree with me or at least you will admit that I have done something in the cause of the country, however humble and insignificant my own services may be. But to look at everything with a jaundiced eye, to suspect everything and charge everybody with suspicion is in my humble opinion not charitable. Leave that alone, Sir. I think, Mr. President, I must bring my speech to a close. Before doing so, however, I should like to refer once more to that stalwart politician, in whose footsteps I followed to some extent. Reference has been made to what he is reported to have said in a paper or in a public meeting. We are told that the Right Hon'ble V. S. Sastri is an undoubted patriot who has rendered immense service to the country, who has been chosen as an Ambassador of India to Australia and to Canada. We are told that he saw nothing but flood and fire in the scheme of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, flood and fire which, we are told, one could only try to escape from, or save something from it and by trying to save everything would either be drowned in the flood or get burnt in the conflagration. My own humble opinion, Sir, is to the contrary. I too have, and I would like to give, my vision of this Bill. Hon. Members are at perfect liberty to judge it for themselves. I do not ask them to accept my statement of the vision without criticism, without introspection and inspection, but do not throw it away simply because it comes from one on the Treasury Bench. My vision, Sir, is something akin to it but altogether different in other respects. I see before me in this Bill or in this Joint Committee's Report, the Himalyas, that mountain for which there is no parallel or equal in the whole world; I too see some water flowing down from it; I too see some fire. But, I believe that these waters which are rushing down the Himalyas are rushing down not to drown this village or that, this man or that man, but to supply water to the plains of the United Provinces and of Bengal, to enrich and to irrigate them, so that the people of this country might be fed. I too, Sir, see a fire on the Himalyas. But it is not the fire which my Right Hon'ble Friend sees. That is a fire which I interpret as the bonfire of the hillmen who are celebrating the coming event, the birth of a Nation (hear, hear). I go a little step further, Sir. I look higher up and see a temple there, the Temple of Liberty. There I see the Goddess of Liberty, Gowri herself dancing

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in ecstasy with Nataraja, but holding in her hand the Golden Key, the Key of Liberty, for this country. The doors of the temple are open. Let me implore my countrymen not to refuse, not to hesitate, to go into that temple. Let me appeal to my countrymen in the words of Burke, 'Don't scuffle on the steps of the temple.' (Cheers)."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Mr. President, Sir, after I saw the imposing array of amendments to the Report and heard the flood of eloquence on the floor of this House declaiming against the iniquitous inadequacy of the proposed Reforms, I am rather nervous, Sir, to intrude on this atmosphere of offended pride and indignant protest with my humble suggestions for the betterment of the 90 per cent of the population whose sole anxiety, not a sentimental one, but a live and real anxiety day in and day out, is to find work and thereby to earn their daily morsel of food. Sir, before I refer to those suggestions, I would with your indulgence like to make a few observations. The spokesmen of the three big parties in this House tabled and spoke on the amendments, claiming to speak on behalf of the peoples of this country, with what justification I shall presently examine. Dr. Subbarayan followed by his lieutenants went furthest and declared that the present Diarchic system is better than the proposed Reforms. I heard him patiently and closely but found not a word said in support of his contention. I expected to find some arguments drawn from his experience as the Chief Minister of this province for over four years. I was sadly disappointed. He and his friends relied upon the verdict of the country in the recent Assembly Elections. I do not know, Sir, to the verdict on what issue they referred; if it is the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, allow me to remind them that the Report was published twelve days after the elections were fought. It cannot be the White Paper because Dr. Subbarayan had given his blessings to it on a previous occasion on this very floor. Dr. Subbarayan admitted that the electorate for the Assembly Constituencies consisted of masses also. Does the Hon. Member seriously suggest that the masses could read or understand the various difficult and complex recommendations of either the White Paper or the Report and that they gave considered judgment on them. It is to say the least, Sir, an irresponsible and incorrect statement worthy of the Tilak Ghat orator. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar of Madura made an ungenerous and uncalled for personal attack on my esteemed friend Sir A. P. Patro. Sir, he referred to the diaries kept in the Government Houses to warn the Governors against the intriguers; if only the notes of interviews at the Government House are available to the public they would disclose to what extent these protagonists of nationalism urge the cause of the country and to what extent they were asking for official favours like titles, offices, etc.

"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred in uncomplimentary manner to the personnel of the Round Table Conference. Sir, nothing is more unjust than to reflect upon the intelligence, the honour and the integrity of the men and women who went to England to represent the cause of India. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when he was invited to serve on the Nehru Committee by the accredited leader

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of the Indian National Congress, was a highly estimable person representing Indian public opinion but when he was nominated by the Government to the Round Table Conference he lost colour and his contribution to the Round Table Conference had no weight in the opinion of our Congress friends. Sir, this is a method of argument which my humble intelligence cannot follow.

"Sir, Gentlemen on the other side of this House referred to the verdict of the country at the recent Assembly elections on those who participated at the Round Table Conferences. In the matter of public opinion and politics in this country there are two distinct Indias: the Hindu India and the Muslim India. Whatever may be the interpretation of the verdict of the Hindu India, Muslim India had given its verdict in an unequivocal manner when it elected almost all the Round Tablers who sought election to the Assembly. Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim (Member of the British Indian Delegation), Mr. Ghulam Hidayatullah and others were returned with great majorities. Perhaps with the exception of Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan, no Round Tabler was defeated. This, Sir, is the verdict of Muslim India. Whatever my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, Leader of the Muslim Council Party, may say here, the Indian representatives of the Round Table Conference spoke with sincerity and urged with energy and conviction what was good for India. I doubt if India could have got a better and an abler set to advocate her cause if she was asked to elect her representatives. It was ungenerous to attack the personnel of the Round Table Conference and my surprise was great indeed when I heard Dr. Subbarayan utter his indictment against his own political mentor, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

"Sir, with regard to the verdict of the Hindu India in the recent Assembly elections, may I ask my hon. Friends at what cost that verdict was obtained? Have they asked their Congress candidates what they had to spend to obtain success at the polls? Enormous sums of money were spent and, even in the case of one of the most popular Congressmen, Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, in the districts of Kistna and West and East Godavaris against a very insignificant opponent, over Rs. 40,000 were spent. The verdict obtained at such an enormous cost especially when the opponents could not spend or work with the same vigour as the Congress candidates, I submit is worth nothing and the less said of it the better. I leave the matter at that.

"Sir, I was referring to the amendments, tabled by the spokesmen of the three big parties in this House. They were rather imposing and the parties chafed at the checks which the Report recommended, and wanted uncontrolled power or responsibility, as they called it. Sir, speaking from my experience of the conditions of people who have to struggle for their daily bread and who form over 90 per cent of the population of this Presidency, I beg to say, with all the emphasis at my command, that the claim of these parties to speak on behalf of the people of India is not justified in the least. During the last

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14 years the Montford Scheme has been in operation, I ask what these parties have done to ameliorate the conditions of the masses. Under the cloak of communalism and communal justice in certain quarters and with a magic word of patriotism and nationalism in other quarters, politicians and political parties have imposed upon the innocent and credulous men and women only to conserve their personal interest and the interest of the wealthy and not for doing anything to protect and promote the welfare of the people. Recently at Coimbatore, in Bombay and now in Ahmedabad, thousands of workers have been thrown into difficulties and into miserable hardships. What have these public men in their parties done to help them out of their misery? Middlemen are ruining agriculture. What has been done to protect the poor ryot? I submit that nothing has been done or even seriously attempted to alleviate human misery. It is therefore political dishonesty of the worst type to claim to speak on behalf of the people. The European employer and the European generally is more liberal and sympathetic towards the masses and the masses, having us at present no voice in the administration of their country, are reluctant that the trusteeship of their interest should be transferred without adequate safeguards, like the Declaration of Fundamental Rights and other items indicated in the amendment that I have given notice of. Sir, a Declaration of Fundamental Rights has been an invariable feature in the post-war Constitutions but I was surprised that the Members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee did not recommend but disposed it of with scant courtesy in about half a paragraph. They say:

'The Statutory Commission observe with reference to this subject: "We are aware that such provisions have been inserted in many Constitutions notably in those of the European States formed after the War. Experience, however, has not shown them to be of any great practical value. Abstract declarations are useless unless there exist the will and the means to make them effective."

Further on, they say:

'... its legal effect will be to impose an embarrassing restriction on the powers of the legislature and to create a grave risk that a large number of laws may be declared invalid by the courts, because inconsistent with one or other of the rights so declared.'

Again, they say:

'There is this further objection that the States have made it abundantly clear that no declaration of fundamental rights is to apply in State territories; and it would be altogether anomalous if such a declaration had legal force in part only of the area of the Federation.'

These rights are of two kinds—justifiable and non-justifiable. With regard to these rights, whatever sanctity may be attached to them, on occasions of State emergency, every one is agreed that they may be abrogated. But, these rights will act as a check upon legislators and warn them in time that they should proceed with caution. With regard to non-justifiable rights, it is not proper to dismiss them as being abstract declarations and therefore useless. I would, with your permission, like to refer to the opinion of my talented friend and author Mr. A. Krishnaswami, son of our distinguished public man

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Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar, expressed in his 'New Indian Constitution' in support of my contention that it is necessary to include a Declaration of Rights. He says:

'The positive assistance which these rights render in realizing social aspirations may now be dealt with. It has been aptly pointed out that law is the result of a "process of action between constitutionally organized initiative and spontaneous social forces." By incorporating such rights, the Constitution serves as a constant reminder of the direction in which legislation must proceed. Like the Laputan flapper, it draws the gentle attention of its august master to the task that lies ahead. A clause that "every German has the right to work," or that "youth shall be protected against exploitation as well as against neglect of their moral, mental, or physical welfare," will contribute its quota to the social forces at work. It is true that aspirations of the type quoted above cannot be immediately realized. But the path leading to the Holy Grail is bound to be straight and narrow, and the quest for it long and wearisome. The framers of constitutions are therefore content with having blazed the trail, leaving it to succeeding generations to follow it up.'

'He goes on to say further:

'There are certain special and additional reasons for the incorporation of some fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution. It has been affirmed that in democracies "power springs from the people." This statement may be justified where democracies are based on adult franchise, and where every individual has an indirect share in the administration of the country. The Indian Constitution does not purport to base its institutions so widely on popular will. It has been shown in another chapter why immediate adult franchise has been discarded as impracticable, and the suffrage has been extended to a limited set of men and women. The need for guaranteeing fundamental rights to individuals and sections are denied the opportunity of influencing the political administration in the country.

'Moreover, there is another limitation imposed on democracy in the Indian Constitution. Certain positive functions are vested in Governors of Provinces and in the Governor-General, who can either by overruling or even without reference to the legislature enact laws. Even if it be admitted that a popular legislature need not guarantee to itself or to the people on whose behalf it functions certain inalienable rights, it cannot be denied that where an individual is entrusted with these special powers their exercise should be hedged in by a declaration of fundamental rights. There must be a guarantee to the citizen or group, not only against legislature, but also against "supreme executive" violation of his or its minimum rights.'

'I do not think I should pursue this question of Fundamental Rights any further. I think I have made out a strong case for the inclusion of a declaration of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution itself.

'I have one or two other observations to make, Sir, and I shall be 12-45 very brief. I have said in the amendment tabled by me that the pro- p.m. posed representation of labour is inadequate. Compared with the representation of the vested interests like landholders and the commercial interests, the representation given to labour has been very tardy and ungenerous. The Joint Parliamentary Committee have advanced the argument that the representatives of the depressed classes would also to some extent reflect the labour point of view and that the Labour strength therefore is more than the exact number which have been reserved for labour. With regard to this argument, if separate electorates had been the feature of the representation of the depressed classes, probably it would have been acceptable to me. But as long as the representatives of the depressed classes have to be elected by joint

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electorates, I submit with all the emphasis at my command that the representatives of the depressed classes will not have the labour outlook which the Joint Parliamentary Committee have presumed.

"I raised another point. I said that persons elected to the special seats reserved for labour should themselves be workers and that it is not safe to entrust representation of labour to trade unions in their present unsatisfactory state. Sir, there is a move on the part of interested persons to confine the constituencies for the special labour seats to unions. That might satisfy public opinion or help certain persons who want to impose upon the workers and say that they are doing everything to help the labourers and advance their interests. Trade unions are not the organizations which could properly represent the actual workers. Trade unions in this Presidency are about 31 or 32 in number and they have a total strength of about 30,000, but the actual industrial population is certainly very, very much more and it is not proper or just to form constituencies for the special seats reserved for labour at this juncture. With regard to outsiders posing themselves as representatives of labour, I submit, Sir, the time has now come when the workers themselves should be trained to take up the task of representing their interests. Hon. Members who are interested in the welfare of labour and who are sympathetic to labour have ample scope to help the actual workers to take their legitimate and natural place as their own representatives. I do not know, Sir, what exactly the Government are now doing with regard to the question of fixing the constituencies for the special labour seats. I hope that the Government would, before they come to any decision on the matter, consult the people who are interested in the workers, and also the workers and see that the workers get their proper and true representatives.

"Sir, I associate myself with my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Raj in his demand for adequate representation of his community in the Upper House and ask for adequate representation of labouring class so that the labour point of view also may be properly represented there.

"Sir, much has been said with regard to the necessity for a direct form of election to the Federal Assembly and I do not want to repeat the arguments. But I take this opportunity of associating myself with all that has been said on this matter.

"With regard to the franchise in the urban and industrial areas, I submit that wage-earners should be given the franchise and also it is necessary to enfranchise persons who not merely live in whole houses but also in portions of houses. In the matter of the qualification of the voters, the Joint Parliamentary Committee have made an unjust distinction between Province and Province. Whereas in Madras a person will have to occupy a whole house for the whole of the periods before he can be enfranchised, in Bombay and Bengal any tenant of a house or a portion of a house has been given the privilege of voting. I respectfully request His Majesty's Government to enfranchise tenants, whether they are tenants of whole houses or portions of houses. One word more and I am done. I must impress upon His Majesty's Government the great

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necessity to give the masses adequate representation in the governance of this country and also to add adequate safeguards to protect them. The apprehension of Major Attlee about the dangers of the rural population and the wage-earners being placed at the mercy of a dominant political class is not imaginary but very, very real."

* Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I would not have been anxious to add to the volume of literature on this subject, if I had not been told that my amendment* requires some elucidation. First of all, I should say that the proposed Constitution falls far short of the hopes raised in India, hopes with regard to the grant of equality of status with the other Dominions. These hopes were raised during and just before the Round Table Conferences. I have said in my amendment that to the extent to which that equality of status is withheld by England, to that extent will the movement for separation grow in strength. This is not a mere warning; this is merely a restatement of the facts as they are. Anyone who critically observes the trend of political events in the country will see that there are two schools of thought—the Congress and the non-Congress. The Congress stands for Independence whereas the other parties stand for Dominion Status. But Dominion Status presumes the right to separation, and therefore means Independence in the near future. I hope the Hon. the Law Member also is for Independence inasmuch as he is for Dominion Status. The question arises whether it is better to give Independence to India or Dominion Status. There are many difficulties in the grant of independence from the point of view of the Diehards in England. We are asked: 'How is it possible for England alone to give up India when so many other Imperial nations have their sway over numerous coloured peoples who are very useful to them in times of war and peace?' We are told that unless those nations give up their possessions, England alone could not possibly relax her control over India. There is yet another argument. India is weak and if she is left free she will simply change her masters. Or, on the other hand, if India grows in strength, she would probably be a menace to the peace of Europe, because India has sympathy with the pan-Islamic movement and Japan has her designs in Asia. These two combined, will be a tremendous power and if this combination knocks at the eastern gate of Europe, Europe cannot escape from the danger unless all the European countries federate themselves at Geneva or Vienna and combine to meet the eastern menace. These are some of the difficulties which stand in the way of the Diehards in England seeing eye to eye with us. What is the solution of the difficulty? The Diehard has got one and only one view and that is to keep India under subjection for ever. Keeping that in mind, he has proposed a Constitution in such a way that it is impossible for India to get away from

* The amendment runs thus:—

Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER:—

Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration this House feels profoundly disappointed with the Report, constituting, as it does, a clear set-back to the progress of the country. This House is deeply concerned to think that, unless equality is made the basis of an Indo-British partnership, the movement for complete independence will receive the support of the country at large."

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the Empire. On the other hand, there is the growing national consciousness of India, a consciousness which is encouraged by the moral support of the world and the active sympathy and support of a large section of Britishers themselves. An India growing in strength like that can never be kept under subjection for ever. If therefore India is to be granted equality of status, what form should that status take? In what way should it be translated in the Constitution? I know it is too much to expect the Britishers to amend the constitution very much, but if one or two provisions are added to the Constitution, I think it will be a good thing. I think, Sir, that there should be a provision that the Secretary of State, the Governor-General and the Governors should be elected by the people. If that provision is made, the safeguards proposed now may all be there. The Houses of Parliament also should be so constituted as to give adequate representation to Indians. If these changes are made in the proposed Constitution, I am sure responsible Indians will have no objection to the Constitution.

"In this connexion, I should like to say a word with regard to the speech made by the Hon. the Law Member this morning. Let me assure him that the public have no use for the kind of speech that he has made now. He has evidently and admittedly lost touch with the younger generation. Every time he or Sir Patro speaks, I am sure there are hundreds of people who go from the right to the left. This is the greatest compliment that could be paid to the eloquence with which they make their speeches. If they really want to serve the cause for which they expect the co-operation of the people, they should not make any more speeches of the kind that the Hon. the Law Member has made just now."

* MR. P. V. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, as the time at my disposal is so short, I shall confine myself to the amendment of which I have given notice and which affects the vital interests of the depressed classes. I shall not weary the House by reiterating the origin of the Poona Pact. But suffice it to say that the leaders of the depressed classes who were invited to Poona in their eagerness and anxiety to save the life of Mr. Gandhi signed the Pact without closely studying its implications. Under the Premier's Award, we were given 18 seats in this Council under a separate electorate with a right to vote for and contest other seats in the general electorate. Under the Poona Pact, although we are allowed 30 seats, yet we have to face two elections, a primary election in which we have to choose a panel of four candidates and then a subsequent election in a joint electorate in which the candidate getting the highest number of votes will be declared elected. Sir, this would create several factions and disruptions amongst the depressed classes themselves, because the mentality of the people is such that those who vote for a certain candidate will form themselves into a separate group and this trouble will be going on for years to come. Besides this, it is well known that several influential, rich and educated Hindus have lost their all in election campaigns. When such is the case, is it possible for poor depressed class candidates to face two elections? We are already suffering on account of the reservation of seats in a joint

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electorate with regard to elections to local bodies and we therefore do not want such a thing to be repeated in the matter of elections to the Legislative Councils. If the arrangements proposed under the Poona Pact are put into force, the real representatives of the depressed classes will not be elected. It is therefore our earnest desire that the arrangements for the election of our representatives should be such that there will be no room for undue influence from outside. With your permission, Sir, I shall read one or two sentences from the Census Report of 1931:—

'Despite their lowly status, these communities play a large and important part in the life of the Presidency. It is they who furnish the backbone of agricultural labour in the chief rice-growing districts. In one form or another, they have been the victims of an agrestic serfdom wherever they have been. This generally took and still takes the form of compulsory advances from their employers which could never be repaid in full and thus tied the borrower to the soil. This was most noticeable in Tanjore. But a parallel system of advances produced the same effect in South Kanara. It must be laid to the credit of Ceylon and other estates that they have done more to raise the self-respect of the South Indian depressed classes worker than any other single circumstance.' (Pages 342-343 of the Census of India, 1931.)

"In another place, the Census report says:—

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'Government activities in aid of these unfortunates have met with some lip sympathy but a good deal more practical opposition, as the treatment of the Labour Department budgets in the earlier years of the decade shows. The department had practically to fight for its life and Tanjore mirasidars led deputations to Governors protesting against activities designed to benefit the preclial serfs of the district.'

"It would be admitted by all that the masses are steeped in ignorance and poverty. It is not an easy task to stir up the political sense in them; it will take some years. We also consider that there is no chance of our obtaining social rights without political rights. I am not unaware of the fact that sooner or later there should be joint electorates. But I think the time is not ripe for the depressed classes to have joint electorates. In these circumstances, I think, it is very essential that our interests should be protected until such time as the members of the depressed classes are sufficiently educated, and there should be separate electorate for at least 10 years, if not for 20 years. I, therefore, commend for the acceptance of the House the amendment that was so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj.

"Before I resume my seat, I wish to say a few words in reply to the uncharitable observations made by Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar. He said that Mr. Siva Raj did not represent anybody but himself. I think the recent transplantation of Mr. Thevar to the other side, has affected his memory. He seems to have forgotten that Mr. Siva Raj, as one of the leaders, was invited to Poona to sign the Pact, in order to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi. I wish to impress on Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar that the Members of the depressed classes in this Council are the real leaders of the depressed classes and this fact has been recognized not only by this Government but also by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Birla and other eminent men of the country."

* MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, after so much of discussion on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee,

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I do not think it is worth while indulging in any long speech. I find there is impatience on the face of several of my hon. Colleagues who are now here. But I wish to submit a few observations on points which I think have not been touched by any of the previous speakers. My points will be very brief and I shall not tire the House. The simple question, after all that is said and done, that still remains unanswered, is this: whether the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report has proposed any real transfer of power from the British voter to the Indian voter. This is the fundamental issue so far as I am concerned. A thorough study and even a re-study of the whole Report and the various proposals made therein, do not leave one with the conviction that there has been any substantial transfer of power from the British voter to the Indian voter. No doubt, Sir, in response to the agitation that was carried on for years in this country, franchise is sought to be enlarged. This is a great advance. No doubt, the irremovable Executive is being transformed into the Ministry. Leaving those two points of improvement, and some minor advances here and there, if we search for anything further that has been done in the Provincial sphere, we are to search in vain for any other improvement. If the agitation, the sacrifice and the loyalty that has been shown by this country from year to year for decades, is to be rewarded only with that little extended franchise and conversion of the Executive Councillors into Ministers, only my hon. Friends on the other side could be satisfied. We on this side are not at all satisfied with the little pittance that has been very grudgingly given. We on this side say that the report and the proposals have to undergo very many drastic changes and serious modifications, if it is going to give any substance of provincial autonomy or responsible government to this country. This country has been demanding Dominion Status by which is meant no other than full responsible government. It is too late now in the day to say that the Government of His Majesty did not promise or make any pledge in that direction. It was stated by His Majesty's Government and British statesmen that the ideal was a self-governing India by development and in progressive stages. This is enough to convince any constitutionalist that there was a definite promise of the grant of Dominion Status in an increasing and progressive manner. Even in the year 1919 the proclamation of His Majesty also stated that India would be a self-governing dominion very soon. I shall repeat the words of the proclamation of 23rd December 1919; His Majesty said that the Act of 1919 is opening the way to full responsible government hereafter and the right of her (Indian) people to direct her affairs and safeguard her interests. Speaking of the elections to the Indian Legislative bodies at the end of the year 1920, Professor Keith said that it heralds the time when India will desire full autonomy and will rank as an equal partner with the Dominions and the United Kingdom itself as a Member of the British Commonwealth. Therefore, the test is whether there is the grant of real advance and whether the substance of self-government or full responsible government has been given to this country. That is the real test. If we only apply this test, we are

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driven to the irresistible conclusion that apart from tinkering here and tinkering there, nothing substantial has been given to us by the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The opinion that the proposals do not satisfy the people has been expressed all over the country. It is not for me to repeat that opinion. What do we really find? What is the measure of self-government that has now been given to us in these proposals? Let us examine a little. The Ministers' salaries are, to-day, under the present Constitution, votable. If we refuse the salaries of Ministers, they have to leave office and they have to go unless they are thick-skinned. But according to the proposals that have been made by the Joint Committee, the salaries of Ministers will be non-votable. The question of joint responsibility has been repeatedly emphasized by this House and by the Madras Government Memorandum; but it is surprising to find that the Committee have not mentioned a word about joint responsibility; they have hedged the very idea with so many reservations and restrictions that no one is able to find where exactly this joint responsibility of Ministers is provided for. The memorandum submitted by the Madras Government to the Statutory Commission as well as the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council, stated that 'the Government of the Province should vest in the Governor acting with the Ministers.' The proposed Constitution says that the whole Executive Government should vest in the Governor and he shall have only advisers in the Ministers. In fairness, I ask whether this is progress or regress. If it is progress, how is it? No one has told us that the Executive Government vesting in the Governor solely is an improvement upon the Executive Government vesting in the Governor acting with the Ministers. Even such a fair and moderate proposal made by the Government of Madras when the Simon Commission enquiry was going on, does not find a place in the proposals of the Joint Committee. Again, we say, that the safeguards and the reserve powers are too wide and are detrimental to the growth of responsible Government in this country. It has been stated ad nauseam and His Excellency the Governor also referred to it in his speech the other day, that safeguards always existed in all constitutions in the world. It is true that in the absence of indigenous and full-grown self-governing institutions in this country, we are trying to model ourselves on the British institutions as best as possible. The reading of the British Constitution, of British History and of the development of the British Constitution, leaves us only with the conviction that all through, the British Parliament has claimed superiority and supremacy over the Crown. If kings have been beheaded, if Charles lost his head and if James lost his throne, it was because they exercised powers which really vested in the people and in the Parliament. I repeat that if there had been depositions and beheadings in the history of England, it was because the ultimate power did not vest in His Majesty the King, but in the British Parliament. The king has been repeatedly told by the British Parliament that he was a mere figure-head; that he had no powers practically; that if it all there were any powers they were only

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theoretical, never to be exercised; that Parliament was supreme over the Crown and Parliament was the real sovereign power. It was contended that if those reserve powers and if those safeguards are to be written down, they will look more hideous and far-reaching than those that are now laid down in the proposals of the Joint Committee. But it cannot be denied that because the king was shorn of his powers of despotism, and powers of supremacy, that England calls itself a free country. But for that, where is the justification for us to call England a free country? That is exactly what has been asserted by all the dominions and what is wanted by those people who are trying to follow the British model and the British example. We, in this country, want that there should be absolute freedom, absolute liberty, substance of it at least—if not the whole of it—substance of freedom and substance of full responsible government is all that this country aspires for. It has been trotted out that we are going to enjoy full responsible government under the present reform proposals. May I ask whether the responsible powers that we are going to enjoy, are not much less than those that are now being enjoyed by the irresponsible executive? To-day the Legislature can, with a month's notice of a Bill, amend the existing Police Acts and amend the Police orders and regulations. We shall not be able to do so hereafter, as this subject has been vested in the Governor as special powers. I ask where, in this, is progress and where, in this, is the transfer of power to the Legislature? Where is the real transfer of power and full responsibility to the people and their chosen representatives? We have not been given any power really, except in the very few matters which I have already referred to, enfranchisement of a larger number of Indians and a larger number of Ministers in the place of the present Executive Councillors, but clearly with less powers and less responsibilities. Beyond these, there seems to be little or no advance envisaged in the Report. Of course, I agree that nomination has been abolished; there, of course, has been some progress; and there will be no ex-officio Members too hereafter. I do not know if these are all the improvements that we wanted and fought for. I ask whether these complete the ideals that we looked up to. We, in this House, who represent the large mass of electorates, look for far greater things, for the real transfer of power and responsibility into our own hands, larger powers to the people, larger powers to the Legislatures and larger powers to the Ministers elected by the people.

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"Let us take another aspect. Now, Sir, the present position is that the Governor-General alone can have ordinances enacted in emergencies; but what do the advanced proposals suggest? The advanced proposals say that the Governor also shall have the right to issue ordinances; he will issue ordinances not merely in exercise of his discretionary powers which is supposed to cover his 'special responsibilities'; but he will issue ordinances on the Ministers' advice as well. Is this an advance, I want to know? Is this 'responsibility'? Are the Ministers going to be empowered to advise the Governor to issue ordinances? Is this going to be the discharge of their 'responsibility'?

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to the House? Sir, Dominion Status meant and always means that the executive should be responsible to the Legislature. This has been amply and fully defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926. If even the Legislature is to have some restrictions placed on its powers, then it cannot be called 'full responsible Government' though that was the interpretation that was sought to be put upon it by Members of the Government of India some time ago. Sir Malcolm Hailey said that 'full responsible Government' was conceivable with restricted powers and restricted rights for the Legislature; but that is not the sense in which 'Dominion Status' or 'full responsible Government' is understood in any part of the world. In fact, Sir, constitutionalists and able statesmen of His Majesty's Government have stated that 'full responsibility' means full responsibility of the executive to the elected Legislature.

"In the Central Government, Sir, what is sought to be done is claimed to be an advance; but in what respect is it an advance? If it is going to be 'full responsibility' at the centre and if there is going to be any real 'autonomy' in the provincial sphere, then how could that autonomy be consistent with the proposed diarchy in the centre? The Central Government is sought to be converted into a diarchic system of Government. The Madras Government Memorandum which was submitted to the Statutory Commission stated clearly that the diarchic system had proved a failure and it ought not to be extended, and, therefore, there was no question of the diarchic system being brought into the centre. In spite of that, what is sought to be done is to introduce a modified or restricted form of diarchy which is not liked by any person, constitutionalist or politician in this country.

"Sir, we have often been told—and the Hon. the Law Member has told us—that we are a disunited people, that we cannot be called one nation, that we ought to suffer in this state for ages and ages and that what has been sought to be done is the utmost that we deserve. I consider that this is a counsel of despair and despondency. It is quite in fitness with his age and with his growing years; but for us who are yet to see life, who are yet to take upon ourselves the responsibilities of the future, for us who are going to be the persons that will govern this country—the older generation is really passing away now—we must cherish a hope for the better. It is not a counsel of contentment or a counsel of satisfaction that is needed at the present hour. We want that the legitimate aspirations of our countrymen should be realized and fulfilled at no distant time. As Mr. Ari Gowder very rightly pointed out, the Hon. the Law Member has really outlived the age and the time. I do not think he has kept in view the aspirations of modern India, much less the aspirations of political India, and above all, he seems to have forgotten the very lessons which he claims to have studied when he said he followed in the footsteps of that great person, the Right Honourable Mr. Sastri. My hon. Friend counselled us that we ought to be satisfied with these proposals. Human nature is not that; we shall make no progress if we are to act upon his counsel.

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"Then, Sir, the question of the recruitment of the services has been repeatedly emphasized by several statesmen, politicians and political organizations in this country. To-day, most of the services—central as well as provincial—except the subordinate services, are recruited by the Secretary of State. The rules and regulations for recruitment are all framed with his consent, and he is the supreme authority so far as these services are concerned. The proposals of the Joint Select Committee say that this system should continue. The Madras Government, in their memorandum, stated that there should be recruitment made by the Provincial Government and provincialization of the services; that the whole of the question of services should be transferred to the Local Government who would constitute a Services Commission and that the Services Commission should be saddled with the responsibility of recruitment to the various services. The Joint Committee, however, say that the *status quo* should prevail; and if this is to be called 'advance,' I can only say that it is difficult for us to be satisfied with this 'advance.' But if it is to them satisfactory we can have no quarrel; we shall not be satisfied, and I am sure we cannot be reasonably expected to be.

"Sir, agitation has been going on for ages that there is no point in the Government spending from public revenues on the Ecclesiastical department. No proposals are to be found in the report regarding the Ecclesiastical department, which ought to find no place in the policy of this country. But it has to be continued; why? No reason is forthcoming.

"With regard to the question of indirect elections, much has been said already, and I do not, therefore, wish to say anything further on this issue.

"The reserve powers of the Governor-General, we submit, are too wide and the safeguards to be imposed, are not in the best interests of India. There has been no proof, no convincing argument, that the safeguards now sought to be imposed and vested in the Governor-General are in the best interests of India. A challenge has been thrown on this point time and again, but that challenge has yet to be accepted.

"With reference to fiscal autonomy, I must say it is all moonshine. There is no fiscal autonomy vouchsafed in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. We have been fighting for it for a long time now and there is no sign of it in the Report. And yet, the Government claim that the proposals are an 'advance' on the present constitution. Where is real 'advance' to be found except in very trivial things?

"Sir, there are supporters in this House of the idea of having second chambers. My Friend, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah, from Trichinopoly seems to be also a supporter of the second chamber idea. He seems to have stated that a second chamber would be a safeguard against minority interests being overridden. I do not understand that argument. The Joint Select Committee has stated nothing in favour of a

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second chamber, beyond saying that they recommend it for this Province as well. They have not had the courtesy of referring to the resolution which was passed by this Council or even the memorandum of this Government submitted to the Statutory Commission which said that this Government were not in favour of a second chamber. I submit that the Select Committee have not bestowed any thought on these two points. If the lower House is to be representative of all the stable elements in the country, of the vested interests, of all sections, divisions and classifications and communities of the people of this country, what are the other interests or persons that are left to be represented in the second chamber, I ask. The second chamber may, no doubt, be a necessity if the lower House is to be constituted wholly on a territorial basis and contains only territorial representatives. If the lower House is going to be a sort of museum, as some would call it, or a menagerie, as others would call it, of all the interests and elements in the country, where is the place for a second chamber? I do not understand it, unless it be that it will be a safeguard against the exercise by the lower House of even the little powers that are to be given to it. I submit that unless Parliament is going to amend the Bill in the light of the discussion in this House and in the light of the opinions expressed all over the country, it will be very impossible for the proposed constitution to be worked. I do not think there will be contentment or peace and order in the country unless and until the legitimate aspirations of the people are satisfied. But we know at the same time that all that is said or done in this country falls on deaf ears so far as British statesmen and Parliament are concerned. So long as National Government intend to keep to their present office and do all that will keep them in power there is absolutely no chance of any reform or change or modification being made in the proposed Constitution. It is under the impression that nothing is going to be done in spite of what may be said or done here, that we are discussing the Report here to-day. It may legitimately be asked what purpose is served by this discussion? The whole thing, I consider, is a farce; and yet we are forced to take part and do what best we can in this big farce.

"Sir, my friend, the nominated Member for the depressed classes, stated that he signed the Poona Pact under coercion, and duress and that the Pact is not legal or binding. Very strange theory, Sir. The fact that it was signed under duress of coercion is yet to be proved. My friend and those who think with him now seem to care a hang for Mahatma Gandhi or anybody for the matter of that. Even then it was quite open to them to say of Mahatma Gandhi whom they call the enemy of the depressed classes and who, they say, has done nothing for them, that he was not sincere, that they would not accept his advice, and to have refused to sign the Pact. It mattered little to them whether he lived or died. But I venture to suggest that my friend has now changed sides. It suits him now to say that the Poona Pact is not to his interests and he has lost all sense of propriety and has taken to abuse, in the vilest manner, Mahatma Gandhi and his followers. May I remind him, Sir, that but for the movement started

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by Mahatma Gandhi against untouchability, the attitude of the orthodox Sanatanists would not have changed, as it has done to-day, and instead of having attained to their present position, which is a great advance on the past, they would still have been relegated to the cheries and paracheris in the remote corners of villages. Their present position, it cannot be denied, they owe to the movement against untouchability started by Mahatma Gandhi. But, may I ask, what is the part that Mr. Siva Raj, the nominated Member of the Depressed Classes, played, when he was on the Committee of this Council appointed to submit a memorandum to the Statutory Commission? He was a party to the recommendation—I shall read the relevant portion of the same:—

‘We have considered whether special electorates can be formed for these classes. The number of electors belonging to them is only 4 per cent of the total number of electors on the existing franchise. It may be possible to form some urban constituencies—a possibility which requires investigation. But considering the seats that can be allotted to the depressed classes, their constituencies are generally bound to be unduly large. With the low level of education and wealth among them it will be very difficult for candidates to get into touch with their constituencies. Representatives of the depressed classes are in favour of an element of election at some stage.’

That is what Mahatma Gandhi has provided for them and even more than that.

‘We, therefore, propose that panels of candidates to the extent of twice the number of members required may be elected by recognized associations of the depressed classes in the different districts and that the members to be returned to the Council should be selected by the Governor from the panels.’

If he wanted their representatives to be chosen by the Governor, Mahatma Gandhi has given them a greater privilege; and he has given a further privilege also, viz., that the panel can be elected by their own community instead of by ‘recognized associations.’ In addition to that, the depressed classes to-day enjoy 30 seats under the Poona Pact, whereas there were only 18 seats allotted to them under the old arrangement, i.e., in the Communal Award.

“Sir, Mr. Siva Raj who to-day waxes eloquent, has stated, according to that Report that he was of ‘opinion that the number of seats to be allotted to the depressed classes should be on the population basis and that their members should be eligible for places in the ministry.’ If instead of giving the number of seats on the population basis, Mahatma Gandhi has given twice the number, has he committed any sin against them? I do not think that it was a wrong on his part to have given the depressed classes the right to represent their people instead of being the Governor’s nominees.

“On the whole, Sir, I would only say that so far as the present proposals are concerned, it is difficult for the country to accept the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report as they are framed and it will not be possible for them, even if they are thrust on the country, as it is going to be, to work them in any contented spirit or with any satisfaction. I say that unless and until the Government of the day brings influence to bear upon Parliament and unless the British Parliament is going to modify substantially in very

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many respects the proposals as they now obtain, there is very little hope or chance of this system working with any great success. I hope Government will take a warning from this.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to say a few words on the Joint Parliamentary Committee’s Report. I am also thankful to you for having extended the sittings of this Council by a day for giving opportunities to many of our Members to speak.

“Sir, I and some of the members of the Justice Party gave notice of some amendments to the motion on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to the effect that Provincial Autonomy and Central responsibility should be granted immediately. We agree that the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is not an improvement upon the White Paper proposals. On the other hand, it is a set back. While we are not blind to all the defects enumerated by the Leader of the Opposition, we said that for the peaceful working of the Constitution, the Report requires modifications, the minimum number of which we suggested. The Justice Party expect to work the Constitution, however unpopular it may be, because the Justice Party stands for co-operation. Sir, Dr. Subbarayan referred to the Justice Party non-co-operating with the Simon Commission. He forgot perhaps that some of the stalwart members of the Justice Party co-operated with the Simon Commission. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar was telling yesterday that the Simon Commission was not co-operated with by anybody in this country. No, I assure him that the Justice Party followers all over this Presidency co-operated with the Simon Commission. It may be, here and there, some Justicites did not do so; a wing of the Justice Party took up that attitude for the moment; but the Justice Party as a whole co-operated with the Simon Commission, as according to the creed of the Party they cannot but do so.

“Then, Sir, the Justice Party has got the prestige and the boldness to take up any unpopular measure and work it up successfully. As Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stated yesterday, there is no measure which will be agreeable to all. Yet, the Justice Party took up and worked the system of Diarchy, against which there was so much opposition and Councils were boycotted by some political parties; but the Justice Party thought, as constitutionalists and co-operators, that they must work the constitution and have in fact worked it successfully. Of course, I do not want to leave out of consideration in this connexion Dr. Subbarayan who also worked it successfully and who, I may say, is only an offshoot of the Justice Party. It was said that we, the Justicites, passed a resolution to take in the Congress people. It was not because that we were weak, but because the Justice movement comprises all phases of political opinion; and it is an ocean into which the Congress and the Nationalist rivers may flow. That is the idea

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with which we are inviting all people who are fighting for communal representation to come into our fold. The opposition to-day is stronger for communal claims than the Justices themselves. They also said that we passed a no-confidence motion on the then Governor. Sir, the same Justice Party people took the lead in entertaining the very Governor to bid him farewell, an entertainment unknown most probably for many years in the history of the city of Madras when a departing Governor was given an entertainment by all the citizens. As Sir Patro said, the then existing conditions might have been such as to incite a no-confidence motion, but everyone knows that we are co-operators and that the Justice Party could work any Constitution however unpopular it may be. Even those political parties who want to reject the Report, including Dr. Subbarayan's party, know that the Justice Party accepts the proposals in the Report with the minimum number of modifications suggested, because they are sure when Dr. Subbarayan comes into this Council with a large number of his followers, and also if the Congress Party come into this Council in large numbers, they will certainly accept office and work this very Constitution that will evolve from this Report, however unpopular it may be. So, Sir, the Justice Party or Dr. Subbarayan's Party, whichever party comes into the Council with a large majority—or even the Congress Party—is going to accept it and work it, though not now, at least a year or two afterwards when the Reforms are introduced. Thus, Sir, I have made the position of Justice Party clear in this respect. I do not want anybody to say that the Justice Party accepted to work the Constitution contained in the Report as it is and without any modifications. The modifications suggested by the Justice Party in the amendments, are almost as many as the defects enumerated by Dr. Subbarayan. In the recent elections somebody spread the rumour that, because some magistrate who came within the portfolio of the Law Member, who was drafted from the Justice Party, ordered the removal of the thali of a lady, the Justice Candidate, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar removed it. (Laughter.) I request all politicians to think that we, whether we are sitting on this side or on the other side, have the same ideals. The party as a whole wants communal representation and the elevation of all the communities and advancement of our country, though communal claims are stronger on the opposite side than on this side. It will be very good if Dr. Subbarayan comes to a compromise and if a common formula which would be acceptable to the whole Council is arrived at. The modifications made by the Justice Party proper and our wing, the Justice Democrats, are almost identical. So far for the Justice Party to which I belong.

“Then, Sir, coming to the Report proper, I have my own views in regard to it. It savours of humiliation, ingratitude, breach of promise to and distrust of the people of India. Let not the British people think that they have come down here to give ~~charitable~~ and uncivilized people some privileges little by little ~~but~~ ^{that} them know that we Indians, with high culture and civilization ~~and~~ ^{leading} back to ten thousand years ago, carried our

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civilization to ancient Egypt, Babylonia, and to the ancient Rome and Greece. About five thousand years ago, even in our own land, during the time of Bhishma, we had Legislative Assemblies, we had Council of Ministers; and even the system of our village self-government shows that we are capable of governing our own country. At one time, the countries in Europe competed with one another to have a sight of India because of her wealth and perhaps of her culture and civilization. The Spanish, the Dutch and the Portuguese, all travelled, travelled and travelled over all the seas merely to have a sight of India; and one traveller when he had hopes of seeing India, thought the object of his life was very nearly finished. That was their idea about India. I may also state that ten thousand years ago, we carried our civilization even to ancient Britain, and the Welsh people there may be considered as South Indians and nobody else. That is so far as our civilization is concerned.

“Coming to recent times, what about the Empire of Vijayanagar, whose splendours and grandeur are so well described by the foreign travellers, not to speak of Muslim civilization which carried light to far off Europe where, as historians say, there was darkness for a century before it. If only the British people and their representatives in Parliament know about the Hindu and Muslim civilizations, I am sure they will give us full self-government immediately. The pity is, they do not know much about us. It is indeed a humiliation to us that we are treated like this.

“Then, Sir, at the time of the siege of Arcot, our Indian soldiers wanted nothing for themselves except kanji and gave the best part of their food to their British brethren. I may say, with my limited study of Indian History—I mean British Indian History—it is our Indian soldiers that won India for England. Even in the recent Great War, India contributed one hundred million pounds for defraying the expenses of the War. Indians suspended all their political agitations; Indian soldiers fought for England in France, Flanders, Palestine, Mesopotamia and where not. Now to grudge to give us self-government savours of ingratitude.

“Recently, Sir, in appreciation of the services rendered by Indians in the Great War, promises were made for the political progress of India leading to Dominion Status. From time to time, even from the time when our beloved Queen Victoria made her Proclamation, promises were being made for the political advancement of India.

“Then Sir, Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) referring to the promise of 1919 said: ‘It is His Majesty's will and pleasure that the plan laid down by Parliament in 1919 should be the means by which British India may attain its due place among his Dominions’; and then he goes on to say, ‘I am authorized on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly, that in their judgment it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917, that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there stated, is the attainment of Dominion Status.’

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"Again, Sir, in His Majesty the King's Message to the Legislature in 1921, the following is stated: 'For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamt of Swaraj for their Motherland. To-day you have the beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.' That is the Message from the King Emperor. No doubt we are determined not to go out of the British Empire and we want all the highest privileges under the British Empire under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Recently also, after the Round Table Conferences, the Prime Minister of England has stated: 'Finally I hope and trust and pray that by our labours together India will come to possess the only thing which she now lacks, to give her status of a Dominion among the British Commonwealth of Nations.'

"Sir, how is it that they forgot all these promises which were made only recently? The words 'Dominion Status' seem to be a red-rag to the British politicians to-day. As Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu said this morning, the old generation in England is now gone and a new generation has come; most probably the new generation has forgotten all the promises which the old generation made. It cannot be so, for, most of the statesmen who made the promises are yet holding good positions in the State.

2-45
p.m.

"Coming to the question of the distrust shown in the present Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, probably they forgot that there are so many loyalists in this country. Even the Civil Disobedience people—I do not belong to them, but I belong to another school of politics and I condemn civil disobedience—with all their disobedience, what did they do? Sir, even when the civil disobedience movement was at its highest pitch, was there one act of violence in this country? Again, Sir, all the people and the parties, whether they are Congressmen, Nationalists, or Justicites, all will combine together to put down terrorism. India is not for terrorism. India cannot tolerate terrorism. No one will be allowed by the people of India to raise one finger against the British Crown. I want India to be permanently connected with England. Why then this distrust?

"Sir, in the proposed legislation, according to the Report, the Governor is everything; the Ministers are nothing and the people are nothing. The Governor can make his own rules about business and procedure without the advice of the Ministers. Services are completely under the control of the Governor and the Ministers cannot post them or promote them even. Without this power the Ministers cannot carry on the administration. Let us come to the police. The Report says that there is meaning in Provincial Autonomy without Police being handed over to the Ministers. Now, Sir, the safeguards are so many that the Ministers are nothing; the Home Member is nothing; but the Inspector-General of Police is everything. Then, Sir, the Governor can prevent the Ministers from introducing any Bill into the Council. He may also compel the Ministers to withdraw a Bill that has been

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already introduced. He can make ordinances without the advice of the Ministers; he can make Acts without consulting the Legislature. The Governor becomes the Dictator, and the Ministers become dummies. I hope the suggested changes will be made for the peaceful working of the Constitution. Even with some defects, we have to work it. Justice Party means co-operation. (Laughter.) Now, Sir, under the present Diarchy there are three Ministers at least with a semblance of power and four Executive Council Members, two of whom are Indians drafted from the people and the other two European Civilians who must have developed sympathy for Indians; all the four have full powers. These seven persons forming the Cabinet are more useful to the people than the eight dummy Ministers that are proposed, perhaps for a show. (Laughter.) Why should we be against Dr. Subbarayan when he says: rather than having this kind of Provincial Autonomy, we can struggle under the present Constitution? The present Constitution is somewhat of a semi-potent diarchy. (Laughter.) This will be better than a set of impotent dummies. Then again, even these dummies have no joint action. They have only separate action. The Governor can ask Ministers separately to remain or go. He can even dispense with them all, and take over the administration. So far for the Provincial Government.

"Then, Sir, coming to the Central Government, the whole administration, whether it is Finance, Exchange, Currency, or Railway, and in fact, everything, is under the control of the Legislative Assembly. The Minto-Morley Scheme proposed to have an Indian in the Council so that he may have a voice in the inner council. Now, there are three Indian Members in the Governor-General's Council; but the three Indian Members will cease to exist when the Ministry is formed in the Centre. Now, they are having the military budget placed before the Legislative Assembly. Whether they succeed or not in carrying out their motions on it, they can make their observations. But hereafter, no Indian will have any voice in the inner councils of the Government. In the military budget, they have no voice. Completely, Defence goes out of their control. Then with regard to the Railway Board, the Railway budget is now placed before the Assembly. In future, the statutorily appointed railway authority will come to govern the railways. Currency and Exchange will be in the hands of the Reserve Bank. The financial adviser may so manipulate the currency question that India will be depleted of crores of rupees. (Hear, hear.) I say 'may.' What I say is, at least, let there be a Defence Member. Other Central transferred subjects are Education, Health, Agriculture and Posts and Telegraphs. The rest are taken care of in the Provinces. The Ministers are to levy taxes; but they have no control over 80 per cent of the taxes, because these should go to the Governor-General to support the Defence, Pensions, Public Debt, etc. When we wanted a powerful Provincial Autonomy, we are threatened to be given an absolutely impotent one. When we want a responsible Centre we are threatened with an even more powerful one. If the Centre is to be what it is, let us be left where we are, for India's sake. Then, Commerce

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and Trade are in the hands of Ministers. They are hedged in with so many safeguards that it is impossible for India to develop her industry. Unless she is industrially developed there is no hope for her in the commerce of the world. No, Mr. President, let us stay where we are. I do not mean that Dr. Subbarayan's resolution should be passed. Let a common formula be arrived at which will be acceptable to the whole Council. All that I say is that we should pass one unanimous amendment. Sir, we have got at the head of the administration a very great statesman. I mean our Viceroy. Let him study the speeches we have made in this Legislature, all loyalists, and interfere so that modifications are brought in such a way that the Constitution that is coming will be workable in a peaceful manner. I do not want to say more because there is no time. I thank you, Mr. President, very much for giving me an opportunity of having my say on the Report. I will only conclude my speech with the words in the proclamation of Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria the Good, referring to Her Majesty's British Indian subjects:—

'In their prosperity, lies our strength, in their contentment, our security.'

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, we have before this House a number of amendments containing a number of recommendations voicing the main defects of every section of the House. The main defect, voiced forth by every section of the House on the Report, is that the Report and probably the Bill are silent on Dominion Status as the goal of India. Responsible Parliamentarians and statesmen like the Archbishop of Canterbury have said:—

'I noticed that Lord Snell complained that no mention was proposed of what is called Dominion Status. I think it is time we get rid of such a misleading phrase. It has proved itself capable of infinite misunderstandings, both in this Country and in India. No one knows whether it is constitution or position. If it is to mean constitution, is it conceivable, considering the circumstances of India and the necessary relations with the Imperial Parliament which these circumstances involve, that, in any time which any of us can contemplate, India should have a constitution similar to those which have been achieved in countries so entirely different as South Africa and Canada? Therefore it is no use thinking there can ever be a constitution in India identical with the constitution of the Dominions.'

"In the face of this and in the absence of any definite objective defined in the Bill, how can we rely on the statements made by Sir Samuel Hoare or anybody else? Unfortunately Sir, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. the Law Member also has given expression to similar ideas."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"On a point of order, Sir, I never said that. I said that Dominion Status is the goal for India. I left it at that."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With all due respect to the Hon. the Law Member, I may say that we have been having the British connexion for the last one and a half centuries and in spite of it, the caste system and other disabilities have existed. Can anyone expect them to vanish on a wave of a magic wand? Sir, I do not suppose that the Hon. the Law Member expects that under

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a deluge or Pralayan, India will be wiped out of existence. As long as India exists, the Hindus will exist and the Muslims will also exist. Both will be there as long as the country continues to exist. On that ground, are we to be denied our birth right? I think the Hon. the Law Member was under some illusion when he made that speech. He was referring to the flood and fire alluded to by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, to the Himalayas and to Gowri Devi with her torch. He spoke about Nataraja dancing in ecstasy and he referred to the President and Members sitting with the Press reporters on either side. I think all this must be an illusion, in the judgment of Hon. the Law Member. I say it with all respect due to him and I hope he will not misunderstand me. (Laughter.)

"Coming to the question of Second Chamber it is unfortunate that even though this Council by a resolution decided against the constitution of Second Chamber it is proposed to be thrust upon us. The amendment of the Justice Party is discreetly silent about this. However I am sure I am voicing the opinion of the other sections of this House when I say that the House still adheres to its original verdict. This I am sure goes without saying so long as that resolution remains part of the Council proceedings without its being rescinded. The Ministerial amendment, besides pleading for the recognition of joint responsibility among the Ministers, says that no additional restrictions and further safeguards than those already provided for in the White Paper should be made, that the Governor's powers to make ordinances should be limited to cases where he can do so on the advice of Ministers and that the Governor should not be vested with discretionary powers in regard to the services since it would make it impossible for the Ministers to effectively carry on the administration. So I do not propose to deal with these.

"Coming to the Central Legislature, I strongly feel that there is no justification for indirect elections. His Excellency the Governor the other day remarked that the extension of franchise would result in unwieldy constituencies and hence preferred indirect elections to the Assembly. Perhaps, he is not aware that twelve Members who are now returned from this province represent 25 districts. They have to work up two or three districts, and in some cases four, for their seats. Under the proposed Constitution, we are to have 30 seats for the same area, and therefore the constituencies would become smaller than what they are at present. So, I do not in the least feel that it would be more difficult than at present to seek election on the direct system. Hence I am opposed to indirect elections.

"As a commercial man myself, let me next take up the question of safeguards in regard to commercial discrimination. The Britisher's connexion with India began with the East India Company. So he is still very much concerned with trade, and wants to perpetuate the same for ever to the detriment and ruin of this country. But on our part, whatever may be the form of Government, we cannot any longer allow

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ourselves to be exploited. Hence the safeguards in regard to commercial discrimination are totally unacceptable and the right of India for full autonomy in fiscal matters should be recognized.

“Perusing the Report as a whole, one cannot but draw the conclusion that it is conceived in a spirit of distrust of us, as my hon. Friend from the City, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar himself said. Hence, in conclusion, I would urge, as my hon. Friend the Member for the Nilgiris said, that unless mutual confidence and equality are made the basis of Indo-British partnership, the movement for complete independence will receive the support of the country at large.”

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, rising to speak on the recommendations made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, I feel that Hon. Members have been called upon to discharge a special responsibility. But it is not special responsibility of the kind embodied in the Report, for we have also to take note of the feelings in the districts about the Reform Proposals. Perhaps, the discussion here will not achieve anything, but let it not be said that Indian opinion was not stated, sufficiently stated. Moreover, at this hour of supreme importance in the history of our country, we owe to ourselves to frankly interpret the true feelings in the province. Now, fully realizing the greatness of the occasion and my position as a Member privileged to represent one of the most enlightened districts in the Presidency, I say, and say with all the emphasis that I can command, that any constitution based on the lines of the Report will be wholly unacceptable to all shades of Indian political opinion and will, far from allaying, very much intensify the present political discontent in the country. The Congress has rejected the proposals, the Liberals have shunned them, and the numerous amendments of the Justice Party on matters of vital importance prove that that Party too is not satisfied with the Report. Why then impose upon the people of India such a Constitution? If it is for the benefit of the Indians, Indians must agree to it. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has, if I may say so, rightly pointed out that the recent Assembly elections, which were fought on the definite issue of the White Paper, prove that the country is not for the proposed Constitution. I thought that that position would not be disputed. But it was given to the Hon. Member from Ganjam to say that those were ‘emotional elections.’ Has the Hon. Gentleman done anything anywhere in the matter of the Assembly elections? Did he go to the villages for the purpose? I had been to the villages, dozens of villages, scores of villages; and I have witnessed the spectacle of hundreds of villagers, men and women, going and recording their votes in favour of congress. I am free to own that the voters did not understand all the details contained in the White Paper. But they went with a determination to strive for power, real power. What amused me most was the Gallant Knight from Ganjam exclaiming, ‘for correct verdict, look to the districts boards, look to the municipalities, and look again to the panchayats.’ Sir, a dying man clings to a straw. I always thought that it was a well recognized sound

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rule that local bodies ought to be free from politics. Their interest lay in civic rights and amenities. The hon. Gentleman, Mr. Basudev, is another speaker who did not read anything in the Assembly elections. He said that Congress candidates won because they lavishly spent money and cited in particular the return of Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu. I am sorry he referred to the name of a gentleman who is not here to defend himself. All that I say to the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Basudev, is that when the pistol misses fire don't knock down with the butt end of it. I am not in the confidence of Mr. Nageswara Rao in the matter of his finances. But the return of election expenses made by Mr. Nageswara Rao does not justify the statement of the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Basudev. However that be, the main test to be applied is whether the Constitution is on the lines indicated by Indians. The Round Table Conference met specially for the purpose, and the Indians who were invited to it were chosen, and not elected, representatives. Yet what followed? In the words of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, who played a great part in the deliberations of the Conference:

‘The ability and wisdom of Indian Delegates the Joint Committee commended, but not a single change they suggested was accepted, nor anything they objected to dropped.’

“The hon. Member from Ganjam had a cheap gibe against the distinguished patriot referring to his exclusion from the Third Round Table Conference. But the importance that eminent statesmen attach to the utterances of the Rt. Hon. Sastri would be clear from the speech of the Prime Minister of England at the Second plenary meeting of the Second Session of the Round Table Conference. Just after the speech of the Rt. Hon. Sastri at the meeting this was what the Prime Minister said:

‘We now come to the end of these sittings, and it only remains for me to-morrow to make the Government Statement and to say you *au revoir*. Although it is after 2 o'clock in the morning I cannot leave this Chair without one word of tribute to that magnificent statement to which we have just listened (referring to the statement of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri). That statement shows an insight into the heart of India; but, my friends, it does more than that; it shows an insight into the heart of Great Britain, and approached in that way, your approach is bound to be irresistible.’

“Never mind the experience of the gallant band of Round Tablers. What was the fate of the modest amendments this House adopted when the opportunity to discuss the White Paper was given? Not only have our suggestions been ignored, but, Second Chamber, against the introduction of which this House had on a former occasion voted, has now sprung up. The speakers who have been at pains to support the Joint Parliamentary Report have but denounced the Congress and the Congress cry of ‘reject the proposals.’ But not one has shown that any shade of Indian political opinion has fully agreed to the Constitution outlined in the Report. I was glad to find the hon. Gentleman from Ganjam placing reliance upon the words of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. But with reference to the proposed Constitution, what Sir Tej Bahadur has said is as follows:—

‘As I have said before, it would be wrong to suggest that the Constitution foreshadowed in the Report has been received with any degree of enthusiasm or even approval in any quarter in India.’

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"Sir, again the Constitution foreshadowed in the Report does not contain the seeds of growth. It is as anti-national and anti-democratic as possible. The Royal Message delivered in 1921 to the Legislature was in the following words:

'For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamt of Swaraj within My Empire. To-day you have the beginnings of Swaraj within My Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to liberty which My other Dominions enjoy.'

"This inspiring Message filled the heart of every Indian with pride and joy. But with the dawn of 1935 Dominion Status has disappeared. There is nothing in a word, but why has it been abandoned? The answer is furnished in the following sentence in the speech of the Prime Minister at the Final Session of the First Round Table Conference. The sentence is:

'You have spoken here subject to reconsideration, subject to the reaction which your public opinion will show to your work; we, Government and Parliamentary representatives alike, have spoken in the same way, and we must also listen to reactions.'

"The disappearance of Dominion Status marks the triumph of Winston Churchill. And if the reactionary elements in England should be the guiding factors in determining the ultimate goal of our country, any constitution in pursuance of that is not worth having and is indeed anti-national. But one word to the Britishers. Whatever be your intentions, India is determined to have Swaraj. We will have it.

"Sir, after having said so much I shall now refer to some particularly objectionable features which render the proposed Constitution undemocratic. Though in the provinces powers have been transferred to the Ministers, the transfer does not carry us a great way. Instead of Reserved Subjects becoming Transferred Subjects, Transferred Subjects, in effect, have become Reserved Subjects (Hear, hear). As the Government exists to-day the Governor has no power of interference with the Transferred Subjects. The will of the Legislature is supreme. But hereafter it is not to be so. Again, how about the Governor's Acts? The Simon Commission did not provide for them as put forward now. However all these be, I thought that the power for the King to make laws and to tax had ended with the days of the Stuarts. But it is not so with reference to India, for in paragraph 109 of the Report we find the following statement of position:—

'Lastly, it is proposed to give the Governor power at his discretion, if at any time he is satisfied that a situation has arisen which for the time being renders it impossible for the Government of the Province to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution Act, to assume to himself by proclamation all such powers vested in any Provincial authority as appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of securing that the Government of the Province shall be carried on effectively. This proclamation will have the same effect as an Act of Parliament, and will cease to be in force at the expiration of six months unless previously approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, though it may be at any time revoked by similar resolutions.'

3-15 p.m. "Much has been said about the transfer of Law and Order. But a careful reading of the paragraphs devoted to the subject leaves the impression that the Minister is only a figure head. His Excellency

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the Viceroy assured the Inspectors-General who met in Conference at Delhi that though Law and Order was to be transferred to Ministers the Police would be sufficiently protected. I have not the time to go into details, but I must invite attention of this House to paragraph 96 of the Report where it is said as follows:—

'We have no reason to suppose that Indian Ministers will not adopt the same convention; but the difficulty arises, not because Indian Ministers are likely to demand or disclose the names of informants or agents, but because the informants or agents themselves would not feel secure that their identity might not be revealed. So long as this doubt exists, the consequences are the same, whether it is ill-founded or not. We therefore recommend that the Instrument of Instructions of the Governors should specifically require them to give directions that no records relating to intelligence affecting terrorism should be disclosed to any one other than such persons within the Provincial Police Force as the Inspector-General may direct or such other public officers outside that Force as the Governor may direct.'

"When from convention it has been found necessary to move on to Instrument of Instructions, certainly, there is in it something more than meets the ear. Sir, with such provisions, with joint responsibility in a nebulous state, with safeguards which at the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact were demonstrably meant for the interests of India becoming now in the interests of India and England, with commercial discrimination, and without control of services, where do we get the democratic institutions that would work out a Free India? The real interests of the people do not occupy the first place, nor the second place, nor even the third place on the slate of the Government. And why is that so? The speech made by the hon. Member, Mr. Birley, does furnish the answer, because there is no escaping out of the fact that the Parliament in England must control the destinies of India.

"To-day a small island at one end of the earth governs a great country at the other end, but for all times it will not be possible to lay down that the principles governing the free institutions in the West are not applicable to the East of Suez. Even if it were possible to perpetuate the present monopoly of power the national honour of Great Britain demands that such an attempt should not be made. The people of India are an ancient race who had attained a high degree of civilization long before the ancestors of European Nations. Also some of the best troops that fought the battles of the Empire were drawn from the Indians themselves. Though it is 150 years since the destinies of the two countries came to be linked together, Indians are still a disarmed race and the frightful poverty of India is admitted by all, including the most inveterate official optimist. There is no good blaming Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. At the Final Plenary Meeting of the Second Round Table Conference the Prime Minister spoke, addressing Mahatma Gandhi particularly, as follows:—

'But look at the effect of the two of you coming together in order to co-operate and express your gratitude to a Scotsman. My dear Mahatma, let us go in this way; it is the best way; you may find it will be the only way.'

"Though these words were spoken just before Mahatma Gandhi left England, the Mahatma, who to-day represents the honour of India and the glory of India, was almost with his landing on Indian soil

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lodged within prison walls. Already great harm has been done. The faith of Indians in British Rule, so strong at one time, has been seriously weakened and large numbers of young men are coming forward who do not believe in it at all. The situation is one that must fill all thoughtful minds with serious apprehensions about the future; and unless Great Britain realizes it properly it is difficult to see how it is to mend. The earlier race of statesmen in Great Britain contemplated with pride the birth of a Free India. For, Lord Macaulay, speaking about the possibility of Indians demanding Western institutions, said—

‘Whether such a day will ever come I know not; but never will I attempt to avert or retard it, whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history.’

“The day has come and what is the answer of England? We shall wait and see. His Excellency the Governor during the course of his first address to this Council said—

‘I see no reason why the shining example already set to the rest of India by this historic Presidency should not even be improved upon.’

“Sir, I fervently pray that the shining example set to the rest of India by his historic Presidency by the complete return of Congress candidates will result in the birth of an emancipated people on the banks of the Jumna. Then and only then, will there be, as Lord Sankey wanted, ‘Peace on earth and goodwill among men.’ Finally, may I appeal to Great Britain to make it possible for Indians to tell MOTHER INDIA—

‘Thy future calls thee with a manifold sound,

To crescent honours, splendours, victories vast;

Waken, Oh! Slumbering mother, and be crowned,

Who once wert Empress of the Sovereign past’.” (Applause.)

3-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR spoke in Tamil as follows:—

“ஐயிண்டு பார்லிமெண்டு கமிட்டி ரிபோர்ட்டில் சில விஷயத்தை சொல்ல எண்ணுகிறேன்.

1. “கிராமாந்திரமோ அதின் விருத்தியாம்சமோ ஜனங்களின் பிழைப்புக் கான கெதிமோகூமோ இதில் ஒன்றும் வந்ததாயில்லை.

2. “எக்கானமியான இந்தியா கேஷமத்திக்கு ஒரு புத்திமதியும் காட்டிய தாயில்லை. மூக்கை பிடிப்பது முதல் கொண்டு இன்னதென்று வரையரை செய்திருப்பது பெரிய அவசியமா.

3. “அக்கிரகல்சர் உலகத்துக்கு முக்கியமானது. அதில் சம பங்கையுடைய வர்கள் கவான்மெண்டு அவர்களுக்கு கடும் கப்பத்துக்கே திண்டாடி போராடியிருக்கும் இத்தருணத்தில் அதற்கும் இன்கம்டாக்ஸ் ஏற்படுத்தலாமென இந்த ரிபோர்ட்டு வந்திருப்பது கொடுமையல்லவா. அக்கிரகல்சர் இனதை அதின் உபயோகத்துக்கேயல்லாது பல உபயோகம் செய்து வருவது நியாயமல்ல.

4. “பர்மா பிரிவினையில் அங்குள்ள இந்தியர்களை வித்தியாசமா எண்ணி விருப்பிக்கப்பார்க்க இந்தியாவில் இந்தியர்க்கிடத்திலும் தப்பு அபிப்பிராயம் வரப்படாதே.

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4. “பர்மாவைப் பிரிப்பது இந்தியாவில் எப்படி. ஐரோப்பியர்களுக்கும் இந்தியர்களுக்கும் கவனித்திருப்பதை யோசித்து அவ்விதம் பிரிட்டிஷ் பர்மாவில் இந்தியர்களுக்கு சரியான சுதந்திரமோ பாதுகாப்போ குடியிருக்கவோ வியாபாரத்துக்கோ அவர்கள் பூமிக்கோ வித்தியாசமில்லாது பாதுகாப்பு சொல்லாது பிரிக்கப்படாது.

5. “செருக்காயுள்ள பர்மீசுள்ள பர்மாவில் இந்தியர்கள் ஏராளமான தங்கள் சுயதேசத்தையிழந்து குடியேறி தங்கள் பூர்விக் பிதிராச்சிதங்களை எல்லாம் அங்கு கொண்டு போய் ஏராளமான பணங்களை சிலவு செய்து பாரஸ்டு காடாரம்பமான தேசத்தை தேச பிரயாசையுடன் செழிப்புற்ற விவசாய தேசமாக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

6. “சீனர்கள் குடியேறியிருப்பவர்களுக்கும் சரியே ஐரோப்பியர்களுக்கும் சரியே பர்மீசுகளுக்கும் சரியே சீபஸ்டு சொஸ்ப் கூலீசுகளாக தங்கள் உழைத்து ஏராளமான லாபத்தை பர்மா அடைய இந்தியர்கள் காரணமாயிருக்கிறார்கள்.

7. “பாரு 473-ல் முதலாவது ரவுண்டேயின் கான்பரன்சில் நடந்த தீர்மானத்துக்கு விரோதமாக பர்மா லெஜிஸ்லேட்டில் கவுன்சிலுக்கு இந்தியர்கள் வருவதைப் பற்றி கணக்கிட பவர் சொல்லியிருப்பது பிசகு.

8. “இன்னும் இந்தியாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிற மணி லெண்டர்களைப் பற்றி பாங்கர்களை ரொம்ப கேவலமாக சொல்லியிருப்பது ஆறுமையாயுள்ளது. அத்தொழில் கேவலமான தொழிலா? இங்கிலீஷ் பாங்கி சீனா பாங்கிகளைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை.

9. “விவசாயமோ வியாபாரங்களோ முன்னேற்றத்துக்குவர மணி லெண்டரோ பாங்கிகளோ இல்லாவிடில் எப்படி முன்னேற்றமடையும்.

10. “நாட்டுக்கோட்டை நகரத்தார் மட்டும் குறிப்பிடப்படாது. எங்கள் சம் மந்தமான அநேக ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து அநேக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான இந்திய குடும்பங்கள் அங்கு வசித்து வருகிறார்கள். 1,500 கிராமங்களில் சேட்டிகள் வசிக்கிறார்கள்.

11. “இன்னும் அநேக இடங்களிலும் மற்ற இந்தியர்கள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். இந்தியர்களுடைய பிரயாசையும் பணசிலவும் எண்ண முடியாத காரியம். அங்குள்ள அநேக விளைபொருள்களோடு ஆவா, சிகப்பு முதலிய இரத்தினங்களும் இந்தியாவுக்கு விற்பனையாக வருகிறது.

12. “பூமியில் சுமார் ஆறில் ஒரு பங்கு நாட்டுக்கோட்டை செட்டி பிள்ளைகளிடமிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் எப்பது கோடி திரவியம் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 25 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் வரை அதில் 40 கோடி திரவியத்தை அதில் பொருத்திருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பூமி வேண்டியவர்களல்ல. அதை விரும்பினவர்களல்ல. 1900-ம் ஆண்டு தில் 70 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர்; இப்போது சுமார் 18 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கராவாயிருக்கிறது. இந்தியர்களே காரணம். இந்தியர்களுடைய பூமி விற்பனையில் எந்த வித நிர்ப்பந்தமும் ஏற்படமாட்டாது. இந்தியர்களும் சீனர்களும் இல்லாவிட்டால் டவுனில் லாபகரமாக தொழில் நடக்காது.

13. “இதுவரை இந்தியர்கள் செய்துள்ள உயர்வை உணர்ந்த பர்மீசுகள் நன்கு மதித்ததை பர்மாவை பிரிக்கப்படாதென்று சொல்வதை கொஞ்சமும் கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவர்களை ஒற்றுமையை கெடுக்கலாமா?

14. “பர்மாவுக்கு இந்தியர்கள் இதுவரை செய்திருக்கிற அரிய பெரிய சேவைகள் என்ன? பர்மாவை முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்கே ஆதரவாயிருந்து வந்திருக்கிற உண்மைகளை கொஞ்சமும் பாராட்டாது அடியோடு ஒழிக்க எண்ணுவது தகுதியாகாது.

15. “பர்மாவுக்கே தங்கள் வாழ்நாளையெல்லாம் அர்ப்பணம் செய்து பர்மீசுகளுக்கும் திருப்தியாக அவர்களும் பிரபுக்களாக வரும்படி சம்பாதிப்பதற்கு

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தாங்கள் லேபராகவிருந்து உழைத்து அர்ப்பணம் செய்தும் பூர்வ பணங்களை யெல்லாம் பர்மாவில் நிலங்களாக ஆக்கி நிலுவையாக இருக்கும் இத்தருணம் விலைவாசி எல்லாவற்றிற்கு குறைந்திருக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவைகளை அடியோடு ஒழித்து அவர்கள் பூமிக்கும் ஒருவித வகையற்று அவர்கள் பூர்வீக பரம்பரையாய் சுயதேசத்திலிருந்து கொண்டு வந்த பணங்களையெல்லாம் பறிமுதலாக்க இத்தருணம் விலைவாசியில்லாத பிரிவினையில் மோசமாக்கிவிடுவது நமது ராஜாங்கத்து வழக்கமில்லாது இதுவரை நடத்திவந்துள்ள பிரிட்டிஷ் ராஜாங்கத்துக்கு துரோகமான சித்தம் வருவதற்கு யாதொரு காணாமலில்லாதிருக்கிறது.

16. “வாரிலோ மற்ற எந்த விதத்திலும் இந்தியர்களோ நாட்டுடோட்டை நகரத்தார்களோ மற்றும் வியாபாரிகளோ வைசிய வகுப்பினையெல்லாம் இதுவரை ராஜாங்கமன்னியில் அவர்களையே தெய்வமாக கொண்டாடி இந்தியர்கள் சரித்திரத்தையும் ஒப்படைத்து இருக்கும்போது இவர்களை கைதவிரலிடுவதற்கு எந்தவித நியாயமில்லை. இதுவரை நமது பிரிட்டிஷ் ராஜாங்கத்தாருடைய கருணையான பாதுகாப்பில்தான் இந்தியர்கள் அங்கு உழைத்தார்கள்.

17. “ஒரே காரியம் லோகம் எப்படி இரப்பினும் நமது ராஜாங்கத்தை இந்தியர்கள் மறந்து குறைகூறார்கள். வேண்டியதை தெரிவிப்பது குறையாக ராஜாங்கத்தார் நினைக்கப்படாது. இந்தியர்களிடத்தும் சரியே பிபாஜைகளாயுள்ளவர்களிடத்து பூர்ண நம்பிக்கை வைக்கவேண்டும்.

18. “எனது அபிப்பிராயம் மிண்டோ-மார்லியின் 1909-ம் ஆண்டு ரிபாரம் சிஸ்டம் ரொம்ப மேலானது.

19. “அதைத் திருத்தியமைக்க எண்ணிய 1920-ம் ஆண்டுத்திய ஜேம்ஸ் போர்டு ரிபாரம் நல்லதாக கருதியதேயாலும் அனேகவிதமாக அன்னியோனியும் பண நஷ்டங்களும் ராஜ விஸ்வாசத்தை எதிர்ப்பதற்கும் இடமாயின.

20. “அதை மாற்றி இந்த ப்ராலின்சுக்கு இரண்டு சேம்பர் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வந்திருப்பது கூடாது. இப்பொழுதே ஒற்றுமை குறைவு பண நஷ்டமும் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. இரண்டு சேம்பர்கள் உண்டாகி அதிக மெம்பர்களும் உண்டாகிற தில் இந்த மாகாணம் தாங்காது.

21. “ஒரு சேம்பர் சொல்வதை வைத்து அப்பர் சேம்பர் அதே காபி செய்வதை பார்க்கிலும் லோயர் சேம்பர் இரண்டு ஏற்படுத்தி அதிலிருந்து ஹையர் சேம்பர் டீனராவது வைத்தால் அதையும் ஓர் காரணமாவது சொல்லாம். நியாயம் அதிகமாக அறியலாமெனலாம்.

22. “ஆனரபிள் லாமெம்பர் மிஸ்டர் டொட்டியாரவர்கள் தயாராகினை சிஸ்டிடித் தில் கேள்வி கேட்க மெம்பர்கள் இடங்கள் ஏற்பட்டதென சொல்கிறார்கள். அதினால் என்ன பயன் உண்டாயிற்றென்பது தெரியவில்லை.

23. “1909-ம் ஆண்டுத்திய மிண்டோ-மார்லியின் சிஸ்டத்தில் அறிவேன். ரொம்ப விலையுள்ளவர்களும் கற்றறிந்தவர்களின் ராமசுப்பய்டர், சீனிவாச ராவ், குருசாம்ப அய்யர் முதலியவர்கள் இருந்த காலத்தில் அவர்கள் சொல்வதையும் கவர்னரவர்கள் கூடுமானவரையில் மதிப்பு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அறிவேன்.

“இப்போதிய மாதிரி பிடிக்கவில்லையென்றால் புதிய ரிபாரம் வேண்டாம்.

24. “1909-ம் ஆண்டு மிண்டோ-மார்லியின் ரிபாரத்தை திரும்பி யோசிப்பார்களேயானால் உசிதமான நியாயமாகும்.”

* Mr. S. A. A. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, if I take part in this debate it is with a view to draw the attention of the House to certain questions relating to the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in regard to the separation of Burma, questions

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which have been dealt with only by a few members so far. I may state at the outset that I do not propose to question the wisdom of the proposal to separate Burma. But accepting that position, I must point out that the position of Indians in Burma according to the proposals of the Report will be very precarious and that is the reason why so many protests have been made by them. Anyone who has followed the development of Burma must admit that the contribution made by Indians in a number of ways for this development can hardly be exaggerated. Without their financial help, Burma would not to-day be one of the foremost agricultural provinces of India. Without Indian labour, the millions of acres would not have been brought under cultivation and so much prosperity would not have come to Burma. Indians however do not desire to rest their case merely on their past contributions. They merely suggest that the considerations which have prevailed with the Government of Great Britain and the Joint Select Committee in providing safeguards should be equitably and impartially applied to Indians and Britishers alike in Burma. Nor is this demand against Burmese wishes as expressed at the various sessions of the Round Table Conference. In the first Conference relating to Burma, it was laid down that the ‘legitimate interests of Indians and other minorities must be safeguarded’ and that ‘adequate attention should be paid to the question of immigration of Indian labour and provision should be made for the regulation of the conditions of both work and life of immigrants.’ They further say:

‘They also especially stress the importance of there being no discrimination as regards Indians entering Burma.’

“It was further agreed at the Burma Round Table Conference that ‘the Act should provide that there should be no discrimination, legislative or administrative, against any existing commercial interests carrying on business or trading in Burma.’ The recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report violate these principles. I need only refer to paragraph 473 of the Report which proposes ‘that it should be competent for the Burma Legislature to enact legislation restricting or imposing conditions of entry into Burma in respect of all persons other than British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom.’ The Report puts it forward as an axiom that ‘it would be unreasonable to include in a new constitution for Burma provisions which would in effect give all persons domiciled in India an unrestricted right of entry into Burma.’ We are not told why it would be unreasonable and whether it is any more unreasonable than to give this same right to every British subject domiciled in Great Britain. The Committee further observes that there is a ‘special category of persons in Burma, of United Kingdom domicile, for whose protection in India provisions will require to be made in the constitution of India.’ In the case of companies established already in Burma with United Kingdom personnel and capital, the Committee suggests that there should be unrestricted right of entry into India. The reason for this strange suggestion is that they were established when Burma was a province of India and ‘it would evidently be inequitable if after separation

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they are in a less 'favourable position than if they had established themselves in Bengal or Bombay.' I ask: Does not the same reasoning apply to Indians who have established themselves in a province of India—Burma? This is a question of national interest and self-respect. We do not want South African conditions and Kenya conditions brought about in Burma also. Everywhere in every Dominion or Colony, Indians are discriminated against. The latest is what is happening in Ceylon. I am certain that when these facts are placed before the public, every Indian will resent these discriminating provisions. I request the House to accept the amendment and vindicate the status and self-respect of Indians."

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA then spoke in Tamil of which the following is an English rendering:—

"Mr. President, Sir, for the last two or three days some of the hon. Members of this Legislative Council have been making speeches. They have been speaking only on the forthcoming political reforms and other political rights, but not on the question of the welfare of women. Therefore it is my duty as their representative to point out that their interests are not sufficiently recognized.

"As women form about half the population of India, it is necessary that, for the progress of the country, our women should have a share in all the public activities. It is the British Government that helped to spread the light of education among women of India. It is the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms that first granted women the franchise. It is my duty to offer my thanks to the Government for women franchise, on behalf of women in the Province. In the Joint Committee Report now published the number of women qualified to vote is given, but the number of women eligible to vote is not equal to it. I regret to note that according to the recent census, out of 60 lakhs, only 20 lakhs of women are qualified to vote. It is not enough that the Members of the Joint Committee alone state simply that the 40 lakhs of women should send an application to be enrolled and get their franchise. I therefore request the Government to recommend that the remaining women also should automatically receive franchise without sending any application according to the suggestion of the Joint Committee. Though the Southborough Committee did not recommend franchise to women, Parliament gave scope for provincial councils to admit women to the franchise. According to the present census, it is stated that about 70 lakhs of men and women are qualified to vote and out of that total number, 3 per cent are in British India. Parliament required the Electoral Rules made under the Government of India Act to be so drawn up as to enable the provincial councils to pass resolutions admitting women to the franchise on the same terms as men, and resolutions for that purpose have been passed in every Province except the North-West Frontier Province. In paragraph 124, of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, the Statutory Commission's proposal that without increasing the franchise on the basis of the population, the number of women voters may be increased by 10 per cent, is referred to.

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"The first session of the Round Table Conference recommended 25 per cent of the population to be enfranchised. I request that in consideration of all these facts Government should come forward to increase the franchise for women. I not only rejoice but feel grateful that franchise has been extended to women with property, education and literary qualifications and to the wives of men in military service and their pensioned mothers and widows. But I find that the franchise to women is not given in all the provinces on the same basis.

"In paragraph 135 of the Report, the Committee has recommended the proposal of the White Paper, viz., (1) that 'the application requirement should be dispensed with in the case of women qualified in respect of a husband's property in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and in urban areas in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Assam, a literary qualification should be substituted for the educational qualification.' According to the proposal of the White Paper, Madras is not included for the recommendation of franchise to women on the basis of property and educational qualification. Therefore I request the Government to take measures to extend the same privilege to the women of the Madras Presidency as recommended in the case of women of other provinces above mentioned.

"It is admitted by all administrators that women's advancement is essential for the country's progress. At present, Indian women are making rapid progress in all directions. Qualified women like men are serving as principals, professors and teachers in colleges, high schools and elementary schools. They are not behind men in administrative capacity. They have also qualified themselves in law and are practising as advocates. In Burma, there are also women Registrars. They are also as efficient as men in various branches of medicine. They are serving in the Postal department. In other spheres of work also the women are taking important part. Besides these, they are working vigorously for the general welfare of the country. They are holding conferences in different places where women of different parts of India meet, discuss and pass resolutions. They are taking part in and conducting provincial conferences, All-India conferences and World conferences with a capacity which is pleasantly surprising and causing admiration among men. The Simon Commission said: 'The women's movement in India holds the key of progress and the results it may achieve are incalculably great.' It must be admitted that the forthcoming political reforms are partly the result of the exertions of women. In the Franchise Committee as well as in the Round Table Conferences, Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan and Mrs. Begum Sha Nawaz have pleaded for the franchise of women and their other rights. I need not further speak at length on the work turned out by women of India, particularly by Christian and Muslim women. Last December, women from different parts of India and from England attended the last All-India Women's Conference held at Karachi. Mrs. Corbett Ashley and Dr. Maude Roydon who attended this conference have referred to the Joint Committee Report. They said Indian women are taking part in different spheres of work and that the reforms fall

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far short of their expectations. They promised to do all that lay in their power to promote women's interests. Recently Lady Layton, in a broadcast speech in London on January 15, said, 'Despite stupendous handicaps, a rapidly growing band of women in India was bringing about a social revolution on peaceful lines. The attitude of activity of women's Indian Association, the National Council of Women and the All-India Women's Conference were changing the face of India and challenging the Government to carry out the long-needed measures of reform in education, conditions of labour, etc.'

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"I request the Government to provide proper facilities for women to enter the Provincial Councils, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State so that they might work for the welfare of the country and especially for their sisters.

"It is stated that 6 seats are to be reserved for women in the Madras Council. I wish to plead for 10 seats.

"On page 346 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, it is mentioned in Appendix II that in the Federal Assembly, for a population of 45.6 millions in the Madras Province, 2 seats are reserved for women and 4 seats for depressed classes. Women also should have 4 seats.

"It is essential that in the future Reform Councils at least a few members should be social reformers. Some should come forward to work for social reform; besides these their chief aim should be to promote political reform.

"In the Reform Councils with the enlargement of membership a variety of difficult and complicated problems are likely to come up for discussion from time to time. This needs greater deliberation and mature judgment before the measures are finally disposed of. As a check and safeguard against hasty legislation—which may have to be revised afterwards—the existence of Second Chambers is considered a reasonable device. Though some of the hon. Members have pointed out the defects of the system, I feel that Second Chambers are a matter of necessity in the present circumstances. When this question of bi-cameral system came up for discussion before this Council in December session of 1932, I, among others, spoke at length in favour of it and therefore I need not dilate further on this proposition once again."

* The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Joint Parliamentary Committee report covers such a wide field and deals with such a wide range of subjects which have vital bearing on all the important questions that affect the nation, that one is tempted to emulate Kemal Pasha who has established a record for the longest speech ever made. I do not propose to do so however great the temptation may be. Although I paid great attention to the speech of hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Subbarayan, and although I listened with great care and attention to the speeches delivered by various Members in support of his amendment—particularly that of my hon. Friend from Madura, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, who made

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valiant though vain efforts to justify the position adopted by them, I fail to find any justification in support of the position taken up by them. That an institution like the Congress which continues to have faith in the efficacy of direct action and civil disobedience as weapons to ultimately secure *swaraj* for the country should prefer the present constitution which is unsatisfactory, which promotes and secures to that party a congenial atmosphere for adoption of a policy in which it has faith, is understandable. But the fact that parties like that of my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan's and others who have no faith in such weapons should have decided to prefer to struggle under the present constitution—particularly in view of the experience they possess and after having realized how defective the present constitution is, is indeed deplorable.

"I am afraid, Sir, it is to a certain extent due to the big landslide in favour of the Congress during the recent elections, which however was due to various causes such as the considerable disappointment caused by the White Paper proposals in many political circles. Our party, Sir, the Justice Party to which I have the honour to belong, has wisely decided not to go into the same lobby with my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, and to work, just as the Congress has decided to do, the Constitution with a view to serving the interests of the country and particularly with a view to accelerate the progress of the country towards Dominion Status. It is indeed very satisfactory to hear from British statesmen, like the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin and from His Excellency Lord Erskine a reiteration of the pledges given to India by various British Governments. Still, it is regrettable to note that the words 'Dominion Status' have been omitted from those utterances. It is to be earnestly hoped that even now Sir Samuel Hoare will make a real and strenuous effort to have the objective of India, viz., Dominion Status, embodied in the preamble to the Act. The expression 'Dominion Status' has been interpreted in certain circles as implying a right to secede from the British Empire. Those who have studied the preamble to the Westminster Statute will remember that there is no such implied right. Whatever it may be, Sir, even assuming that the Westminster Statute implies such a right, I contend that there can be no such contingency of secession arising in the case of India, in view of the position which will be occupied by the Princes of India under the new Constitution and also in view of the loyalty of Indians, which is an article of religious faith with most Indians in this country—whatever party they may belong to—including many in the Congress, which, rightly or wrongly, has lost faith in the sincerity of the British Government to grant *swaraj* for this country. Sir, the Archbishop of Canterbury in his speech the other day enquired whether India wanted 'Dominion Status' or a Dominion Constitution. I submit, Sir, we require both. We want to be one of the members of the British Commonwealth, enjoying a status equal to that of the Dominions.

"One of the other amendments given notice of by my party states that in regard to improvements in the Centre, we stand by the Joint Memorandum. I consider it, however, very essential that I should

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repeat certain proposals made in that Memorandum submitted to the Joint Committee by the Indian Delegation. They are: firstly, the acceleration of the Indianization of the army. I consider whatever may be the proposals made in regard to other matters, that unless there is a very efficient army under the control of Indian officers as the result of a process of Indianization—of course subject to conditions of efficiency to be decided by a committee of experts—any substance of independence or power to be secured by the country by whatever method of agitation, cannot be retained. Therefore, it is very essential not only that Indianization of the army should be accelerated, but that immediately after the inauguration of the Federation, the portfolio of defence should be placed in the hands of a non-official Indian.

“Sir, my friend, Mr. Birley, yesterday made an eloquent plea for fair treatment in regard to commercial matters. I entirely subscribe to that view; but at the same time, let me also emphasise the need for embodying in the Instrument of Instructions a clause which will say that the Governor-General should use his discretion sympathetically in matters in which the interests of indigenous industries which are in an infant state, are involved.

“Sir, as regards safeguards, they have been described by Sir Samuel Hoare—to whom I wish to pay a tribute for his sincerity to do his best to give us that measure of responsible government which circumstances now prevailing in England permit him to do—as hedges not to obstruct but to guide one along the road. While that description may be a correct one, it cannot be denied that these safeguards have created a considerable amount of apprehension in this country. I am afraid that unless certain changes proposed by us are effected, the necessary goodwill in this country which is so essential for the successful working of the constitution may not be found. In this connexion, I must emphasise the need for forming parties on definite principles, so that it may not be possible for any future Governor, however misguided he may be, to abuse the powers vested in him. I would also like to stress the need for joint responsibility. Without joint responsibility there will be a tendency on the part of various politicians to form themselves into separate groups and thereby provide scope for the misuse of these safeguards.

“When I was dealing with the question of the army, I forgot to refer to a particular observation made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in regard to martial races. It is very necessary, Sir, particularly when we are going to have a federal constitution, that recruitment to the army should be made on a provincial basis. I still contend that we, Madrasis, are in no way inferior to the other classes who predominate the army. (Hear, hear.)

“Coming now to the question of a Second Chamber for this province which I have been advocating for the last so many years, I feel indeed gratified that the Joint Parliamentary Committee has recommended the creation of a Second Chamber. I believe that hon. Members who dislike the idea of a Second Chamber will concede that if I advocate a Second

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Chamber, it is not because I am not as sincere as they are, to see India progress towards her goal within the shortest possible period, but it is because I feel that there should be an institution which will act as a check, when as the result of any misunderstanding or on account of want of proper appreciation of the issues involved in any legislation, the legislature passes a predatory law. Objection was also taken to the establishment of the Second Chamber on considerations of economy. If that is to be the guiding consideration, I should advocate a sort of dictatorship which will dispense with the need of a legislature of the size proposed in the Joint Committee Report. By this I should not be understood as advocating a dictatorship; I say this only as an answer to that argument.

“Sir, I should submit that powers to consider Money Bills should also be vested in the Second Chamber. In this connection I have to point out that we are advocating this change, not because it will be a House in which the landholders will be predominating in numbers, but because we expect that Chamber, especially in view of the very extended franchise and in view of the fact that it will consist mainly of members possessing very high qualifications and also possessing mature experience, to act properly. Perhaps it may happen in the future that many of the members who are now in this House may find it impossible to find a place in the Lower House. As a landholder, Sir, I am also thankful to the Joint Committee for having proposed that any legislation dealing with permanent settlement should be reserved for His Majesty's pleasure. This is a question which has been agitating the landholders for a considerable time and numerous memorials have been submitted to the authorities on various occasions. For that reason I refrain from dealing at any length with those memorials. Suffice it to express the confident hope that the authorities will again consider the various memorials submitted to them and introduce a provision in the Bill or in the Instrument of Instructions which will secure to us the rights which we have long enjoyed. In this connection, as a sort of personal observation I may say that, if I advocate permanent settlement, it is not because I expect it to benefit me personally, but only on principle. If permanent settlement is to be scrapped and the peishcush to be paid by my estate is to be fixed, I can assure this House that the amount I will have to pay will be much less than what I, viz., Venkatagiri Samasthanam is at present paying.

“Sir, the Rajah of Khallikote in his very able speech of farewell wanted the authorities to reconsider the demand of the Oriyas to have Mandasa and other areas included in the new Orissa province. I shall be failing in my duty that I owe to the Andhras, if I do not utilize this occasion for expressing in general the acute dissatisfaction and discontentment that prevails among the Andhras on the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report to have Jeypore, Berhampur and other areas included in Orissa. (Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo: Why?) I have no time to deal with it at any length.

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This question has been dealt with at some length and therefore it will be very unnecessary for me to deal with the question now, excepting that I hope the authorities will reconsider the question of the inclusion of Jeypore and Berhampur and thereby do justice to the Andhradesa.

"Before I resume my seat, let me express the hope that under the guidance of a Benevolent Providence, the policies and the actions of the parties both in this country and also in England, will be so shaped as to further strengthen the link that binds India and Britain together and make her a contented member occupying a status of equality with the other Dominions in the British Commonwealth."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, hon. Members who have listened to the debate during the last three days would recognize that whatever may be said against my amendment, there is a general sense of dissatisfaction on all sides of the House with regard to the proposals made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee for the future constitution of India. No recognized party in this House is prepared to say that what has been provided for in the Constitution is the satisfactory thing which the Indians look forward to. My hon. Friend, Sir Parasuram Patro asked a pertinent question, whether my statement means that I shall be prepared to work the Constitution, if the Constitution is thrust upon us even without the amendments proposed in a moderate way by my hon. Friends of the Justice Party. To that, I cannot do better than quote a passage from the recent article written by the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, whom Sir Parasuram described as my political Guru. The sentence is this:

'As one great British statesman said on one occasion, no politician can afford to look more than a week ahead.'

"That is my reply to my hon. Friend's question. I think my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, when he spoke yesterday dealt with this matter sufficiently and I need not go further than to say that even the Congressmen, like the present President of the Congress, have said that they will see whether they were prepared to work the Constitution or not when the Constitution Act is placed on the Statute Book. This is what the present President of the Indian National Congress stated in a speech he delivered at Patna: If he were asked whether the Congress were going to work the proposed Constitution, he would reply, 'that was a hypothetical question which could not be answered twelve months in advance of the inauguration of the new scheme of things. The Congress has however resolved that they would not permit mischief-makers to work mischief and commit wrongs in the name of the people through the legislatures. Whether the Congress would work the Reforms or not, this much was certain, that they would not allow men of that type to flourish in the Legislatures. Whether the new Legislatures should not be completely boycotted by the Congress would depend upon the situation and the atmosphere existing at the time of the inauguration of the new Reforms.'"

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"Therefore, Mr. President, we could see that even the Congressmen themselves have not made up their mind and perhaps they had in mind the quotation from the British statesman I made a moment ago that they are not prepared to say even a week ahead, what they are going to do a week hence. I am supported in my statement that the British Government have succumbed to the threats of the Conservative elements in England by a recent letter written by Professor Arthur Berriedale Keith, than whom no better living authority exists on Dominion Constitutions. This is what he says:—

"The Government, it seems to me, has made the mistake of adopting a policy which endeavours to blend two irreconcilable elements. It desires to satisfy the people of India that it is conceding responsible government, and the Conservatives of England that it is imposing such checks as will render responsible government innocuous, by depriving it of the characteristics of true responsibility."

"Therefore, I can at least stand on this ground, that the greatest living authority on Constitutions in the British Dominions, agrees with the statement I made in proposing the amendment I made the other day. I am sure Hon. Members will realize that British statesmen have fallen to the threats of their own Conservative opposition in the House of Commons.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Birley, asked me whether I intended to threaten or cajole the Europeans into accepting the proposition I made. I never dreamt of ever threatening or cajoling them, and if you look at the prosperous manner in which they are sitting on the other side, I do not think, you will entertain the idea that they can either be cajoled or threatened. It was far from my mind to do that. I only wanted to point out that if friendly relations are to continue and if we are to live as friends in this country, which I am sure they and I desire alike, they ought to support Indian aspirations in the matter of at least getting these two blessed words 'Dominion Status' inserted in the present Constitution. That is all I ask for. I am sorry they should have run away with the idea that I was either threatening or cajoling them, as I never intended to say that a time would come when their position in this country would be such that they might have to pack up their goods and return home. That was far from my mind. I feel that in every country in the world it is a recognized fact that we ought to help any one who wants to either trade or settle in the other land and we ought to treat him in as friendly a manner as possible, subject to this condition that the paramount interests of the country must always be respected by him. I am sure my hon. Friends representing the European group in this House would subscribe to that proposition, because I am sure that in the Dominions of His Majesty which are self-governing to-day, in Canada, Australia and South Africa, no one would be allowed to settle unless he agrees to abide by the laws that exist in those countries.

"In this connexion, Mr. President, I was sorry to hear the speech of my Hon. Friend, and at one time my Chief, the present Law Member. He talked as if—I should have thought he should not have done it

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so far as I know, in the wording of any Dominion Constitution and I can quite see the difficulty of His Majesty's Government in trying to use a phrase like this to a future Dominion, which I hope India will some day be, and apply to a future Dominion in terms which would not clash with existing facts in other Dominions. Can we point here, to any of His Majesty's Dominions, for instance, which has a problem of the same type, of the same magnitude as the Indian Princes? Now, if you lay down the phrase 'Dominion Status', you must remember that the Indian Princes must be included in the term whatever it means. I can quite see that that might present an enormous and insuperable difficulty in defining the phrase with any definiteness. Therefore, if some such formula such as was suggested by Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, if some such formula to that was found and could satisfy what the hon. Members here also vaguely call Indian aspirations, then I am pretty certain that very sympathetic consideration would be given to such a formula.

"Then, Sir, the next point that was raised concerned the safeguards. Here, I would only refer hon. Members to what His Excellency said the other day. Personally, I was perfectly convinced that not one of these safeguards will ever be used unless it is definitely necessary. We must remember that those safeguards are only held in reserve. They are not instruments of obstruction to the Government. No Governor, I am convinced, would be allowed by His Majesty to retain his office very long, if it was found that he was using these safeguards to the detriment of the province over which he was governing and I cannot honestly think, that those apprehensions which so many Members of this hon. House expressed regarding those safeguards, have any foundation at all. And correlated to these safeguards are the proposed Ordinances and Governor's Acts. Here again, the same, exactly the same reasons apply. Those powers of the Governor can and must be used only when there is extreme necessity for them. Otherwise we might as well scrap the whole Constitution. What is the use of framing a constitution in such detail as the present proposed constitution has been framed, if the Governors who are going to carry it out could see that it is rendered entirely nugatory? I look at the matter in that light, that there is no Governor who will stay long in his appointment if he acts in such a manner.

"The next point that I have noted is the question of Indirect Elections. Here, I am afraid, that I cannot see eye to eye with all that His Excellency said the other day. I would personally prefer Direct Election, if it could be undertaken without undue inconvenience. And I think the proper attitude for us to adopt is to say, 'all right; we will take Indirect Elections to start with; let us see how ordinary elections work. We have large constituencies here and if we find we can elect members to our own Councils without undue difficulty from large constituencies, then let us have Direct Elections to Central Parliament.' That ought to be the proper attitude. For there is no doubt about it, that with the size of the constituencies, direct elections are difficult.

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The only thing is, to overcome those difficulties in the best way we can. Let us see how the thing works to start with, and if it is unsatisfactory let us agitate for a change. That is how I would look upon the matter.

"Then, as regards Second Chambers, I confess at once that as a Member of the Franchise Committee which sat in conjunction with Lord Lothian's Committee I was against the Second Chamber. They seemed to me then to be unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) But (cries of 'No but'). But, if I say that for instance an Assembly of the nature of that at present sitting can with an overwhelming majority pass a resolution which cuts down the revenues of the province by 25 per cent, the whole revenues of the province by 25 per cent by one stroke, there seems to be some reason for a check of that sort. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

"I hear hon. Members saying that I am obsessed. Believe me, I am not obsessed. All that the Revenue Member has to do is to collect the revenue. The man who ought to be really obsessed with it is the Finance Member. Well, Sir, I am now convinced by the arguments in the report in favour of the Second Chamber. I admit that my previous opinion was based mainly on the question of expense. If that can be got over, and if the future Legislative Assembly here would not pass proposals like those I have mentioned, I have no doubt that the question of expense will not arise. That, Sir, must conclude my remarks. I do not know what the hon. Movers of the amendments propose to do, or what the next procedure is to be. I presume that votes will be taken on the amendments that have been put forward, in which case it will not be possible for us to finish within the quarter of an hour left if I continue my remarks. I will not therefore take up the time of the House further." (Cheers.)

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will put the main motion and afterwards the amendments to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform be taken into consideration'."

The motion was carried.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The first is Dr. Subbarayan's amendment. The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration, this Council is constrained, after full and earnest consideration of the whole situation, to record its opinion that the scheme of the Joint Select Committee for the future constitution of India does not satisfy the aspirations of the people of this country and is unacceptable and that it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution defective though it be, than to be saddled with the constitution proposed under the Report."

The amendment was lost.

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* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The second amendment, i.e., that of Mr. Yahya Ali, is for the vote of the House. The question is—

"Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration the Council while accepting the conclusions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that there should be Provincial Autonomy for British India and that an All-India Federation should be inaugurated as they will end the present system of diarchy in the provinces and irresponsible system of Government at the Centre, and urging that such inauguration should take place at a very early date, feels bound to express its regret that so far from improving on the White Paper proposals, the Report further restricts the scope of responsibility which would be transferred to Indian people both in the Provinces and at the Centre; the Council therefore further urges that to secure goodwill for the working of the new constitution in a peaceful atmosphere, the following changes at least must be made by the Parliament:—

(1) In view of the very wide apprehensions that have been raised in the country, almost amounting to a feeling of distrust that the pledges given by Royalty and by representatives of the King-Emperor and prominent members of the British Cabinet regarding the political goal of India, are being indirectly withdrawn, it should be made clear in the preamble that the ultimate aim of the constitutional progress in this country must be the attainment by India of Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth:

(2) so far as provincial administration is concerned—

- (a) the Joint responsibility of Ministers should be recognized, as that is the only method of preventing disruptive tendencies and creating a sound party system of Government;
- (b) while recognizing that the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report has accepted the principle that there can be no real 'Responsibility' unless 'Law and Order' are transferred to the control of the Ministers, it is unnecessary to add to the safeguards already enumerated in the White Paper, further restrictions as contained in the paragraphs 92 and 93 of the Report;
- (c) the Rules of Business and Procedure should be made on the advice of the Ministers and not merely in consultation with them;
- (d) the power of the Governor to make Ordinances should be limited to cases where he can do so on the advice of the Ministers; in other cases, this power should be vested in the Governor-General;

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- (e) the Governor's Acts should be only of temporary duration and not be permanently on the Statute Book
- (f) the very wide discretionary power given to the Governor in relation to the Services will make it impossible for Ministers to carry on the administration particularly as the phrase 'legitimate interests' is incapable of any definite meaning;
- (3) with regard to the Federal Centre, the Council urges that at least those suggestions relating to Defence and Commercial safeguards which were put forward in the Memorandum of the British Indian delegates to the Joint Parliamentary Committee may be adopted. The system of Indirect Election to the Federal Assembly is also an alteration of the proposals of the White Paper Scheme for which there is no sufficient justification; and
- (4) the Council is strongly opposed to the proposal contained in paragraph 473 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report empowering the Burma Legislature to enact any discriminating legislation against Indian subjects."

The amendment was carried.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the uncovered portions of Mr. Krishnayya Choudari's amendment. The question is:

"Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration, the House is of opinion—

- (a) that the constitution of a Second Chamber for Madras is quite unnecessary;
- (b) that the safeguards mentioned in paragraphs 94 to 97 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report regarding the Police Rules and Special Branch of the Police are unnecessary;
- (c) that the House of Assembly in the Federal Legislature should be constituted on a popular basis even with regard to States' representation. The States' subjects should be given power to send their representatives to that House;
- (d) that the Defence and Foreign Relations should be transferred to the Indian Ministers automatically within a reasonable time without any further reference to the Imperial Parliament;
- (e) that the powers of the Council of State should not be co-equal with the Federal House of Assembly in respect of Taxation and Finance; their power should be limited to approximate to the powers of the House of Lords in England;
- (f) that the Federal Constitution should come into force immediately in regard to British Provinces with such States as are agreeable to join, leaving the other States to join if and when they like; and

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after having been in South Africa—the treatment accorded to our own nationals in South Africa was due to the treatment we accord to our depressed brethren in this country. As I said before, no one is more ashamed than I am of the way in which we have treated the depressed classes in this country, and we are perhaps having our retribution for that to-day in our struggle but at the same time, the Hon. Member ought to realize that as British subjects, if we have to settle down in South Africa, our rights have got to be respected as much as those of other citizens in South Africa and I am sure”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. My hon. Friend must have noticed that as long as I was in South Africa I spared no pains to advocate the rights of Indians there. This answer that he was referring to in this Council, I gave in answer to an interruption when I was asked, what about the fate of our countrymen in South Africa. I said that we are paying retribution of our sins here.”

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ I am still unconvinced in spite of the elaborate personal explanation of the Hon. Gentleman, the Law Member, of his statement that Indians in South Africa should be treated in a manner that the South African”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ Mr. President, I never said that they should be treated like that. I said that they should be treated in accordance. . . .”

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Order, Order”

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—“ Why do you usurp the powers of the President?”

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ I am not usurping the powers of the President. I will yield only if the President asks me to yield and I was not going to yield to the Hon. Gentleman, because he rises.”

4-30 p.m.

“ Then, Sir, this leads me on naturally to the contention of my hon. Friends of the depressed classes, who said that they want the Poona Pact to be rescinded. I am afraid it is rather too late in the day to talk of rescinding the Poona Pact. If hon. Members belonging to the depressed classes agreed to the Poona Pact, they did it with their eyes open in the year 1932. And having done that, as all the communities have agreed to it they cannot now go back. Whatever His Majesty's Government may do, they will at least keep this one pledge that with regard to the Communal Award they will not alter even a tittle unless an agreement is come to among all concerned. (Hear, hear.) Mr. President, I know that there is not a possibility of my motion being carried and I do not regret that for a moment. But, as I have said, I think there is at least this much to be said for it, that the electorates in the last Assembly elections, have convincingly decided that the motion that I have proposed is the only possible one that is acceptable to the country. With regard to the coming constitution, I cannot do better than quote the conclusion of the article of the Right Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

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in which he says: ‘ Meanwhile, if the foreshadowed Constitution is to be on the Statute Book—condemn it as much as we may—it will work us, if we are not prepared to work it.’ ” (Cheers.)

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—“ Mr. President, Sir, for the last three days we have listened to speeches, eloquent or otherwise, and I probably alone of all this Council, may claim that I have heard every word of them. Naturally, I hope hon. Members will pardon me if I say that I am weary. They also must be so. I do not propose therefore to take up a large portion of the time of the House in talking about the debate. I should like the House to understand that what I am going to say is entirely my own opinion. So far as I know, the Government of Madras has not been asked to give its opinion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. Therefore, any comments or opinions that come from me must be taken as my own. Now, Sir, what I propose to do is to act the part more or less of a District Judge in summing up to a jury. I propose to go through the course of the debate and to point out the salient features of it.

“ Well, Sir, to begin with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition's amendment, I may frankly confess that I was disappointed in it. I consider that Dr. Subbarayan then had a very great chance to do something really good. He seemed to me to miss it. For myself, I was not impressed by his speech. It was too general in character. To my mind it did not proceed in sufficient detail and he asked a resolution to be passed by this hon. House which one hon. Member described, I think, perfectly correctly, as a counsel of despair. I do not think that this hon. House would be acting up to their traditions of the past if they were to pass a resolution of that type. But those who followed on the same day as the Leader of the Opposition did go into some greater detail, which I will comment on shortly. But, at the other end of the scale, away from the extremists, we had hon. Members who were wholeheartedly in favour of the Report as it is. In between them were various grades of opinion, some very nearly accepting it wholeheartedly like the Raja of Kallikote, others who did so for the most part, and others again that were not so wide in their approval. It seemed to me during the course of the debate that the main points, which were raised were those relating to Dominion Status, Safeguards, Indirect Elections, Second Chambers, Government Service so far as the provinces are concerned and the Governor's Acts and Ordinances.

“ As regards Dominion Status, except for one hon. Member who said that the Preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919, might be a substitute for these words, except on that occasion I cannot remember, although I made copious notes of all the speeches, hearing a single member attempt to offer a concrete definition of what is meant by Dominion Status. Honestly, Sir, I can quite understand the hon. Members not doing so, because so far as I can understand it, this phrase has never been used in any legal enactment. It is not used

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(g) that the safeguards in regard to Commercial discrimination are totally unacceptable. The right of India for full autonomy in her fiscal affairs should be recognized." "

The amendment was carried.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put Mr. Siva Raj's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

(a) Add at the end:

"and, on such consideration, this Council is of opinion that the scheme of representation for the Depressed Classes in the legislatures embodied in the Report is injurious and not beneficial to the interests and welfare of the community and therefore requests His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to exempt Madras Province from the operation of the Communal Award as amended by the so-called Poona Pact and to restore the system of representation for the depressed classes proposed in the original Premier's Award."

(b) Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration, this Council is of opinion that adequate number of seats be reserved in Second Chambers, Provincial and Federal, for representation of the Depressed Classes and requests His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to so modify the proposals."

The amendment was declared carried.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1 The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili. | 19 Mr. C. Basu Dev. |
| 2 " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 20 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 3 " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 21 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4 Mrs. K. Alamelunangathayamma. | 22 The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 5 Mr. R. Madanugopal Nayudu. | 23 " Raja of Kallikote. |
| 6 " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 24 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar. |
| 7 Khan Bahadur Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 25 " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 8 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai. | 26 Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 9 Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 27 Mr. H. M. Jagannatham. |
| 10 Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. | 28 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti. |
| 11 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. | 29 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi. |
| 12 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 30 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. |
| 13 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan. | 31 Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiyar. |
| 14 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 32 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| 15 Mr. G. Srinivasulu. | 33 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu. |
| 16 " P. V. Rajagopal Pillai. | 34 " M. S. Sreshta. |
| 17 " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. | 35 " Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 18 " W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. | 36 " G. R. Premayya. |
| | 37 Rao Bahadur C. Natasa Mudaliyar. |
| | 38 Khan Bahadur Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |

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Noes.

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| 1 Mr. T. Narasa Reddi. | 13 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 2 Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 14 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3 Mr. Yakub Hasan. | 15 " P. V. Krishnayya Choudari. |
| 4 " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 16 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 5 " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 17 Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 6 " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 18 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. |
| 7 " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 19 Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8 " B. Pocker. | 20 " P. Ratnavelu Tevar. |
| 9 " P. C. Muthu Chettiyar. | 21 " A. B. Shetty. |
| 10 " K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. | |
| 11 " Ahmed Meeran Sahib. | |
| 12 " K. P. Raman Menon. | |

Neutral.

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| 1 The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes. | 5 Mr. W. Scott-Brown. |
| 2 " Rai Bahadur Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu. | 6 " C. E. Jones. |
| 3 " Rao Bahadur A. T. Pan-nirselvam. | 7 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao. |
| 4 " Mr. C. A. Souter. | 8 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti. |
| | 9 Mr. R. Foulkes. |

Ayes 38. Noes 21. Neutral 9.

The amendment was carried.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put the amendment of Mr. Sreshta to the vote of the House. The question is:

'Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration, this Council resolves to request His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to give effect to the resolution passed in this Council on the 23rd March 1933, 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."

The amendment was carried.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Now the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar is for the vote of the House. The question is:

'Add at the end—

"and on such consideration, the Council is of opinion that proposals for separation of Burma should be given effect to unless sufficient safeguards are provided in regard to free entry, residence, education, franchise, representation on the Legislature, services and professions, banking, trade, and ownership of lands and other properties for persons in Burma."

The amendment was carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 20th February 1935.

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

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