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[Despatch Abstract.]

Conference.

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II Ganjam District ----- held at Chicacole during May 1916.

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DEPARTMENT.

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A. P. PATRO, B.A., B.L.,
PRESIDENT.

A. V. SUBBARAU, B.A., B.L.,
SECRETARY.

Ganjam District Association,

Berhampore (Ganjam) 17/4/1917.



To The Chief Secretary
Government of Madras, Coimbatore

Sir,

Unrevised
by the IInd Ganjam Conference recently printed & received by me this day.

I request you will be pleased to lay the resolutions embodied therein before His Excellency the Governor in Council for favour of necessary action.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A. V. Subbarau
Secretary

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REPORT
OF THE
SECOND GANJAM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

26th and 27th of May 1916.

Chicacole*

President

M. R. Ry AKELLA SURYANARAYANARAO PANTULU GARU, B. A.
1st Grade Pleader,
Vizagapatam

Chairman, Reception Committee.

M. R. Ry T. Viswanadha Sastri Garu.

SECRETARIES.

M. R. Ry Ch. C. Purnaiya Pantulu garu, B. A.

" G. V. Varadarajulu Chetti Garu.

" M. V. Ranganadham Pantulu Garu B. A.

" I. Suryanarayana Naidu Garu, B. A. B. L. ;

TREASURER.

M. R. Ry M. V. Kamayya Chetty Garu.



SRI GAYATHRI PRESS, CHICACOLE.

1917

**THE REPORT OF THE SECOND GANJAM DISTRICT
CONFERENCE.**

26th & 27th of MAY 1916.

CHICACOLE.

The 1st Session of the District Conference was held last year at Berhampore, the capital of the district. The Session was a very successful one. Feeling that Chicacole, the town next in importance in the district, has the claim for the honour of having the 2nd Session, one of the leading townsmen, Mr. T. Viswanadha Sastry who took a prominent part in the deliberations of the 1st Session, invited the Conference to this place. The Conference had the kindness to honour the said invitation and resolved to hold its second sittings at this place (Vide Resolution XXV of the 1st Conference).

2. It was not without diffidence that the invitation was made. As usual, several difficulties had to be steered through before the Session could be held, which, by the grace of God and the pleasant co-operation of the local leaders of the society and other enthusiasts was pronounced to be as successful as the first.

3. On the 21st of January 1916, a meeting of the public was held in the local Town Hall under the auspices of the Chicacole Divisional Association and it was formally resolved therein

to hold the 2nd Conference at Chicacole. A Reception Committee was at once formed with a modest number of 23, which swelled to 63 later on. The minimum fee for a member of the Reception Committee was fixed at Rs 5 and that of a delegate at Rs 2, but members of the Reception Committee were allowed the privilege of attending as delegates without payment of the special fee for delegates.

4. The Reception Committee met for the 1st time on the 6th of February 1916 and

(a) elected the following Office-bearers :—

M. R. Ry T. Viswanadha Sasiri garu,

A leader of the local bar, & Secretary

Divisional Association, Chicacole.

Chairman, Reception Committee.

Messrs. Ch. C. Poorniah Pantulu B. A., 1st Grade Pleader.

„ M. V. Ranganadham Pantulu B. A. Do.

„ H. Suryanarayana Rao Naidu B. A. B. L. Do.

„ G. V. Varadarajulu Chetty

Landed Proprietor.

Joint Secretaries.

„ M. V. Kamiab Chetty, Pleader.

Treasurer.

(b) & formed (1) The Executive Committee (2) Receiving and Lodging Committee (3) Pandal Committee and (4) Culinary Committee.

(c) The presidentship of the Conference was resolved to be offered first to M. R. Ry Nyapati Subba Rao Pantulu garu B. A. B. L., High Court Vakil, Rajamundry, next to M. R. Ry

5. Repa Ramesam Pantulu garu B. A. B. L., High Court Vakil, Madras. Both these gentlemen, not having been able to accept the offer, M. R. Ry. Akella Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu garu B. A., the wellknown leader of the Vizagapatam Bar, was next offered the presidentship and he very kindly accepted the offer.

5. In addition to the above committees, four more were formed:— (1) Finance (2) Resolution (3) Registration and (4) Advisory Committees.

6. As many as 17 meetings were held by the executive committee at frequent intervals, several of them having been necessitated for the determination of the manner in which several items of work had to be done. The whole work from start to finish was very cheerfully and successfully done under the able and energetic guidance of the Chairman of the Reception Committee aided by the wise counsel of the members of the Advisory Committee, notably that of Messrs. N. V. Ranganadham Pantulu and B. Sankara Sastri. All the Committees worked harmoniously which added greatly to the success of the Conference. The brunt of the work fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Ch. C. Poorniah Pantulu and Mr. G. V. Varadarajulu Chetty, who bore it ungrudgingly and commendably. Mr. M. V. Ranganadham Pantulu also contributed his quota of work during his spare hours.

DELEGATES.

7. 112 delegates attended the Conference. Of these 63 were also members of the Reception Committee. It will be seen from

the representative character of the delegates [that] people of the agricultural, trading and industrial classes also took an active interest in the deliberations of the Conference. It is unfortunate that the Taluk associations of Parlakimidi, Sompeta and Ichapur did not move a whit and send any representatives therefrom.

ACCOMODATION.

8. Most of the delegates chose to put up with their friends. The rest were comfortably lodged in the airy upstairs building of Messrs. Kanukurti Venkata Krishnarao Pantulu and K. L. Narasimharao Pantulu of Vizianagaram. Free accomodation and boarding were provided to delegates and visitors. One special feature is that several members of the Reception Committee paid more than the minimum fee; but however, most of the Zemindars in the District were apathetic.

CONFERENCE SITTINGS.

9. The Conference held its sittings on the 26th and the 27th of May in the local theatre (building), situated on the bank of the Langulya overlooking its waters. The building was fully decorated under the able superintendence of Mr. V. Surya Rao Pantulu, Captain of the Volunteer Corps.

10. Of the visitors and delegates that graced the Conference

with their presence, the names of the following gentlemen may be mentioned.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimharaju B. A. B. L.

Messrs. P. L. Narasimham Pantulu B. A. B. L.

P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar M. A. L. T.

Vizagapatam.

K. Audinarayana Reddi garu, Nellore.

Ati Appadu Pantulu garu.

The Press representatives of the Hindu, New India, Madras Mail and Andhra Patrika were also present. The Sub-Collector, Mr. G. W. Wells attended the Conference on the 2nd day.

11. The subjects discussed covered a wide field and included many important questions touching the wants of the District. The questions were freely discussed in the Subjects Committee, in which all the delegates took part. The weight and gravity of the discussion was increased by the participation in the proceedings of almost all the candidates who stood for a seat in the Legislative Council for the Northern group of districts. Speeches were delivered mostly in Telugu and were much appreciated by the non-English knowing delegates.

12. The Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his address in Telugu. It was a lengthy one, dwelling on the important topics of the day and containing interesting and instructive observations and was highly appreciated by the audience. A brief summary of the same as published in the Hindu is given below :—

Mr. T. Viswanadha Sastry one of the leaders of the local bar, Municipal Councillor, Municipal Commissioner, and secretary to the local Divisional Association read his welcome address, the summary of which is given below. After welcoming the delegates he explained the necessity for conducting the proceedings in the vernaculars and said that it was the only way of educating the non-English knowing masses. He then gave a short history of Chicacole and dilated on its importance in ancient times. He then alluded to the sorrowful deaths of some of India's good and useful sons and helpers such as Sir Henry Cotton, Kier Hardie, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Dewan Bahadur M. Adinarayaniah, and Mr. G. Subramania Aiyer. He paid a high tribute of praise to His Excellency Lord Hardinge's rule as Viceroy and expatiated on the evils which this war had brought on India. He said that the war had affected even Chicacole, in that the water-works had to be stopped owing to the abnormal demands in the iron market. What was originally estimated at Rs 93000 now rose to Rs 1,60,000.

He dwelt at some length on the constitution of these District Conferences. He explained the necessity for making the village the unit of congress activities and said that proper measures should be taken to encourage influential villagers to keep annual progress reports under the following heads (a) actual extent of land, inam or jirayati, the cost for the same (b) crops, cattle, water supply, water rate etc. (c) work done by the agriculturist and his family or by cooly, if so what are the wages (d) other occupations and income (e) Number of families and dependents thereon (f) food, clothing, religious practices, and expenditure thereon (g) debts and interest (h) Annual cost of cultivation (i) net profits to the cultivator (j) industries, men living thereby, income (k) Roads (l) Tanks,

Wells, Canals and other water sources (m) Sanitation (n) state of houses (o) grazing lands (p) Education. Annually, these statements ought to be revised and published for general information.

He then discussed the necessity for enlarging the powers of village panchayats by (1) establishing panchayat courts in selected villages. (2) increasing the jurisdiction of these courts from Rs 20 to Rs 50. The hereditary claim for the village Naidu's post should be withdrawn, and education, experience and independent living should be made the criterion. These courts should also have power to dispose of criminal cases such as simple hurt and be allowed to impose a fine up to Rs 15. The Magistrates should be relieved of some of their work and the same should be allotted to these village courts. At the same time the status of Magistrates should be raised.

Elementary education should be encouraged and the bill for free and compulsory elementary education should soon be passed into law. Education should be more scientific than literary, emphasis should be laid more on ideas than on words. He then touched briefly on roads, sanitation, industries, and a set of other local grievances, and said that appeals should be made to the Government to remedy them as soon as possible. He then exhorted those present to continue in the good work they had been doing in their several places.

13. The President also delivered his very able and instructive address in Telugu which was listened to with great attention, and the audience was very much pleased. Extracts from the address as published in the Hindu are given below :—

The opinion prevails in some quarters that India, divided as she is by a diversity of languages, cannot attain unity and therefore does not deserve freedom. The solution of the problem rests in our opinion on the division of India and the redistribution of the different provinces on a Linguistic Basis giving full importance to the languages that are highly developed and reconstructing and reuniting India on a federal basis. Considering that language is one of the strongest ties that binds people together and perhaps the strongest under the circumstances and also that people speaking the same language and nurtured under the same culture are likely to develop common bonds of fellowship and common ideals and with the faith that the ideals so cherished and the fellowship thus formed unite the people as a strong individual nation, several Englishmen and most Indians have urged the division of India on a Linguistic Basis as conducive to good Government. We can also imagine that the principle underlying the separation of the Behar Province, the agitation that resulted from the separation of Bengal into two and the consequent unification of the Bengali-speaking peoples under one and the same Government, is suggestive of the efficacy of a division of the country on a Linguistic Basis, for good Government. Some among the high-placed officials under the Government have expressed the same opinion. If we examine a little closely the history of the formation of the different Provinces in India in the beginnings of the British rule we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the Provinces have resulted not so much from the adoption of any settled plan of Provincial Government but from the free play of adventitious circumstances in a somewhat haphazard manner which conduced to the gradual expansion of the original settlements into Provincial areas.

Such being the case there can be no violation done to any principle or historic tradition if the different Provinces are redistributed on a Linguistic Basis for purposes of better Government. Just as at the beginning the Provinces mostly grew out of small nuclei by the gradual addition of territory acquired, so when the Provinces have become unwieldy and owing to the difficulty arising from the concourse of different peoples with varying grades of development under the same Government each demanding different treatment, if the need is felt of division there can be no better principle adopted than that of language areas which is the safest and the best as conducing to the unification and uniform development of the different peoples by force of their individual characteristics and natural tendencies. The desire of our Uriya brethren to be united under one Government has similarly arisen and they have been striving to uplift themselves. The Andhra movement which has arisen under very good auspices and has spread throughout the Andhra Districts, has undoubtedly originated from the impulses of these vivifying influences. These movements sprang out of the spontaneous forces inherent among the peoples, in fulfilment of their individual characteristics but not out of any unelevated ideas such as jealousy or the weakness arising from unequal competition.

The Andhra movement originated as aforesaid has touched the popular imagination, captivated the hearts of the Andhra people, engendered a feeling of common nationality and presented lofty ideals before them and naturally culminated in the desire for an Andhra Province as the panacea for all ills and as affording the fullest scope for the development of the Andhra people unim-

peaked by any obnoxious influences. In the fourth Andhra Conference held at Cocanada this year the resolution regarding the constitution of the different Telugu speaking peoples into a separate Province has been discussed thoroughly and from all aspects with great enthusiasm and with considerable learning and eloquence on all sides, and as finally adopted the resolution raised the Province question from the status of a mere ideal and brought it into the range of practical politics by inserting a clause that the desire placed at once before the Government with a view to its being considered and given effect to after the War. There has been a slight difference of opinion not so much on principle but as regards the time and the method of our asking for the province. The moderates among the enthusiasts advocate caution on the ground that any good cause prematurely precipitated might be spoiled and that enthusiasm and consideration of the pros and cons must go side by side and that even the province might lose its charm if it should in any way derogate from the present system of Government by a Governor in Council aided by a legislative council and all the other necessary concomitants. They further urge that until all the Andhra Districts shall have expressed their wholehearted adherence to the cause, opinion on the point should be strengthened and the enthusiasm of the movement spread far and wide through the country as counselled by some of the leaders and that in the meanwhile the full energies of the people may be directed towards the realisation of the other subjects of the movement such as the Andhra University. It may also be urged that the question of the division of the country on a linguistic basis concerns not merely the Uriyas and the Telugus but all the various peoples in India and that it would be better to wait until the

question gains prominence and support in the Indian National Congress and the various Provincial organisations. The friendship and attachment arising from long residence together are naturally opposed to any idea of division but as in the case of a joint Hindu family, when the difficulties of management increase with the increase in the strength of the family and the free development of individuality is impeded, the Shastras inculcate a division as having the highest sanction of religion—for with the separation of the members the Religious offerings multiply conducing to greater spiritual benefit—so with the case of different peoples living under the same Government when the desire for partition arises, it should be respected as perfectly legitimate and just, conducive to the advantage of all parties. There are other questions also arising which should be adequately considered such as whether or not the different peoples can live together and develop whatever the Government be and whether it would be possible to constitute a province so as to exclude any admixture of other languages and if so whether it would not be an impracticability to have as many provinces as there are languages. These may be easily answered. The languages are few which have developed and possess a considerable literature and which have the vivifying influences of uniting people with common ideals. The underlying idea of dividing the country on a linguistic basis is merely to provide a local habitation and a name to the different language people but it has never been the aim or the contention of those advocating such provinces that water tight compartments be created absolutely prohibiting the entrance or residence of other language speaking peoples or the spread of the people in one province into the others. In some of the bilingual Districts such as the Ganjam District it may not

be possible at all to draw a straight line on a geometrical basis dividing the different language areas. In the same manner there are Districts where there are Telugu and Kanarese or Telugu and Tamil spoken. Even if it be not possible to divide such Districts according to language areas and if it is considered in the best interests of such Districts that they should be let alone and if the two sets of people living in perfect peace and amity as here, consider any change not beneficial to either of them there is no reason why the purely Telugu Districts should not be constituted into a separate province leaving the bilingual Districts to be administered as they are as far as practicable on a language basis safeguarding the interests of both the communities. Administrative developments can never proceed on mathematical lines. And there would always be minorities calling for special treatment and marginal cases are very frequent. If a particular measure does not suit a small portion of the country or is impracticable there it ought not be stayed when it is clearly seen to be for the best advantage of the largest part. When popular sentiment in favour of certain movement flows like a mountain torrent, it may not be possible to check its course or even advisable to check it. The question of the Andhra Province is the very life and soul of the Andhra movement and it has filled the hearts of the Andhras with unbounded enthusiasm. Hence even if an Andhra university is granted and similar other institutions called into being, such gifts appear as bare gifts alone lacking in the power to reflect the national ideal and to conduce to the fullest development of the national unity adding fresh lustre honour, glory and animation to it. The Andhra movement supposes that with the creation of a separate province for the Andhras the other institutions such as a university,

High Court etc. would come in its wake as the necessary concomitants of a separate provincial administration and that the province question is therefore the inspiring and important question in the programme of the movement though as aforesaid there is slightly divided opinion on the province question. The Andhra movement itself is welcomed everywhere as inspired by lofty ideals and noble sentiments.

WATER-CESS.

After pleading for the permanent settlement of land revenue, the president continued :—

Nothing is pressing hard with greater severity in the Land Revenue administration of the country than the imposition and collection of water-rate or water-cess or Tirva-jasti or irrigation cess or whatever name it may go by. Act VII of 1865 is the legislative sanction for the levy of this cess and from the preamble to the said Act and the original purpose the main object of the cess has been to secure adequate return for the large sums expended by the Government on irrigation projects. Gradually in the administration of the said Act, new developments have been made which are wholly at variance with the original object of the enactment and even in case of irrigation sources over which the Government has not spent a pie, water cess or more properly speaking, a fresh assessment under the name of water rate is being levied under the theory that the Inamdar or the Proprietor as the case may be, is entitled to irrigation, free of charge. The wet area specified in the title deed and the inam title deed or the permanent settlement sanad constitutes the engagement between Go-

vernment and the inamdar as regards the rights to water. By a peculiar process of ratiocination calling in aid the later enactment Act III of 1905 passed to meet a wholly different set of circumstances, the theory is advanced that all flowing or standing water belongs to the State, save in so far as it is shown to be the property of others. Starting from this hypothesis, the lands are measured and the rough extents in garces noted in the title-deeds are converted into acreage by adopting an arbitrary rule of conversion that one garce wet is equal to two acres and one garce dry to four acres. The difference between the two measurements is put down as excess wet area cultivated with Government water liable to be charged with water-rate and in case of dis-obedience of orders to a levy of penal assessment also, out of all proportion to the offence. The burden is thrown upon the inamdar or proprietor to show that there has been no new conversion and that there is an engagement between him and the Government to cultivate the whole area as wet other than that shown in the title-deed. The result is practically in every case the Inamdar or proprietor suffers and is made to pay a cess permanently in addition to the ordinary revenue. There are several other matters of peculiar hardship in working the details of the Act and as regards the second crop charge. Even though the water flows into land of itself without being taken for irrigation by the ryot and even if a small quantity should percolate, the land is liable to pay the water rate though there are other sources for the land also. In the Ganjam District largely and in some other Districts also to some extent, some of the lands which were originally Zamindari, became Government property and all the channels, rivers, streams etc. which should have been private property have become Government property and the lands irrigated

by such channels, tanks, which could not be liable to pay any water rate, had the lands continued to be Zamindari, are now obliged to pay such water rate, the Government claiming ownership of the said channels etc. This is extremely hard and ought to be remedied. As the hardships of the system are within our personal experience, I do not dilate on them further, but I may be permitted to remark that all legal aid is hopeless to remedy the evil and our only recourse is a change in the law effected by legislative enactment. The Government have in contemplation the introduction of an Irrigation Bill containing more drastic provisions, but it has been postponed owing to the War. The subsidiary enactments passed recently to determine by whom the cess is primarily payable and such other matters have also resulted in the increase of the power of the executive in spite of the strong protests of our representatives in the Legislative Council. In this part of the country, the peculiar application of the provisions of the Act of 1865 which has all along been lying dormant, seem to have been first discovered in Ganjam and gradually extended in scope till it reached the present stage. This enactment and the methods of its administration are practically reducing the principles involved in the permanent settlement and the inam settlement from their benevolent purpose. There does not seem to be a similar law or its analogous application in other parts of India or elsewhere. No one objects to a fair return being taken when large sums are expended over irrigation works but the hardship consists in the peculiar uses to which the enactment is put as shown above, not for securing such return but for practically revising the original assessment and virtually enhancing the same contrary to the principles of the Inam settlement and the permanent settlement. Our two

Districts Ganjam and Vizagapatam suffer most from the enactment and it behoves all of us to take effective steps by representing our grievances to the Government, to obtain a change in the law relating to watercess.

14. We cannot pass on without placing on record with what great sorrow and consternation the conference received the news of the fact from the editor of the Andhra Patrika that a heavy security was demanded from the keeper of the New India, Mrs. Anne Besant. This communication led to the delivery of some stirring addresses from the delegates, notably from Messrs. A. P. Patro and A. V. Subbarao Pantulu. Messrs. G. Raghavarao Pantulu, P. Venkateswarulu Pantulu, & T. V. Krishnayya Pantulu also delivered able and appropriate addresses.

15. The success of the Conference was greatly due to the indefatigable and excellent organisation and work of the captain of the Volunteer corps Mr. V. Suryarao Pantulu an active and energetic member of the local Bar, and his staff of volunteers who obeyed him cheerfully and spared no pains to do the very heavy work allotted to them. Mr. M. V. Kammin Chetti deserves all praise on account of the very able and conscientious discharge of the onerous duties of his office of the treasurer.

16. The next Conference has been invited to Berhimpore.

17. In view of the concessions we expect to be granted in the administration of the country after the war, the close of which is certainly drawing near, it is imperative that we should bring into

existence a systematic machinery to educate the masses. For this purpose, the District, Divisional and Taluq Associations will do well to spread and impart necessary instruction. Until this is done we can never reach the goal of political emancipation and the work of the Conference will neither be strengthened nor consolidated.

The Second Ganjam District Conference, Chicacole.

26th & 27th of MAY 1916.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. This Conference humbly conveys to his Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor, the unswerving loyalty and deep devotion, to the British Throne and to the person of the King Emperor, of the people of this District and prays for the speedy and successful termination of the war.

Put from the Chair.

2. This conference places on record its profound sorrow and its sense of the great loss India has sustained in the deaths of Sir Henry Cotton, the great friend of India, and of Sir P. M. Mehta and Dewan Bahadur M. Audinaryanaiya and G. Subrahmaniah Aiyer, three of our distinguished leaders and countrymen.

Put from the Chair.

3. This Conference expresses its deep gratitude to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for the liberal policy and wise statesmanship with which he ever conducted Indian Administration and his enduring interest in the people of India.

Put from the Chair.

4. This Conference offers its loyal and respectful welcome to H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, and looks forward to a further development of Indian Administration on progressive lines in consonance

with the high hopes raised by His Excellency's valuable experience in the field of Local Self Government and His Excellency's keen interest in the vital problems of education.

Put from the Chair.

5. (a) In view of the imperative necessity for the spread of education, this Conference suggests the establishment of Elementary schools in all important villages whose population exceeds 500, and of incomplete secondary schools in all Unions and Taluk head-quarters and other important centres.

(b) This Conference is of opinion that free and compulsory elementary education is necessary for the progress and the welfare of the country, and considers that the time is come for empowering Municipalities and Local Boards under proper safeguards, to make elementary education free and compulsory within their areas.

(c) This Conference urges on the Government the necessity of raising the incomplete training schools in the District into secondary training schools at Berhampore and Chicacole and urges the necessity of opening a Training school at Parlakimedi.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. V. V. Jogaiya pantulu garu.

Seconder. " A. Appadu "

Supporter. " K. Janardanarao garu of Gollalavalasa.

In (b) opposition as to power to be granted to the Municipalities and the Boards for levying cess if necessary:—

Opposed by M. R. Ry. S. Satyanarayana pantulu garu of Berhampore. Amendment seconded by M. R. Ry. M. Sriramamurty pantulu garu of Chicacole.

Supported by M. R. Ry. M. Krishnamurty pantulu garu of Berhampore.

Reply to the opposition.

M. R. Ry. G. Raghavarao pantulu garu of Berhampore. Amendment put to vote and carried by a majority.

6 (a). This Conference urges on the District and Taluk Boards the necessity of opening dispensaries at the following among other centres: (1) Tarla, (2) Kodala, (3) Boyrani, (4) Baguda, (5) Pattupuram, (6) Kukkadakandi, (7) Hiramandalam, (8) Surangi and also appeals to the Zamindars and land holders for their co operation.

(b) This Conference strongly presses that the cost of the maintenance of the hospitals in Municipalities and District Head quarters be paid by the Government from Provincial funds and that a Lady Apothecary be attached to the hospitals at Chicacole, Aska and Russelkonda.

Put from the Chair.

7. This Conference urges on the attention of the Government the necessity of establishing agricultural demonstration farms at Chicacole and Russelkonda.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. K. V. Ranganadhaswamy pantulu garu.

Seconder. " B. Dakshinamurty satri garu.

8. This Conference considers that the formation of Irrigation Boards is necessary and urges on the Government to constitute such boards in this District.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. S. Satyanarayana pantulu garu.

Seconder. " B. Apparao "

Supporter. " M. Sriramamurty "

9 (a) In view of the precarious supply of water from the Rushikulya system for seed beds and transplantation, this Conference suggests the necessity of supplementing the existing reservoirs by constructing one or more reservoirs at suitable places, and in particular expediting the execution of the following schemes:—

1. Supplementing the supply to Surada Reservoir from the Rushikulya river.

2. Constructing a reservoir under the Ichapur channel.

(b) This Conference strongly urges on the Government the speedy execution of the following schemes:—

1. Borodahalli reservoir.

2. Bahuda.

3. Girisulla channel.

4. Extension of irrigation under (a) Koratalli, (b) Jayamangalana.

5. Drainage of a series of Tamparas from Gorinju to Ekosingi

Proposer. M. R. Ry. T. Venkatakrishnaiya pantulu garu.

Second. " M. Kamaraju

10. In view of the precarious supply of water in the Vadada channel of the Langulya river system and the Purushottapuram channel of the Vamsadhara river system, this Conference urges on Government the necessity of the following schemes;—

(1) The speedy construction of the "Langulya Anicut" above the head of the "Dusi channel" at Guttavilli.

(2) Pending the construction of the above Anicut, the opening of a head for the Vadada channel above the old head-slucies through the land acquired for the purposes.

(3) The removal of sand banks at the head of Purushottapuram channel and the removal of silt in the same.

(4) The construction of Korambo in the Vadada channel at the head whenever necessary and that sufficient funds be allotted by the Government for the purpose in proper time.

11 (a). In view of the damage resulting from the frequent floods of the Langulya, the Vamsadhara, the Bahuda, the Rushikulya, and the Mahanadi, and the danger to the person and damage to the property of the inhabitants of towns and villages on them, and immediately at the towns of Chicacole and Purushottapur and Aska, the villages of Buravilli and Kalivaram, this Conference urges the construction of strong embankments and in the case of the Vamsadhara, the changing of the nose of the Bhyri main channel from below the railway bridge at Ponnamp to above it.

(b) This Conference further urges the desirability of constructing a revetment and also masonry groins at different places, and other protection works in the river Rushikulya from the Sunnumbo tope to the Local Fund bridge at the twenty-fifth mile (Aska).

Proposer. M. R. Ry. B. Senkara sastri garu of Chicacole.

Second. " A. Tumbanadham puntulu garu.

Supporters. 1. " T. V. Narasingarao "

2. " Bharinika Veerabhadriah garu

3. " Kondapilli Venkata Krishnah garu of Ronanki

12. In view of the great hardship to traffic resulting from the abandonment of the Trunk road from Kotabommali to Bendi and the road from Tekkali to Parlakimidi via, Malayaputti, this Conference urges on the District Board the necessity of

(a) keeping the road in good order.

(b) opening of a feeder road from the Kotabommali Railway station to Kotabommali village.

(c) constructing a road from Tilaru to Dandulakshmipuram via Priya Agraharam.

(d) and constructing a road from Thotada to Gollalavalasa via Santalakshmipuram.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. A. Sitaramayya pantulu garu.

Seconder. R. V. Krishnarao "

13. In view of the present conditions prevailing in the Agency tracts and in view of the very unsatisfactory condition of the laws now governing the Agency tracts, and for the better advancement of the people in Agency tracts, this Conference is of opinion that there is absolutely no reason for any differentiation in administration between the Plains and the Agency tracts and therefore strongly urges the entire repeal of Act XXIV of 1839.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. G. Raghavarao pantulu garu.

Seconder. " P. Venkateswarulu "

Supporters 1. " A. Appadu "

2. " T. Pattabhiramayya "

3. " M. Krishnamurty "

14. This Conference brings to the notice of Government that it is necessary that pasture lands and gorges and other communal lands should be set apart in all villages and requests Government to provide them in villages where they are not in existence.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. K. V. Narasayya naidu garu.

Seconder. " M. Krishnamurty pantulu garu.

Supporter. " S. Satyanarayana "

15 (a). This Conference accords its cordial support to the swedeshi development of industries and calls upon the people to labour for success.

(b) This Conference is of opinion that proper and adequate aid should be given by the Government to promote the weaving, dyeing, brass and bell metal works in the District, and that Government should investigate into the possibilities of the Forest industry, such as securing wood-pulp for paper and wood for making matches.

(c) This Conference resolves to constitute a fund called "The Ganjam Industrial fund" for the promotion of Industrial education and enterprise, and that the said fund be administered by a committee composed of three members of the District Congress Committee and one member from each of the Taluk Committees.

(d) This Conference considers that the appointment of an officer who is not an expert in industrial matters, to the post of Director of Industries is undesirable and is strongly of opinion that the office shall always be held by an industrial expert.

(e) This Conference is of opinion that the proposed deputation of Mr. Chadwick and others to Russia and other places, to find an outlet for the raw products of the country is entirely undesirable, and is opposed to the principles of the industrial development of the country, and prays that Government may be pleased to convert the said raw material into manufactured products in the country itself.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. P. Venkateswarulu pantulu garu.

Seconder. " T. Pattabhiramayya "

Supporters. 1. " M. Ranganadhachari garu.

2. " P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avergal.

16. This Conference, while expressing its disappointment to the terms of the recent G. O. on village Panchayats, desires that Panchayats should be constituted on statutory basis and with power to raise and expend cesses.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. A. Appadu Pantulu garu.

Seconder. " M. V. Reddi "

Supporter. " A. Appalanarasayya naidu garu.

17. This Conference learns with regret that the Government of Madras has been pleased to order that full security should be furnished

by the popular organ "New India" without reasons mentioned, and prays the Government to encourage the free expression of popular opinion and to administer the provisions of Press Act liberally and sympathetically.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. A. P. Patro garu.
 Seconder. " A. V. Subbarao pantulu garu.
 Supporters 1. " B. Satyanarayana sastri garu
 2. " M. Ranganadhachari garu.
 3. " G. Raghavarao pantulu garu.
 4. " T. Venkatakrishnaiya pantulu garu
 5. " The Hon. C. Narasimharaju garu.
 6. " P. Venkateswarulu pantulu garu.

18. Resolved that the President be authorised to communicate the above resolution to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. A. Appadu pantulu garu.
 Seconder. " M. V. Ranganadham pantulu garu.

19. This Conference requests the District Board to take up the construction of the Russelkonda-Gopalpur and the Chicacole-Calingapatnam lines at one and the same time.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. T. Venkatakrishnayya pantulu garu.
 Seconder. " A. P. Patro garu
 Supporter " N. V. Ranganadham pantulu garu.

20. This Conference urges on the trustees of Temples, Mutts and other religious institutions, the necessity of publishing in the District Gazettes, the annual accounts of receipts and expenditure of those temples etc and of denoting a portion of their income to the establishment and upkeep of Sanskrit schools for secular and religious education.

Put from the Chair.

21. This Conference urges on the Government the absolute necessity of

(a) Publishing in the District Gazette

(1) District Administration Reports in all branches.

(2) The Standing Orders issued by the Collectors.

(b) Government officials arranging regular Conferences with the principal residents of the towns and villages they visit in their tours, to ascertain the grievances of the people.

(c) Appointment by election of advisory boards consisting of non official gentlemen to advise the District Collector on all matters of administrative importance.

Put from the Chair.

22. This Conference

(a) considers that the mail trains be made to stop at Sompeta and Tilaru and

(b) urges the necessity of making the mail and passenger trains to stop at Chicacole Road for at least 10 minutes.

Put from the Chair.

23. (a) This Conference requests the Government to introduce the teaching of English as an optional subject in Government Girls' schools from the 1st form and raise the Government girls schools at Berhampore, Chicacole, Parlakimidi, Chatrapur and Aska, to the status of Lower Secondary schools and increase the number of Lady teachers.

(b) This Conference further urges the necessity of establishing Government Uriya girls schools at Aska and Russelkonda.

Put from the Chair.

24. This Conference is of opinion that Land Revenue Assessments, which are already high, press unduly heavy on agricultural population by periodical revisions, and urges on Government the necessity of placing them on a permanent basis so as to ameliorate the condition of the vast majority of the agricultural population of the country.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. S. Satyanarayana pantulu garu.

Seconder. " K. Adinarayana Reddi garu

25. This Conference urges on the Government to appoint non-official Presidents for the Taluk Boards in the Districts and to establish a Taluk Board at Pariakimedi.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. The Hon. C. Narasimharaju garu.

Seconder. " K. Adinarayanareddi garu.

26. This Conference urges on the Government to admit qualified Indians to Commissioned ranks in Indian Military service.

Put from the Chair.

27. This Conference urges on the Government that the cost of maintenance of Trunk roads be borne from Provincial funds and that additional grants be made to Local Boards in the district for extension and improvement of village roads.

Put from the Chair.

28. Resolved that the Secretary, District Association be authorised to communicate the above resolutions to the Government and to the Collector and Public officers concerned.

Put from the Chair.

29. This Conference requests the Secretary, District Association, to correspond with the District and Taluk Associations in the two Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam with regard to the advisability of holding a Joint Conference.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. B. Sankarasastri garu.

Seconder. V. V. Jogaiya Pantulu garu.

30. Resolved that the 3rd Ganjam District Conference be held at Berhampore.

Proposer. M. R. Ry. G. Raghavarao Pantulu garu.

Seconder. " P. Venkateswarulu Pantulu garu.

The members of the Reception Committee numbered 68.
Of these

35 are Landholders.

27 are Legal Practitioners.

4 are Officials.

2 are merchants.

All these Gentlemen were also delegates though no delegates' fees were collected from them separately.

51 delegates besides the members of the Reception Committee attended the Conference and paid a fee of Rs 2 each. They are made up of

21 Landholders.

6 Legal Practitioners.

1 Medical Practitioner.

2 Officials.

21 Merchants.

ERRORS.

in pages 3, para 7, read 119 for 112 and 68 for 63.

RECEIPTS.

Donations and subscriptions from the members of the Reception Committee.	Rs
	455
Fees from delegates.	102
do. Visitors.	51
Total Rs	608

DISBURSEMENTS.

Charges incurred for providing lodgings, food and other comforts for members of the President's camp, delegates and visitors including Rs 30 the approximate value of rice freely supplied by the Chairman of the Reception Committee.	Rs.	A.	P.
	130	12	10

Charges incurred in fitting up and decorating the Conference building, putting up pandals, purchase of badges, providing light etc.	166	5	3
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Rent paid for the Conference building.	30	0	0
Cost of paper, file books & account books & printing.	93	2	9
Postal charges	26	15	3
Telegraph charges	17	11	6
Wages of peon	18	13	4
Miscellaneous charges	19	2	0
Contribution to the Provincial Congress Committee, Madras.	21	0	0
Donation to the Divisional Association, Chicacole.	84	1	1

Total Rs 608 0 0

18 Home (mis) dept

N.O. note
to issue

Letter No 1386-181657
Ref
To

The Secretary
Ganjam Dist Association
Berhampore.

27/5/15

Sir,

I am directed to
acknowledge the receipt
of your letter dated the
17th April 1917, forwarding
a copy of the report of
the Second Ganjam District
Conference held in May 1916.

Recd
5.5.17.
H. H.
2.5.27

CA
157517

Home (mis) Dept

Second Ganjam St. Conference.

[1386] From the Secy, Ganjam St. Associaⁿ 17/5/17

Reg^d

A draft acknowledgement to the Secy to the Ganjam St. Assocⁿ is sub^d. After its issue, the file may be sent to the departments noted on the margin for such action as may be deemed necessary on the resolutions which concern them.

The resolutions which belong to this section are Nos. 1, 3, 4 & 21; No action is called for on the first 3 resolutions. The subject of resolution no 21, re publication of st. administration reports in the district gazettes, was proposed to be moved in the meeting of the Local Body Council^{ve} but was withdrawn.

The file may be circulated to H.M., on its receipt back from the Secy of the Sec. and orders obtained as to whether the Commⁿ may be recorded or further action taken on any resolution.

CR
15/5/17

17/5/17

Misc no: 1386-2

16/5

Public.

Revenue
(Home Fed)
(Home Edn)

Local and Municipal
P.W.D

Pages
17-26
Custom.



Co. 402 (Y)
23.4.1917

1771

CURRENT NO.
~~1119~~
PUBLIC
Regd 18-5-17.

5.5.17
Pud
7.5.17

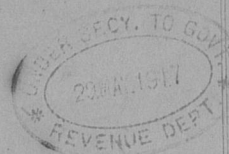
Public Deptt.

20

For US

The only resolutions which concern this Deptt. are —

N^o 17-18 regarding the "New India" security.



N^o 26. regarding the employment of qualified Indians to Commissioned ranks in Indian Milly Service.

2. As regards N^o 26, a similar resolution was passed at the ^{Congress Committee meeting} ~~Conf. meeting~~ but it was considered that no action was necessary thereon. It is submitted that the same remark applies in this case.

vide timber file.

Pubco 671-1
2357 WRS

Thyo' War section
as regards
N^o 17+18

CURRENT NO.
2105
2/22
MAY
14.5.17

Pub. REVENUE-CH-1
4757

Rev. 776 E Regd 30.5.17

23/5/17

3. A telegraphic report of the substance of ~~Congress~~ Resolution No 17 ~~and~~ relating to the security demanded in respect of New India Printing Works was received in the war section last year and no action was considered necessary — vide lodged file 970 post of 21.6.16. (p1) Submitted that the case may be passed on to Revenue no.

me
24.5.17
CME
24.5.17

WRS
29.5.17
Rev. WRS

To Under Secy

The resolutions which

No 7
is Agricultural
at.

concern Revenue proper are 14 and 24.
Under addendum slip 170 3

26-8-1915 to para 141 of the office manual
the office should not attempt to note
on resolutions unless expressly directed
to do so and the resolutions should
be circulated to the Honourable Member
for perusal and for orders whether
they may be recorded.

Orders are solicited.

Vide order of H.M. & H.E.
on pp 11-12 of Lodge CM 1933 C
26-8-15
Flagged R

H.M. (new)
H.M. (old)

This all Sects

Xae
5-6-17
Gat
6-6-17

Cam
5-6-17
5-6-17
6-6-17
6-6-17

Res. 14
7-6-17

May note that the word
"gorji" in item 14 means
a small hand truck (Tsl. 800 20)

At 6.17
S
(this item)

Rev. no 776 E/17.1

11-6-17
1146 F
14-6-17

To D. S.

Resolution 1 at p. 19 recommends estab-
ment of demonstration farms in two talu-
gams. It may be perused and the file subm-
to Secy.

RR
11-6-17
11-6-17

Rev. Secy V.V.

11-6-17

4

To Secretary.

Submitted

Don
12.6.67

Seen. The resolution appertaining to Rev.
Call for no comment.

$$\frac{\sqrt{A_k}}{13.617}$$

To Under Secy.

Submits that the file may now
be passed on to the local and Municipal Dept.

$\frac{12}{12.6 \cdot 17}$

24 En. w. 21. 14-6-21

Rev. no. 776 E/12.2



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
G. H. B. 1840
DATE 2-5-67

1840
G. H. B.
DATE 2-5-67

Circulated in Box No 54

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 + m \cdot 100\% - 3696 - 12 \\ \text{per } 23/6 \text{ m } 23/6 \cdot 23.617 \end{array}$$

Local and Municipal Deptt.
The resolutions which relate to this
deptt. are Nos. 6 (b), 12, 16, 19 and 25, under
the existing orders, the office should not note
on the resolutions of the kind unless expressly
directed to do so. Submitted that the file may
be circulated to H. M. for perusal and orders
as to whether any action should be taken.

$$\frac{138}{18617}$$

V.TK
19.6

sec



Page 513 2576

P.W.D. General Branch

OS

23

The resolutions which concern the P.W.D. General Branch are nos 22 + 27. HH P.W.D. will see the file resolutions when the file is circulated to him from the Home (Rise) dept + say if he wants any action taken. It seems unnecessary to circulate the file ^{now to HH.} from this dept. The case may be passed on to P.W.D. J. no.

70

This 87 (no 22) ^{ms} 27/6
+ 85 (no 27) ^{ms} 28/6

an

28/6/17

all

28/6

U.O. No. 18454D-1

2-7-17

P.W.D. (J)

all

2-7-17

P.W.D. (Jrny).

89

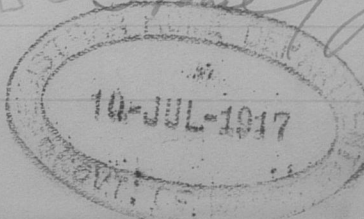
A copy of the Report was already received in this dept. direct, and recorded in O.O. 2198 (mis) 31.5.17, after perusal by H.M. The file may be passed on to Home (Jud).

7-7-17

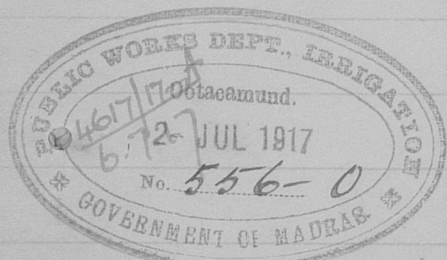
MS 7-7-17

all 9/7

Home (Jud) / u.o.



For B
1753
Regd 21.2.17



Cancel in C.T.
Prin. in B
Cup 1926
2/7
3/7
7/7
27/7

P.W.D. IRRIGATION.
U.O. No. 4617/17A-1
10-7-1917

Home Ind

us

244
Resolv No 13 concerns Home Ind (13). The question of the revision of the Agency limit and the extension of the ordinary laws into the Agency was recently considered and it was decided not to take any action on it. The Resolution calls for no comment.

90. No 2359 - E
11.12.16

this Home Edn

14.7.17
16.7.17

90. 1753B-1
16.7.17

Edn A
A 244
Recd 16.7.17

5-2-1610
1500
20.10.16

Home Education Dept

The resolutions which appertain to this department are nos. 5 (a), (b) & (c), 15 (d) and 23 (a) & (b). No immediate action seems to be necessary in the case of any of these resolutions if the Governor and the H.C. (Industries) when the file is submitted to them order that any of the resolutions should be noted on, the necessary action can then be taken. The file may be returned to Home (miscellaneous).

16.7.17
17/8

The file may now be circulated to H.M. (Industries) with ref. to Resolutions nos. 15 (d) & (e), H.M. (Industries) as regards Resolutions nos. 13 & 21 & H.C. with reference to Resolutions nos. 5 (a), (b) & (c) + 23 (a) & (b).

19.7.17

Circ 19.7.17
Box no. 16.

Recd from no. 227.

Recd 25/7

HM 3
HM 2
H& the former

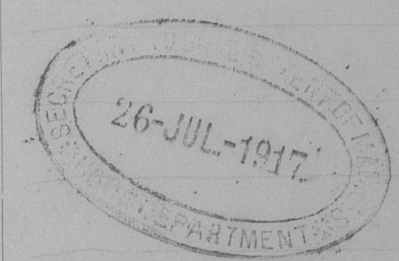
Circulated
25 July 1917

May be records

21.7.17

21/7

25 JUL 1917



Dear
Draft only

26.7.17

Recording papers connected with resolutions passed
at the II Ganjam district - held at Bhubaneswar during
May 1916.

” ” ” ” ” 191 .

C. No. 1386, From the San Antonio Conference, No., dated 12-1 1917.

191

" ")) " , " 191 .

No. 894, dated 26. 7. 1917.

mis

Recorded.

26.7.10

P. R. 21.7.17

H.W. Q. 24.7.17

P. 25. 7. 17

Handwritten notes on the left page, including "of the 11 January" and "at the 11 January".

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

191

AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.