The Madras Legislative Council Debates for 1921 Vol. Part 3



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தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS


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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES FOR 1921.

Vol. I—Part 3.

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AS RECORD OF

SECRETARY TO

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, presiding.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No.* 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions, and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Village courts.

509 *Q.*—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB : To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member—

(*a*) to state how many village courts have been established in the several districts of the Presidency in accordance with the Village Courts Act of 1919 ;

(*b*) whether vernacular translations of the Village Courts Act of 1919 and the rules under which they are being worked will be distributed among the members of the panchayats ;

(*c*) to state whether the Government have placed any officer on special duty for the organization of village panchayats ; and

(*d*) if the reply is in the affirmative, to state how many village panchayats have been organized by him so far.

A.—(*a*) Approximately 2,593.

(*b*) The Act and the rules framed thereunder so far have been translated and published in the district gazettes in the vernacular languages of the district and orders will be issued for their distribution among the panchayats where it has not already been done.

(*c*) & (*d*) No officer has been placed on special duty for the purpose.

Furniture for village courts.

510 *Q.*—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB : To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether sufficient furniture and stationery have been supplied to the village courts.

A.—So far as the Government are aware suffiient stationery and furniture have been supplied to village courts. If, in any case, an adequate supply has not been provided the Collector will no doubt take necessary action.

Use of arms by the Sirdars of Goomsur.

511 *Q.*— Mr. BISWANATH DAS : To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(*a*) if it is a fact that the Sirdars of Goomsur were allowed the use of arms under paragraphs 5 and 9 of their sannad without any licence from 1836 to the end of 1920 and that they are now forbidden to possess arms without licence ;

(*b*) if the Government are aware of the anxiety that has been caused and the representations made against the issue of such orders ; and

(*c*) what action has been taken on their representations and to lay on the table correspondence, if any, on the subject.

A.—The Government are not sure to whom the Honourable Member refers under the designation of the "Sirdars of Goomsur". They have received no special representations regarding the withdrawal of Arms Act concessions in Goomsur.

Minor irrigation department.

512 Q.—Mr. B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU: To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolutions passed by a conference of the minor irrigation subordinates of the central districts held at Cuddapah on 19th February 1921; and

(*b*) to state why the minor irrigation department was not amalgamated with the Public Works Department as recommended by the Public Works Department Committee.

A.—(*a*) The Government have received a copy of the resolutions referred to.

(*b*) The committee recommended the transfer of minor irrigation works and the minor irrigation staff to district boards, not the amalgamation of the staff with the Public Works Department. The Government considered the recommendation unacceptable.

Salary of upper subordinates in minor irrigation department.

513 Q.—Mr. B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU: To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) if the Government are aware that upper subordinates who were minor irrigation overseers on Rs. 80 and Rs. 100 were reduced to the sub-overseer's grade on Rs. 30—5/2—80, when the reorganization of the department was effected in 1918; and

(*b*) whether he will consider the deplorable lot of such men and restore them to the upper subordinate's grade on the same pay as that of the Public Works Department upper subordinates.

A.—(*a*) Yes. The officers who were prejudicially affected have been given personal allowances to cover their loss.

(*b*) The reorganization of the minor irrigation staff will be considered in connexion with that of the Public Works Department staff.

Salary of lower subordinates in minor irrigation department.

514 Q.—Mr. B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU: To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) if it is a fact that lower subordinates in the minor irrigation department are given a salary of Rs. 30—80 with a biennial increment of Rs. 5;

(*b*) if it is a fact that men with similar qualifications in the local fund and municipal service are given a scale of Rs. 80—5—150, with a further prospect of getting Rs. 250 also; and

(*c*) if the Government will be pleased to remove this iniquity and sanction a similar scale of pay for the minor irrigation sub-overseers.

A.—(*a*) Yes.

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(*b*) For men with similar qualifications in local fund and municipal service, the minimum sanctioned pay is Rs. 30 and the maximum Rs. 120. The Financial Relations Committee recently recommended a scale of Rs. 60—3—90 for sub-overseers possessing these qualifications and of Rs. 80—5—150 for overseers. The Government have no information as to how many local boards have adopted the recommendation of the Committee.

Abkāri sales held for 1921-22.

515 *Q.*—Rai Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to lay on the table a statement showing district by district the result of the abkāri sales held for the year 1921-22.

A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Provincial Forest Service.

516 *Q.*—Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS: To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(1) by whom men for direct employment in the Provincial Forest Service are selected;

(2) if by a committee of officers, on what principles this committee is formed;

(3) whether Government will be pleased to include in the committee non-officials from each of the communities mentioned in question No. 499.

A.—(1) Candidates for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service are selected by a committee consisting of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the President of the Board of Examiners and a non-official Indian gentleman to be appointed by the Government, from year to year.

(2) The committee includes two officers well acquainted with the needs of the Forest Service and accustomed to judging the qualifications of candidates and one non-official to help them with his advice.

(3) The Government are not prepared to adopt the member's suggestion.

Assault case by Mr. G. H. Jackson, I.C.S.

517 *Q.*—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO AVARGAL: To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member whether the attention of the Government has been drawn—

(*a*) to the decision of the High Court in the case of assault by Mr. G. H. Jackson, I.C.S., on a telegraph peon at Tanjore, in April last;

(*b*) to the fact that the trying Magistrate, A. J. King, Esq., I.C.S., awarded compensation to the accused in this case, to be paid by the complainant, which order, the Public Prosecutor found it impossible to support in the High Court; and

(*c*) to the letter written by the trying Magistrate to the accused in the present case, offering the services of the Public Prosecutor; and whether the Government propose to take any steps in this matter.

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government do not propose to take any steps in the matter.

Construction of a reservoir in and flood banks to the Tammileru river.

518 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(*a*) whether there are any proposals now for the construction of (i) a reservoir to act as a flood moderator for the Tammileru river in the Kistna district, (ii) flood banks to the East and West Tammileru for the protection of crops ; and

(*b*) whether these proposals have received the consideration of the Government.

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Proposals for the construction of a reservoir to act as a flood moderator for the Tammileru river are under scrutiny in the Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. As regards flood banks to the East and West Tammileru no such proposals are under consideration.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Will the Honourable Member direct an investigation as regards the desirability of affording flood protection to lands flooded to the East and West of the Tammileru river in the Kistna district ? "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall look into the records on the subject, Sir, and if further investigation is necessary, I shall certainly order an investigation."

Districts or portion of districts which will come under resettlement during the next five years.

519 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state the districts or portions of districts which will come under resettlement during the next five years.

A.—The following statement shows the districts or portions of districts which are due for resettlement during the next five years :—

Year in which the resettlement is due.	Name of district.	Name of taluk.
1921–22	Bellary	Siruguppa (portion).
		Bellary.
	Anantapur	Gooty.
		Tadpatri.
	South Arcot	Chidambaram.
1922–23	Bellary	Hospet.
		Hadagalli.
	South Arcot	Vriddhachalam.
	Madura	Kodaikānal.
	The Nilgiris	One village in Ootacamund.
1923–24	Bellary	Harpanahalli.
		Kudligi.
		Rayadrug.
	Tanjore	Whole of the district.
1924–25	Trichinopoly	All taluks except Karur.
1925–26	Nil	....

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Remission of assessment in Bellary district.

520 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state with reference to the answer given by the Government to question No. 103 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council dated the 16th February 1921—

(*a*) whether orders remitting assessment have been passed in the case of any villages in the Bellary district;

(*b*) if so, in the case of what villages, and on what scale;

(*c*) the average outturn in annas and pies of the affected villages on which the scale of remission has been based in each case; and

(*d*) whether orders suspending collection of revenue have been passed in respect of any villages, and, if so, in the case of what villages, and in relation to what kists.

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have, as yet, received no proposals for the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands in the Bellary district.

(*d*) A statement showing the names of the villages in which suspension of collection of kists till the next fasli has been sanctioned and the number of kists suspended is laid on the table.* The statement includes three of the villages mentioned in the list furnished with the answer to question No. 103 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th February 1921, viz., items 17 to 19 of the Rayadrug taluk. The remaining villages in that list have been excluded from the statement as proposals for the remission of assessment in these villages are under consideration.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to answer to question No. 520 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) it is stated that 'the Government has, as yet, received no proposals for the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands in the Bellary district'; but later on it is said in reply to 520 (*d*), that 'the remaining villages in that list have been excluded from the statement as proposals for the remission of assessment in these villages are under consideration.' Clause (*d*) seems to indicate that certain proposals have been received, while the answer to (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) states that no proposals at all have been received by Government."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"The questions (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), Sir, have reference to the remission of assessment, whereas question (*d*) is for suspension of assessment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am referring only to remission, Sir. It is stated in answer to 520 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) that no proposals for the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands in the Bellary district have as yet been received, while in (*d*) the last sentence, 'the remaining villages in that list have been excluded from the statement (as proposals for the remission of assessment) in these villages are under consideration', refers to remission and not to suspension. It seems that proposals have been received and considered."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"The first set of questions relates to assessment on dry lands, whereas the latter refers to assessment on wet lands."

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* Vide Appendix on page 1247 infra.

Famine Code. [28th March 1921

521 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state the arrangements he has made for the distribution of gratuitous relief in the affected taluks of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts in pursuance of section 50 of the Famine Code which says that "as soon as a test-work is opened, the distribution of gratuitous relief should commence."

A.—Section 50 of the Famine Code contemplates the distribution of gratuitous relief through the agency of kitchens in the earlier stages of relief measures. The Collector of Bellary has taken steps to open kitchens at Raravi, Sanavasapuram and Kanekal in the Bellary division and proposes to open kitchens in other places if such a step is necessary. The Collector of Anantapur proposed to distribute gratuitous relief in the Gooty taluk from 14th March. In the case of Kurnool district the Collector directed the Divisional Officer, Nandyal, in January last to open a kitchen near the workspot in the Nandikotkur taluk.

Famine test-work in Bellary district.

522 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—Will the Government be pleased to state —

(*a*) the nature and kind of stones which the coolies on the famine work near Joladarasi, Bellary district, were employed in breaking, up to the last week of February;

(*b*) whether afterwards the coolies were required to break a different and far too hard a kind of stone, and, if so, the date from which they were so required to break the new kind of stone;

(*c*) what kind of stone—whether the old sort used up to the end of February or the new stone subsequently shown—is less difficult to procure or available in larger quantities near the places where work is proceeding now;

(*d*) whether it is the fact that the metal collected up to the last week of February does not differ in any way from that collected and paid for without any objection hitherto and which is still lying in some parts of the road;

(*e*) if the answers to (*c*) and (*d*) be in the affirmative, the reasons which led to the selection of the black stones which are difficult to procure and hard to break;

(*f*) whether it is laid down in the Famine Code that, subject to the requisite quantity of work being turned out, the wages paid to man, woman, or child should be enough to enable them to purchase respectively 90, 70 and 50 tolas of the staple grain of the area in which the test-work is in progress;

(*g*) whether orders were issued about the last week of February, to the effect that the wages paid to coolies should be based on the prices prevailing in Bellary, the taluk headquarters, and not on those current in Joladarasi, the village near to the workspot;

(*h*) if such orders have been issued, the date on which they were given effect to at the workspot;

(*i*) the number of seers per rupee at which cholam was sold in Joladarasi on the day or days immediately preceding the date when the Bellary prices were ordered to be taken as the basis for calculating wages and the number of seers per rupee at which cholam was sold on the same day or days in the Bellary market;

(*j*) the percentage reduction in wages resulting from the change mentioned above, other conditions remaining unaltered;

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(*k*) the respective distances of Joladarasi and Bellary from the place of test-work; and

(*l*) the average weekly earnings of a man, woman, or child for a fortnight previous to, and a week or a longer period subsequent to, the changes carried out as regards the selection of stones for breaking and the choice of market for calculation of prices and wages?

A.—(*a*) Stone classed as 'easy'.

(*b*) Afterwards the coolies were required to break a less easy type of stone as the stone originally broken required practically no breaking and was unsuitable for road material. The exact date on which the change was introduced is unknown. It is not a fact that the stone was far too hard a kind of stone.

(*c*) This stone was more difficult to procure. A special gang was employed to extract it.

(*d*) & (*e*) No.

(*f*) If the requisite quantity of work be turned out, the workers, whether men or women, will be paid the wages prescribed for the class (I or II) to which they belong which will enable them to purchase 90 or 70 tolas, as the case may be, of the grain adopted for the calculation of wages; class III workers (children between the ages of 10 and 14) will get wages sufficient for the purchase of 50 tolas of grain.

(*g*) Probably so, as Mr. Buckley during his inspection of the test work on 23rd February 1921, commented on the fact that the wages had been based on prices obtaining at Joladarasi and not on those obtaining at Bellary, the nearest market. At the same time the Collector was instructed to open a bazaar for the work if necessary.

(*h*) The order appears to have been given effect to in the week ending 26th February 1921. The Government have no precise information.

(*i*) White cholam was sold at Joladarasi at 4·5 seers per rupee on 19th February 1921 and yellow cholam at seven seers per rupee on 26th February 1921 at Bellary. The Government have no other information.

(*j*) Class I .. .. $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Class II .. .. $38\frac{4}{13}$ per cent.
Class III .. .. $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

(*k*) & (*l*) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answers to clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of question 522, I do not know if it is correct, because in (*e*) I asked for the reasons which led to the selection, whereas in (*d*) I asked for certain information. I wish to know whether it is a fact that the metal collected up to the last week of February does not really differ in any way from that collected and paid for earlier. There seems to be some mistake there."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall satisfy myself, Sir, if there is really a mistake and if there is one I shall correct it and inform the Honourable Member accordingly."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, in 522 (*k*) I asked for the respective distances of Joladarasi and Bellary from the place of test work; will the Government be pleased to get the information?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am afraid Sir, it is hardly worth while to ascertain that information."

Test works in Gooty taluk.

523 Q.—Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI: To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(*a*) whether it is over a month since the test works were started at Vidapanakal, Budigavi and Thondapad in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the task set in respect of these works has been raised by the Collector by 16 per cent over the standard fixed by the Famine Code;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the scene of these test works is treeless black-cotton soil with no drinking water;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the bulk of the coolies are women with children under ten years of age and other aged dependents unable to work and doing no more than sharing in their scanty meal;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that influenza has broken out in the affected area;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that in spite of these hard conditions the test works have been attracting over 1,000 coolies every day;

(*g*) when the Government propose to convert these test works into regular famine relief measures on the basis of the Famine Code; and

(*h*) whether the Government will take steps to further revise the Famine Code lowering the standard required to justify relief measures on a more liberal scale in view of deteriorating health conditions consequent on more frequent visitations of late of epidemics like influenza and plague in rural areas.

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The sites of the test works at Vidapanakal and Dondapad have excellent water supply with avenue trees for shade. The Government have no information as regards the work at Budagavi.

(*d*) There is a preponderance of women and children on the test works.

(*e*) Yes, but it has since subsided.

(*f*) The average daily attendance has exceeded 1,000 coolies since 5th February 1921.

(*g*) The Government have approved the Board's proposal that the Gooty taluk should be declared a famine area.

(*h*) The Code will be revised if and when the necessity for revision is established.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"As regards 523 (*b*), will the Government be pleased to obtain the information?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no objection."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"As regards 523 (*c*), will the Government be pleased to obtain correct information as regards the existence of treeless black cotton soil and scarcity of drinking water?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am sure I have furnished correct information so far as it is at my disposal."

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Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I suggest to the Government to be pleased to ascertain correct information as regards these. To my knowledge there is absolutely no drinking water-supply."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member's knowledge has no relevancy."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"For the benefit of the Government, I say."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member should confine himself to the question. He has received his answer."

Tamil Lexicon.

524 Q.—Mr. T. SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR: To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state—

(*a*) when the Tamil Lexicon Committee was originally constituted;
(*b*) who the first members of the committee were;
(*c*) who the members are at present;
(*d*) when each of these was appointed;
(*e*) what their functions are;
(*f*) how many of them are honorary and how many paid;
(*g*) what each person employed for the lexicon work is paid monthly;
(*h*) the progress that has been made annually in the work ever since the committee was formed;
(*i*) the original estimate of the cost of the work;
(*j*) the revised estimate as it stood from year to year;
(*k*) the present total estimate for finishing the work including the amount expended in previous years;
(*l*) the names of persons originally employed for doing the preliminary work of collecting and defining the words of the lexicon;
(*m*) the names of the persons who are now on the revision work and their monthly salaries and the special qualifications possessed by each of them;
(*n*) a statement showing the monthly expenditure on the lexicon work—
(i) salary of each member of the staff actually employed in the work;
(ii) other establishment charges; and
(iii) contingencies; and
(*o*) the details of the estimate of expenditure proposed to be incurred in 1921-22 and the succeeding years till the publication of the lexicon.

A.—(*a*) In the year 1912.

(*b*) 1. Professor Ranga Achariyar.
2. Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai.
3. M.R.Ry. Pandithorai Thevar of the Madura Tamil Sangam.
4. The Rev. A. C. Clayton.
5. The Rev. J. S. Chandler

(*c*) 1. M.R.Ry. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
2. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
3. M.R.Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai Avargal, M.A., L.T.
4. Professor S. J. Crawford, B.A., B.LITT.
5. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal.
6. Professor S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avargal, M.A.

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7. M.R.Ry. B. V. Kameswara Ayyar Avargal, M.A.
8. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, M.A., LL.B., I.S.O.
9. The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., B.D. (Yale).

(*d*) 1. From April 1919.
2. From February 1919.
3. From April 1918.
4. From March 1920.
5. From December 1912.
6. From September 1914.
7. From April 1920.
8. From April 1920.
9. From the beginning.

(*e*) The functions of the committee are—
To decide (subject in certain cases to the sanction of the Syndicate) on all general questions of principle, method of procedure, etc., referred to it by Editors, and to submit to the Syndicate periodical reports.

(*f*) Two are paid and seven are honorary.

(*g*) The Rev. J. S. Chandler, Rs. 600 per mensem plus house-rent allowance Rs. 140 per mensem.

Mr. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai (half time), Rs. 150 per mensem.

Mr. M. Raghava Ayyangar (Chief Tamil Pandit), Rs. 125 per mensem.

Mr. V. M. Gopalakrishnama Achariyar (Sanskrit and Tamil Pandit), Rs. 65 per mensem.

Mr. A. N. Murti (Telugu and Urdu Pandit), Rs 52 per mensem.

(*h*) Words defined—

September 1914	6,120
March 1915	2,681
September 1916	8,309
,, 1917	19,414
,, 1918	21,214
August 1919	23,306

(*i*) Not less than a lakh of rupees.

	RS.
(*j*) September 1920	1,96,000
January 1921	2,61,000
(*k*) January 1921	2,61,000

(*l*) (1) 1. M.R.Ry. M. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal, Ramnad Samastha nam. Pandit and late Editor of Sen-Tamil.
2. ,, Subbarama Sastri Avargal.
3. ,, Shunmugam Pillai Avargal.
4. ,, Sathiavahisuvara Ayyar Avargal.
5. ,, C. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
6. The Rev. J. S. Chandler.

(*m*) (1) The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., B.D. (Yale).
(i) Correspondent, in charge of the Lexicon office staff of three pandits and three writers, and of the menials connected with the office and also the office library and the manuscripts of the new lexicon.

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Editor having supervision of all the literary work was asked by the representative committee first appointed, on motion of the late Professor Ranga Achariyar, to give his whole time to the work for five years; was accepted for that work by the Government first; and then by the Syndicate; and when the term of five years had passed, he was asked by the Syndicate to continue until the work should be finished.

(ii) Pay Rs. 600 + house-rent allowance Rs. 140 per mensem.

(iii) *Duties.*—Correcting the cards and typed copies of all the words, harmonising definitions and completing cross references carried on by the three pandits; working on the final revision with the other members of the Committee of Revision during their hours of work.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai, M.A. (in Tamil with Malayalam), L.T.

(i) Lecturer in Tamil and Superintendent of Vernacular Studies (Christian College, Madras).
Original works published—
Saiva Siddhanta Varalaru.
Avvaiyar.
Tamil Perumakkal Varalaru, etc.

(ii) Pay Rs. 150 for half time.

(iii) *Duties.*—Final revision with the Editor.

(3) Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, M.A., LL.B., I.S.O.

(i) Author of 'Ephemeris', acknowledged authority on Tamil Language and Literature, especially in Astronomy.
'Indian Chronology (solar and planetary)'; a practical guide to the interpretation and verification of Tithis, Nakshatras, etc., B.C. 1—A.D. 2000.

(ii) Pay—Honorary, about six hours a week.

(iii) *Duties.*—Final revision together with the Editor and (on Saturdays) with both the other Members.

(*n*) (i) The Rev. J. S. Chandler .. Rs. 600 + 140 house-rent allowance.

Mr. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai ..	Rs.	150
Mr. M. Raghava Ayyangar ..	Rs.	125
Mr. V. M. Gopalakrishnama Achariyar.	Rs.	65
Mr. A. N. Murti	Rs.	52
Office staff (including clerks and typists).	Rs.	143
Total ..	Rs.	1,135 + 140
(ii) Other establishment charges ..	Rs.	93
(iii) Contingencies (including stationery, books, furniture, printing, etc.)	Rs.	267
Total ..	Rs.	1,635

(*o*) Estimate for the year 1921-22—

	Rs.	Rs.
Travelling charges	Nil.	
Stamps, etc.	20	
Printing	200	
Stationery	700	
		920
Purchase of books		200
Rent (house-rent to Rev. J. S. Chandler) ..		1,680
Establishment		18,600
Furniture		50
Miscellaneous		350
Total ..		21,800

Each succeeding year—Rs. 21,800.
Cost of printing the Lexicon at Rs. 25,000.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to question No. 524, will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education state what portion of the work relating to the Tamil Lexicon has now been completed and finally revised?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I remember answering this question already one of these mornings. I then answered it in full. I do not exactly remember now what I said."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"If an appreciable portion of the Lexicon work has been finally revised, will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education direct that the Lexicon be published in part?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"The matter will be considered."

District educational councils in Tinnevelly, Madura, etc.

525 Q.—Mr. W. P. A. SAUNDARA PANDIA NADAR Avargal: To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state—

(*a*) when district educational councils are intended to be formed in the districts of Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura; and

(*b*) what steps the Government have taken to secure adequate Nadar representation on the councils.

A.—(*a*) From the 1st April 1921.

(*b*) In Tinnevelly Government propose to nominate to the Council one Nadar gentleman.

In Madura and Ramnad it is believed that the Nadar gentlemen will come in by election.

Location of Repalle Munsif's Court

526 Q.—Mr. P. VENKATASUBBA RAO Garu: To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Court designated as the Repalle District Munsif's Court in the Guntūr district is located at Tenali sixteen miles away; and

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(*b*) whether any representations have been made by the people of Repalle taluk for the location of the Court at Repalle ; if so, whether the Government are prepared to comply with the request during this year.

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No such representation has been received by Government. Under the Madras Civil Courts Act it is the High Court that fixes and modifies the location of District Munsifs' Courts.

Agricultural College for Telugu districts.

527 Q.—Mr. P. VENKATASUBBA RAO :—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development—

(*a*) if the Government propose to open an agricultural college for the Telugu districts ; and

(*b*) if it is proposed to increase the number of travelling veterinary assistants in the agricultural areas.

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

(*b*) The question of increasing the number of touring veterinary assistants is under the consideration of Government.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"In regard to question 527 (*a*), is the Hon'ble the Minister for Development aware that students in the Agricultural College from the Circars are comparatively few, and that it is due to the fact that the college is located very far away from the Telugu districts ?"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"If that is meant, Sir, to suggest that there should be an agricultural college in the Telugu districts, I am afraid that the financial position of the Government does not permit of any such proposal. If, on the other hand, the Honourable Member wants that facilities should be afforded for Telugu students to resort to the college in larger numbers, the Government will do their best as they would do for the benefit of any other community in the country."

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 520 asked by M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1921, page 1239 supra.]

RAYADRUG TALUK.

Third and fourth kists.

1. Bollanaguddam.
2. Siddarampuram.
3. Kuruvalli.
4. Hiresamudram.
5. Bandur.
6. Kalludevanahalli.
7. Govindavada.
8. Uddehal.
9. Bommanahal.
10. Untakal.
11. Pulukurtti.
12. Yelanji.
13. Doddagatla.
14. Vyasapuram.
15. Shollapuram.
16. Hana Kanahal.
17. Hulekera.
18. Jakkalavudiki.
19. Kottepalli (hamlet of Kanekal).

Bellary Taluk.

Four kists.

1. Nalludi.
2. Yemmiganur.
3. Guttiganur.
4. Patnasaragu.
5. Chitikinahal.
6. H. Virapur.
7. Dammur Kaggal.
8. Dammur.
9. Kolur.
10. Somasamudram.
11. Bhyradevanahalli.
12. Kanekal.
13. K. Virapuram.
14. Sidiginamala.
15. Paramadevanahalli.
16. Meenahalli.
17. Joladarasi.
18. Chellagurki.
19. Channahal.
20. Hirehadagalli.
21. Basarakodu.
22. Handihal.
23. Gududur.
24. Korlagundi.
25. Kallukutikinahal.
26. Masudipuram.
27. Banapuram.
28. Vanenur.
29. Karechedu.
30. Sindavalam.
31. Bennikal.
32. Moka Gonehal.
33. Bommanahal.
34. Kakkabevinahalli.
35. Godehal.
36. Jagginabudihal.
37. Amarapuram.
38. Yettinabudihal.
39. Burranayakanahalli.
40. Sanjivarayanakota.
41. Kammarchedu.
42. Chandur.
43. Bobbukunta.
44. Ibrampuram.
45. Seedaragaddu.
46. Halakundi.

Adoni Taluk.

Four kists.

1. Muchigiri.
2. Virupapuram.
3. Myakadona.
4. Noulkal.
5. Isivi.
6. Kallibhavi.
7. Chyagi.
8. Musanahalli.
9. Kuppagal.
10. Yerigeri.
11. Peddatumbalam.
12. Doddanakeri.
13. Nagaldinne.

Alur Taluk.

Four kists.

1. Ballur.
2. Amritapuram.
3. Siddapuram.
4. Gulyam.
5. Jangamanahosahalli.
6. Aspari.
7. Johrampuram.
8. Chinahotur.
9. Katriki.
10. Naganur.
11. Chigali.
12. Kammarchedu.
13. Manikurthi.
14. Patcharahalli.
15. Bapuram.
16. Halaharivi.
17. Haradajeri.
18. Machanur.

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Alur Taluk—*cont.*

Four kists—cont.

19. Doulatapuram.
20. Chippigeri.
21. Thimmapuram.
22. Kammiahal.
23. Chintakunta.
24. Medehal.
25. Sirugapur.
26. Yeruru.
27. Khajipur.
28. Gummanūr.
29. Sidanahal.
30. Degalahal.
31. Kokkarachedu.
32. Beninahal.
33. Chakibanda.

Siruguppa Taluk.

Four kists.

1. Maliganur.
2. Tsallakudlur.
3. Lingaladinne.
4. Agasaladinne.
5. Dombaladinne.
6. Veeraladinne.
7. Bapuram.
8. Uttamanivani.
9. Matur.
10. Hatcholli.
11. Beeravalli.
12. Kallukutikinahalli.
13. Basaravalli.
14. Akkatangerahal.
15. Byragamdinne.
16. Rowdur.
17. Upparahal.
18. Ravihal.
19. Gubbihal.
20. Kothalachinta.
21. Halumaruvani.
22. Chinna Bellary.
23. Honnavalli.
24. Halekota.
25. Seedaragadda.
26. Kadudarahal.
27. Nagalapuram.
28. Kuruvalli.
29. Bommalapuram
30. Muttesugur.
31. Agasanur.
32. Matradinne.
33. Venkatapur.
34. Nagarahal.
35. Kesarakoni.
36. Bagwadi.
37. Gajjigenahal.
38. Alabanur.
39. B. Sugur.
40. Ilikihal.
41. Santhekudlur.
42. Yadavalli.
43. Harivanam.
44. Nadangam.
45. Raravi.
46. Tondihal.
47. Rampuram.
48. Karchiganur.
49. Chanakanur.
50. Ibrampuram.
51. Desanur.
52. Siruguppa.
53. Boggur.
54. Syaliganur.
55. Kotihal.
56. Bandrahal.
57. K. Sugar.
58. Araliganur.
59. Devalapuram.
60. Kenchanaguddam.
61. Manganahal.
62. Herihal.
63. Mudinur.
64. Mylapur.
65. Kuriganur.
66 Budiguppa.
67. Godahal.
68. Karur.
69. Motasugur.
70. Uttanur.
71. Ulur.
72. Talur.
73. H. Hosahal.
74. Hagalur.

SIRUGUPPA TALUK—*cont.*

Four kists—cont.

75. Darur.	79. Siregeri.
76. Sanavasapur.	80. Havinahal.
77. Bhyrapuram.	81. M. Sugur.
78. Tekkalakota.	82. Manur.

HOSPET TALUK.

1. Ittigi.	3. Sanapur.
2. Muddapuram.	

HADAGALLI TALUK.

Third and fourth kists.

1. Halu Timmalapuram.	3. Hulikutti.
2. Timmalapuram.	4. Ballahunsi.

II

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

The Council then resumed discussion of the motion (No. 22) made by Rao. Sahib U. Rama Rao to reduce the grant of Rs. 6,07,793 in 32 (*a*) by Rs. 8,000.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, this House is obliged to the two medical twins, as they have been aptly described by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Grieve, for the information that they have placed before us in dealing with this question. They have presented to us a picture of the way in which the claims of the department are being looked at by the independent Indian medical profession here. But judged from the standpoint of other lay members in this Council, I find myself in a greater dilemma. In a motion for reduction of the total grant, specific reference has been made to the expenditure under the head 'Medical establishment'. It will be found that under the head of revision of pay to Provincial Medical Service, a provision was made in the budget for the current year of Rs. 2,42,000 and it has been increased to Rs. 3,15,000 in the budget for 1921–1922. "We have no details as to how this provision is made. But that is not all that we are called upon to vote for at this session of the Council. In the supplemental agenda placed in our hands we are called upon to vote for an additional sum of Rs. 3,80,000 under arrear salaries to Provincial Medical Service. The difficulty in which we are placed is this. Time after time the claims of the various departments of the public service are placed before us and we are informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Richards that the medical profession is not properly paid. I may here refer to the remarks of Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar in connexion with this subject."

11–15 a.m.

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS (*interrupting*) :—"First of all, I have not stated that and I do not know if Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar has made the statement referred to."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU (*continuing*) :—"Relying upon the statement of Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, Mr. Richards himself stated that, as has been pointed out already, the members of the medical profession are not properly paid. It is true he relied on the information given by some other member of this Council. That is, after all, not a very important matter. What I wish to point out is that we, who have all been anxious, from the very first sitting of the

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Council, to find a reasonable method of effecting retrenchment in all possible directions, are face to face with a situation where every member of the Government—whether of the reserved or of the transferred departments—gets up and supports vehemently the claim for the increase of salaries and the arrears of salaries in his departments. I do not think that, so far as we are concerned, we can draw any distinction between one part of the Government and the other. But we are faced with the position that whenever the claims of any set of officers are concerned, it is stated that the pay given is hardly adequate and that we cannot at all touch that part of the budget. That is what puzzles some of us in our anxiety to find a reasonable *via media* of effecting retrenchment for definite useful purposes. Our anxiety is all the greater because so far as the budget is concerned we have been given a full idea of the payment of arrears of salaries; but in the supplemental agenda placed before us, there is some addition under that head. I therefore ask this Council to pause before sanctioning the increase under the various heads. We wish to be fair and just to all departments without any difference whatever. It is said, 'How can you treat the claims of one department in a different manner from those of another—especially when you voted the other day for a large increase of salaries to the members of the Judicial Service and when in the case of those services, arrears to a large extent have already been paid.' One thing is certain, that so far as this Council is concerned, it cannot and ought not to make any difference between the officers of one department and the officers of another department. If in dealing with the motions already passed by this Council, increases which might have been avoided have been sanctioned, that ought not to be a reason for our not trying to effect retrenchment in future. We shall not stop there but proceed further and try to find out in a constitutional manner what is to be done in those cases in which the Council has already come to a decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I crave the indulgence of this House if, greatly daring or greatly foolish, I rush in where angels and wise men, like my friend the Minister, hesitate to tread and attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of that talented but difficult family, the medical profession. I do so because the head of the family is no longer here to keep it in order and because, as I listened aghast on Saturday night to the out-pourings of some of the young members, I was reminded again and again of Macbeth's moralizing, on the news of the death of his wife, when he says

'Life's but a walking shadow'

and again

'Tis but a tale, full of sound
And fury signifying nothing.'

That, Sir, seems to me an accurate description of this resolution. This walking shadow of Rs. 8,000 has been used as a stalking horse for an attack on a great and beneficent department—an attack distinguished as much by its vehemence as by its vagueness, urged in speeches that were full of sound and fury and which when analyzed I shall show to be only 'a tale signifying nothing.'

"I shall endeavour to state the charges made in the speaker's own words. The first is the amazing charge that there is no scope for Indians in the Medical Department. The following are the terms in which it was made:—

'There are very few appointments which are open to Indians at all . . . . In no department of the Government is the claim of the Indians more ignored . . . Graduates in Law and Engineering can occupy the highest

posts in the land. The medical graduate with Indian or English qualification, or all the qualifications put together, cannot aspire to any post higher than that of a Civil Assistant Surgeon in his life' ".

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao (*interrupting*) :—" I said Civil Surgeon and not Civil Assistant Surgeon. If the Honourable Member wishes to alter it, I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter (*continuing*) :—" I am quoting from the best available authority—a transcript from the shorthand notes.

" And again we were asked whether there are no Indians fit to be in charge of professorial chairs. I say these charges are amazing because in the Indian Medical Service, which is the Imperial Service of this department, there are actually at this moment 774 Indians to 734 Europeans. In this Presidency there are now only fifteen Europeans all told at work. There are at this moment Indians holding the administrative charge of a province and one of the largest divisions of the Army. There is an Indian occupying a professorial chair in the Medical College. It is only a short while ago that there were two. As for no Indian ever being able to rise above the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon in his life, there are now, to say nothing of the Civil Surgeons, nineteen Indian officers in charge of districts. These figures, I hope, are sufficient completely to refute the statement which I have read and to show that it is 'not a tale full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.'

" The second charge is in the speaker's own words that the military services domineer over the civil services, keeping them down and not allowing them to expand. Again he says 'What we object to is not individual officers, but the principle of having a military officer over our heads. They come with military ideas, military discipline, military interest and always a military goal and they have no abiding interest in the department or in the country or in the profession. If they have got tired of any one thing, they at once go back'; and the speaker promises, like the fat boy in Pickwick, to make our flesh creep with revelations, if we desire it. I do not think we need his revelations because I do not think there is a member in this Council who will recognize in this description the kindly men who have brought healing to the districts, who have sacrificed health and pay during the war and who have given up a large part of their lives to the building up of an Indian medical profession. Let us *take the attack in detail.* Can anybody honestly say that the ordinary District Medical and Sanitary Officer is a domineering martinet who goes about his district full of *military ideas and discipline* ready to dash off the moment anybody does anything he does not like? Is it not rather the case that few of us before the war had ever seen him in uniform at all and that when on State occasions it had to be brought out it was as often as not with pain and grief that he enveloped a form grown partly in the kindly climate of Madras in a uniform made for him when he had, what a newspaper writer calls, according to my honourable colleague on my right, the figure of a girl of eighteen.

" Then as to the *military interests and military goal,* what are the military interests in this Presidency and what is the military goal? The only goal that I can imagine that the Honourable Member has in mind is the fact that an officer of the Indian Medical Service when his time comes for promotion to full Colonel, must return to military duty because, I presume, the administrative offices at the head of the department are as much military as civil. But how many such vacancies are there to be filled and how many of our medical officers in Madras

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have ever gone to them? I have been trying to remember those who have so gone in my thirty years and I have not yet found enough to cover the fingers of one hand.

"Lastly, is it true that these officers have no abiding interest in the department or in the country or in the profession? Is it not the fact that most wonderful work on tropical diseases has been done by officers of the Indian Medical Service? Have they done it without any interest in the department, the country or the profession? Again, have we not been told by the very gentlemen who made this attack that they learnt the bulk of what they know at the feet of the Indian Medical Service and that the teaching by members of the Indian Medical Service is such that the Madras qualification is more valuable than the English one? Is that a state of affairs that is likely to come of teaching by people who have no interest in the department or in the country or in the profession? I am very much afraid that when the Honourable Member made this statement, his feelings had completely run away with him and that he said far more than he meant.

"So much for the sound and fury. What then is the underlying cause of this walking shadow of a grievance? I gather that the trouble lies in the fact that the official Civil Medical Service is treated as a reserve for military purposes. Now it is needless to say that in time of war the number of doctors required by the army is five times as many as are necessary to attend to the needs of the same army in times of peace. And the question is how this enormous reserve is to be found. In England it has always been found from among the private medical practitioners who are now enrolled in very large numbers in the territorial army or in what is known as the special reserve. In India it is needless to say that at the time the Indian Medical Service was instituted there was practically speaking no private profession and some alternative had to be found, and the only alternative available, certainly at that time, was to constitute the Civil Medical Service a reserve for the Army Medical Service. When the great war broke out, the number of the reserve required was not four times the peace strength of the army doctors, but many times that again, so that after every officer of the Indian Medical Service who could possibly be spared had been absorbed, we were very much in the position in which all European countries were of having to depend upon the civil medical profession and had to call for volunteers from amongst civil medical men. While I am prepared to admit that to many of these men such a call made a very large demand upon them, I regret to say that the response was altogether inadequate. We have been told in the discussions of the question of stipends for Assistant Surgeons that the taking of a bond to serve in the army when called upon was a binding of them to slavery. I am sorry to say that many of them preferred dismissal to fulfilling their bonds. Among the Civil Assistant Surgeons a few of the juniors did go while the seniors filled the places vacated by officers of the Indian Medical Service; but the demand was not nearly met and in the end it became necessary, in order to secure medical men at all, to create temporary commissions for officers who were prepared to serve in India only, that is to say, they stayed at home working in cantonments while the men who have volunteered for war service were kept at it without respite till the war was over."

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—"When the Hon'ble Member for Finance got up and showed the House that he is going to smash my arguments, I was almost breathless and thought that he would smash my arguments to pieces. The argument is as frivolous as it is angry. I said yesterday that 51 appointments

under the Madras Government are reserved entirely for military medical men. I did not mean to say that among those, Indians were not there. I purposely used the word military medical men. I said also that civil medical men of better qualifications are not given any of these 51 places, because they are not men who belonged to the Indian Medical Service. I did not say that all the departments were monopolised by Europeans."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER (*interrupting*):—"The Honourable Member is reported to have said :—'Very few appointments are open to Indians at all. It is unfortunate that this department is overburdened with military medical men. To make room for military medical men a number of places have been reserved for Indian Medical Service men".

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO (*continuing*):—"Yes. I did say that they are reserved for Indian Medical Service men and that I know as well as the Honourable Member. As for the remark that I attacked the Indian Medical Service men, it is not true. My friend Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao and I have great regard for them. We read under them. We simply stated that 51 appointments each carrying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 and upwards are entirely monopolised by men belonging to the military service. We have the highest regard for men of the Indian Medical Service. Most of them are my personal friends. As for the professors, I did say that with the exception of one chair, that is the chair of Anatomy, all the other chairs were in charge of Indian Medical Service. The Honourable Member said that most of the appointments are held by Civil Assistant Surgeons. I want to know how many of them are holding permanent appointments? They are given these places as a stopgap, because Indian Medical Service men were asked to go to military duty. They are not given the same pay or facilities except some extra allowances. The moment the war ended they were taken away one after another. I did not say that the qualifications we have were superior to those of Englishmen. I said that we had brains and not money. To get an appointment at Madras a man has to go from here to Edinburgh."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER (*interrupting*):—"I will read exactly what the Honourable Member said:—'The qualification here is highly superior in some respects to the qualification there.' If he withdraws this statement, no one would be more glad than I."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO (*continuing*):—"I did not say so. I said that the qualification here was not in any way inferior to the qualification there. The mere fact that a person who is not able to pass the L. M. S. Examination here, goes there, passes the L.R.C.P. Examination, competes for Indian Medical Service and becomes an Indian Medical Service officer is a proof of my contention. I only said that in some cases they were superior, for instance, in anatomy. As for the argument of the Honourable Member who said that all I said was only out of anger, I leave it entirely to the House to judge."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"I rise to speak with reference to this motion, not with a view to support the motion. I take it that this resolution is brought to direct the searchlight of this House to this department which has withstood all attempts at reform or reorganization for a longer period than other departments. The Indian Civil Service, with all its claims to superiority, has from time to time given way for the advancement of the claims of Indians. But this department through its influence over the Local Governments and the Government of India has withstood the despatches which were sent by successive

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Secretaries of State that reorganization should take place at a very early date. The plain fact is that the Civil Medical Department is subordinated to the exigencies of a military service. Eighty-seven per cent of the higher offices in the country are held by military officers, and only 13 per cent are held by Civil Surgeons. The Indian Medical Service officers hold the administrative appointments in all departments. Thirty-three out of 37 of the professorial chairs are held by them, and 27 offices in the Bacteriological department for research work; they are in charge of all the big hospitals and district surgeoncies; and the majority of appointments in the Sanitary and Jail departments are in their hands. So then in fact, it is said that the Civil Medical Department is a monoply of the Military Medical Service. At one time the sanctioned strength was 772. Of these 475 or 62 per cent perform the duties pertaining to the Civil Medical Department. We all know that the administration of the Civil department and Justice is handed over to the military, when martial law is proclaimed. So far as the medical department is concerned it is always under the control of the military. In piping times of peace, why should this civil administration be handed over to them?

"As for the qualification of the people in Indian Universities, officers of the Indian Medical Service, who have no special aptitude, are appointed as professors. Eminent surgeons from all parts of India have from time to time borne testimony to the quality of the Indian graduates in Medicine. This is due mainly to the stuff the students are made of. So in spite of the disadvantage that they have as professors men who have had no special training, special aptitude for the subjects they are called upon to teach, these Indian graduates have taken a high place and have by their study shown themselves better than or as good as those trained in English Universities. That being so, it is rather disappointing, however much we all appreciate the services rendered by the Indian Medical Service officers, that these Indian graduates, who have shown themselves competent by their work in the college and in after-life have to satisfy themselves with an inferior cadre and pay. This is a matter which deserves much consideration. When graduates in Arts take to law, they undergo training for three years and they become vakils who in ten years are eligible to become High Court Judges, if they are competent to fill offices. They also fill offices of less importance such as District Judges and Subordinate Judges. But the medical men take a five years' course, or a larger number of years to suit the prejudices of some professors who do not allow them to pass in the first year. What is the result? They cannot rise to a higher rank than that of Civil Surgeon."

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:—"The Hon'ble the Finance Member worked up a great deal of unnecessary indignation in answering the motion. The Honourable Member is fast becoming an adept in parliamentary devices and I think on the present occasion, the Hon'ble the Finance Member's indignation is a parliamentary device, but I hope nobody will be deceived and that the real facts will not be ignored.

"The question as has been admitted by the Honourable Member himself is as to why the Civil Medical Service should continue as a reserve for the Indian Medical Service. That is the crux of the question to which attention was sought to be drawn by my honourable friend. It is unnecessary to refer to every statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter. He has taken too literally some of the statements made by the mover. I would ask him to look to the spirit of the resolution that is, the necessity for the constitution of the civil medical service independent of military requirements. Now I am well aware of the feelings of civil medical

men in this Presidency. I know several of them feel keenly the sense of injustice and subordination in regard to this matter. Wherever the military medical officer is available to take charge of a district, the Civil Surgeon, or the civil medical officer in charge of the district, must make way at present. Whenever a military officer is available to be appointed as professor in a Medical College the civil officer in charge will have to make way. These are the general features of the present situation and there is no good trying to say that the arguments addressed are mere thunder and sound or that they mean nothing. The question is whether this state of things should be permitted in this Presidency, and if the Local Government would address themselves to this problem they certainly would have promoted the best interests, not only of civil medical officers, but the wider interests of the country. There is no use blinking the facts which have been before the country for nearly ten years, to my knowledge. (A voice, 'longer'). Therefore I should think the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter should not take any dialectic advantage over my friend on the authority of what he is supposed to have said last day. The real question should be tackled. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has not only given an answer but admitted facts."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"It was not my intention to intervene when I came down here this morning. But the unfortunate curtailment by the bell of what my honourable colleague was saying prevented him from enlightening the Council on a point, which by force of circumstances has apparently become minor, but which as a matter of fact was the major proposition. The proposal to reduce the total grant by Rs. 8,000 refers directly to the remuneration of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General if I may bring the House down to cold realities again. I should like simply to say that the low figure of last year was not due to the rank of the officer filling the post but was due to the fact that owing to the shortage of staff another appointment was not made and only an allowance was paid. The larger entry against the current year represents the provision for a Captain's allowances. And I may say at once that the whole question of the status of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General was recently discussed at a conference with Major-General Giffard. Various opinions were held this way and that. Some were inclined to the view that we should prefer a medical officer to a trained Secretariat officer. As to the general issue which according to Mr. Ramachandra Rao my honourable colleague has failed to meet, I should like to remind him that the issue is not so simple as it seems to him and that the history of the case is not so clearly before the recollection of other members of the House as apparently it is before his recollection. Among the legacies of the war and of the many subjects which have engaged the consideration of the Government of India during the last three or four years, I venture to submit, there has not been any problem more difficult to solve than the question whether or not the civil and military sections of the medical profession in this country can be properly separated.

"There is one more thing, Sir, which I wish to say before I sit down; and that is a word of defence of the action of my honourable colleague. He was not concerned with the general issue of the relative positions of the civil and military sections of the Medical Department in this country. What did concern him, and I confess I myself was very deeply concerned too, was with regard to the serious nature of the statements made on Saturday afternoon by two members of the medical profession. They involved undoubtedly a perversion of the facts in regard to the Indian Medical Department, the Indian Medical Service I should say, to

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give its proper style. Those mistakes would have remained unchallenged on the records of the proceedings of this House if my honourable colleague had not stood up this morning and nailed—I do not want to use an unparliamentary expression, otherwise I would say—the lie to the counter."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Is it in order ?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member is not in order."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. I would substitute the words 'statements directly at variance with facts.'"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the Honourable Member should have stated even that."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I should like to express my apology. That is all I have to say. The importance of my honourable colleague's speech was of necessity to give the contradiction to misrepresentations which otherwise would have stained the records of the proceedings of this House."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Do I understand that the Hon'ble Member Mr. Rama Rao wants to make a personal explanation ?"

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"An answer was extorted to a question by the Government Member. I would explain in general terms how the military officers, when they became discontented or dissatisfied with the conditions of civil service, always wanted to go back to military service, having a lien on that service which gave them a handle to treat civil appointments with less attention and less devotion than otherwise. That was what I was trying to prove when I was disturbed by a question, and on the spur of the moment perhaps not a very desirable answer was extracted from me.

"But there is another word which I would like to say in so important a matter as the reference to civil medical men in relation to the Indian medical officers. Each time a demand is made for additional privileges or for extension of the civil cadre, a note of warning is sounded, sometimes in tones of thunder, that an attack is being made on the Indian Medical Service. We are on the threshhold of a new Government."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member is not confining himself to his subject."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO (*continuing*):—"I was trying to explain to the House why it is that we bring this proposition forward. Our object is not to cast a slur on this officer, or that officer but to say that the conditions of the service have not been all that was desirable and that it needs a thorough overhauling. If the Medical department has not taken up the interests of the civil population more largely as other departments have done, it is because that the civil medical men are domineered by military officers whose interests are elsewhere, not in the civil exclusively as it should be. Every civil administration should be self-contained and, I submit, the Medical department is not so at present. All our efforts are to represent to the authorities that a thorough inquiry should be made into the state of affairs."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member is passing far beyond a personal explanation. I am very sorry he has not got a right to reply. The honourable mover has the right of reply."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with this motion that has been made and I appeal to the Hon'ble the Minister

in charge of that department really to examine the policy that has been pursued hitherto by the department and to see whether he should not inaugurate a radical change in its policy. That, I suppose, is really the object of the observations which have been made.

"Now, I am not concerned so much with the past history of the Medical department. We are concerned more with the future, with what the future is going to be. We are concerned with the new year's budget, and with respect to that, it is only right that we in this House should express in unmistakable language our desire, our fervent desire, that as far as possible there should be a proper medical service which will give the fullest scope to indigenous talent and ability and that the medical service should not be dominated by military considerations or by the military department, however much it may have been necessary or desirable in the past, and it must be entirely freed and emancipated from their control hereafter and function purely as a medical service so as to be in keeping with the aspirations of the community at large. There is no use in such a matter as this of flinging charges one against the other. The object of the Honourable Members on this side of the table was really to enlighten this House as to what really happens and to persuade the House to take a correct view. I must certainly deprecate the procedure that was adopted. We Indians in this House must necessarily talk about things with which we are concerned, and the only way to meet this issue is really to take us into confidence and tell us exactly what is going to be done. That, I venture to submit, is the correct method of approaching the unofficial members of this House.

"May I say that, now that this department is a transferred department, it behoves us that we should impress on Government the advisability as far as possible of making the items of this department entirely votable, so that this House may have full control over this department? May I suggest to the Honourable the Minister in charge of this department that we expect him to inaugurate a new policy and to state what that policy is? I do not say that any member of Government is not allowed to speak on this debate. Certainly we want to know what the voice of the transferred department is and it is to that voice that we should attach importance. It is from that voice only that we unofficial members of this Government can learn what the policy of the Ministry is going to be. With these words, I would most respectfully and most humbly beseech all the members of the Council to vote for this proposition that is placed before the House."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Yesterday when the Hon'ble Member Mr U. Rama Rao introduced the debate on the subject of reduction of six lakhs and odd by Rs. 8,000 he began his speech with the observation that he made the motion with a view more to elicit information than with a view to effect reduction. I presume, Sir, that he does not really mean that there should be any reduction of the grant. The grant, if I may say so, is a minimum grant and it does not admit of any reduction. The increase of the pay of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General in which some of the Honourable Members fancied that they found a vulnerable point is really beyond the range of their attack. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson has already pointed out the reason why the increase was effected. Besides, the increase is increase of the pay of an Indian Medical Service officer and as such it is non-votable.

"Sir, as regards the general policy, from what I gather from the speeches of the Honourable Members, I thought they wanted information as to the way in which the Civil Surgeons and the Assistant Civil Surgeons are recruited and what

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their prospects are to be. I am prepared to give the information on this subject. But, before I give any information, I must demur to the unmerited criticisms levelled against the Indian Medical Service officers as a class. Now that both the members have withdrawn them, I do not wish to pursue the matter further."

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao (*interrupting*):—"We did not withdraw. We stated that we did not make that statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar (*continuing*):—"I have got a copy of his speech in my hand and I see his statement in the speeches. Now that Dr. Rama Rao says he did not make the statement, I leave it there.

"Well, Sir, as to the policy. I know that there has been a great deal of discontent among the Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons regarding their pay and prospects; but according to the recent scale which is to take effect from 1st April, their position will be much better than what it was before. According to this scale the Assistant Surgeons will draw from Rs. 200 to Rs. 450 whereas they were drawing Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 hitherto. Civil Surgeons will draw from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 and two of them will be placed on selection grade drawing Rs. 1,000 a month. As to the question, raised by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Ramachandra Rao regarding the substitution of the military service by the civil services in the Medical Department, it is rather a large question, and I do not think it will be within the jurisdiction of this Ministry or this Government to tackle with this question. It is a matter on which the opinions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State are necessary and therefore there is no good discussing it here. One matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is that we may have to consider whether in making this substitution the substitution will really effect the retrenchment which we are all hankering after. Whether by substituting civil service for military service we can dispense with the military service altogether is a question I do not wish to dwell upon. Devolution Rule 12 says: 'A local Government shall employ such number of Indian Medical Service officers in such appointments and on such terms and on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.' This rule has to be borne in mind before we can make any change in this direction."

Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was put and carried.

Then the motion, namely, that the grant of Rs. 6,07,793 in 32 (a) be reduced by Rs. 8,000, was put to the vote and declared lost, 49 voting *against* and 23 *for*.

Demand No. XVII, namely, that a sum not exceeding 42·24 lakhs be granted under the head Medical, was then put to the Council and was granted *nem con.*

DEMAND XVIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar:—Sir, I beg to move Demand No. XVIII, viz., that a sum not exceeding Rs. 21·30 lakhs be granted under Public Health and Vital Statistics.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. B. Munuswami Nayudu was not moved owing to the absence of the Honourable Member and was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

'1. *That the demands for Rs.* 6,400 *and Rs.* 2,000 *for temporary additions to pay under* 33-*A be reduced to one rupee in each case* (*Budget page* 155).'

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao then moved—

'2. *That the amount of Rs.* 18,800 *allotted under Detailed Account No.* 33-*A for popular health lectures be omitted* (*Budget page* 156).'

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In doing so, he said :—" Mr. President, the limitations under which a member has to send up his proposals have placed me in a very awkward position and several of my fellow-members have been asking me whether I am against health lectures. Nobody who has known me or my work in the past would accuse me of this. On the other hand, I may tell this House that when the first two Assistant Surgeons were engaged for health lectures some years ago I was one of those commissioned by the head of the department to draw up a course of curriculum and to see that it was run through and I did not only that but presided over several of those meetings and I know how well those individual officers acquitted themselves as lecturers and if to-day I make bold to bring a motion of this kind it is not because that lectures are of no use and that I do not want any lectures, but that if they are to be as it should be done and done as widely in every nook and corner of the Presidency, not Rs. 18,000 but Rs. 18 lakhs would be required. Since that is not possible in the existing circumstances I beg to propose that this amount should be deleted altogether and that it should be made available for sanitation which is the object for which the lectures have been instituted. It may be said that half a loaf is better than no loaf. It is not so in this case because young Assistant Surgeons are sent out to lecture on technical subjects. They have got their own ideas of propriety as regards the technicalities and the language used and various other details. At the time they produce some effect, but it is so evanescent that it has no abiding place in the scheme, that it is not worth sending our men from place to place to give a solitary lecture or two. But if on the other hand a sanitary officer would station himself on the borders of a district or even of a taluk and give a lecture and during the ensuing week put into practice and demonstrate what he preaches, and show that they could all be put into practice, a great deal more could be done. Several motions that I have given notice of are all moved with a view to setting free large sums of money for being available for the local district boards, district health boards, district health committees and district health officers. They should all take up this subject as a standing problem for them to tackle with not as one of passing interest and for this purpose a sanitary survey of each district should be made and a catalogue of the sanitary improvements should be made, the most pressing being put at the top and the least pressing at the bottom. And item after item should be taken up and be made the subject of a lecture and then the subject of demonstration. Improvements suggested must be carried out as money becomes available. I have during my term as District Surgeon visited a large number of unions and the universal complaint is want of money. The Honourable Members will find that in the smaller unions the ordinary state of things is this. If Rs. 1,000 be the income, Rs. 800 goes for the establishment charges—not only for the clerical establishment but for scavengers, lamp-lighters and so on. For improving village-site, village administration or improving water-supply or for improving roads there is no scope whatever. To really improve village sanitation, we must have a body of men interested in health improvement who would make a sanitary survey of their locality and take item after item and do it thoroughly. With this view a certain amount of money must be placed at their disposal and that will be possible only if we cut down some of the items which cannot bear immediate fruit and which are even questionable as regards utility in order to enrich the coffers of the numerous sanitary unions."

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao :—" Sir, I rise to support this resolution not with the intention of cutting Rs. 18,000 but as a protest against the way in which the health propaganda work is carried on in this Presidency. In the year 1920–21 a sum of Rs. 18,800 was provided, whereas they spent according to the revised

estimate only a sum of Rs. 500. That shows that they have not been doing their work as they ought to have done. In the report of the Surgeon-General he says that two Assistant Surgeons were deputed to deliver health lectures in the Kistna and Cuddapah districts in the year 1919. Owing to the dearth of medical men, these lectures could not be continued in the year 1919. Now, Sir, I understand all the temporary hands that have been engaged during the time of the war have been given notice one after the other asking them to go away. That again should be stopped and all these hands could be engaged for this work. Apart from these a number of private medical men from different parts of the Presidency may be engaged for this work. Most of them, I am sure, will do the work honorarily. If this is done with a little extra expense given to them for the purpose of carriage allowance, etc., this health propaganda work could be carried on extensively. With a view to show the dissatisfaction that the scheme is not carried on properly I rise to support the motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I rise to oppose this motion. I was carefully listening to the arguments of Messrs. C. B. Rama Rao and U. Rama Rao, and I thought that though they were moving and supporting this resolution, all the arguments and observations which they were advancing and making were really against their own motion. My friend Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao stated that he was moving this resolution not so much for the reduction of this amount as for an increase of the amount granted for improving village sanitation. Certainly, a grant of an adequate fund for improvement of village sanitation is highly essential. And I would heartily support any proposition that is brought forward for the grant of additional funds for the improvement of village sanitation. But the improvement of village sanitation should not be effected at the cost of abandoning all these public health lectures. They are doing a great deal of good, and my friend himself admitted that they are doing some good. But what he stated was that the effect produced by these lectures was not permanent but was only transitory. In any case, the fact that these Assistant Surgeons go about the country and deliver health lectures is certainly better than delivering no lectures at all. There is one observation that fell from my other friend, Mr. U. Rama Rao, with reference to the expenditure of this amount which I fully endorse. I find, Sir, on my reference to the budget figures that the amount spent actually in the year 1919-20 for the delivery of these popular health lectures was only Rs. 342 and that last year, that is, in the year that is about to expire, though the budgeted amount was exactly the same, namely, Rs. 18,800, the revised figure under this head comes only to Rs. 500. That means that the Honourable the Minister in charge expects that only Rs. 500 out of this comparatively large amount of Rs. 18,800 appropriated under this head is expected to be spent before 31st March. I hope my honourable friend will insist that the whole of this amount will be fully spent, and if possible something more, upon this item and upon this item alone. With these observations I oppose the resolution and in doing so, I am not against the spirit of the observations made by my friends Messrs. C. B. Rama Rao and U. Rama Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I shall be exceedingly glad to spend the whole amount on health lectures. But that would be possible only if we could get qualified men to go about lecturing in the country and that is a matter which is not entirely under my control."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"I beg to withdraw my resolution in view of the assurance given by the Honourable the Minister."

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The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao moved—

'3. *That the provision under Detailed Account No. 38–B for a Director of Town-Planning on Rs.* 20,000 *per annum be omitted* (*Budget page* 157).'

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, this motion is also on the same lines as the previous one; but I do not think it need be withdrawn. The object is the same. The amount required for improving rural sanitation is so great that the luxury of town-planning is not likely to be resorted to by any municipal council or union or other local body during the current year. I therefore think that this sum, if liberated, could be more usefully spent. Not that I object to town-planning nor that I do not understand the usefulness of it, but that we are in such straitened circumstances now that it is much better to defer luxuries and insist upon necessities."

Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai:—"Sir, though I was one of those who voted against the appointment of a Director of Town-Planning when the Town-Planning Bill was under discussion in this Council, yet I think, Sir, that a Director of Town-Planning would be useful now, looking at the way in which municipalities and local boards will have to conduct their business under the new Acts by which they will be governed. The new Acts give them a large amount of power and they will not have time even to look after their own affairs. The improvement of towns and housing as well is an essential ingredient, and though, as Dr. Rama Rao said, rural sanitation is a very important thing, I believe the improvement of sanitation and of housing conditions in cities and municipalities is equally essential. In order to co-ordinate the whole thing and bring it to a successful issue as early as possible and in order to still the cry that has been raised in all cities about want of accommodation, I think, Sir, that a Director of Town-Planning is essential. If that is granted, it must necessarily follow that we must pay him, and the amount that we are asked to vote for is only Rs. 20,000 which does not even come to Rs. 2,000 per month. And I believe, Sir, that is a very essential thing for which every one of us will be well advised to vote."

Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chettiyar:—"When the Town-Planning Bill was considered it was abundantly proved that a Director for Town-Planning was essential. It was then resolved that provision should be made for the appointment of one. I therefore think that the provision made in the budget for a Director's post should not be opposed now."

Mr. F. J. Richards:—"Mr. President, I oppose this motion on the ground that there is a very real demand for a Director of Town-Planning. The Town-Planning Act has recently been brought into force and it must not remain a dead letter. Under the Act a considerable number of municipalities are compelled by law to frame schemes within a definite period. It is of little use for municipalities to waste money, time and trouble in framing schemes without competent advice. And it is also necessary, when once such schemes are framed, that there should be a Director to *see* them *through*. Town-planning is not merely a matter of drawing up a scheme on paper; it is not merely a matter of engineering or merely a matter for the Sanitary Commissioner. There are other considerations, and, unless these are taken into account, the schemes are likely to be abortive. There are rules and by-laws to be framed under the Act. It is a simple matter for the Secretariat to evolve rules and by-laws, but without competent advice rules and by-laws so evolved are not likely to be of real practical

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value. There are important economic aspects in town-planning which are beyond the purview of an engineering officer or a Sanitary Commissioner and which require experience of a broader kind. There is the question of housing, and closely allied with that, the question of starting in this country co-operative building societies for the poorer classes as well as for the rich. There is the still more important question of regional town-planning, i.e., of developing the area outside municipal limits, with a view to adjust the needs of contiguous rural and urban populations. If this is not done, all the efforts of municipal councils to put their towns in order are likely to be spoiled by indiscriminate building beyond their jurisdiction. There are other specific questions cropping up, where careful thought and the close co-ordination of various interests are required. I refer particularly to the harbour schemes of Vizagapatam, Cochin and Tuticorin, and, unless competent advice is forthcoming, it is likely that the municipal activities in the way of town expansion will make these ports hardly creditable in the international opinion which will judge them. Then again there is the question of training experts in town-planning. Requisitions have been received from various municipalities to depute officers competent to advise and assist and take charge of their schemes, and that demand is bound to increase. At present the demand cannot be supplied, because no officers exist with practical experience in this matter. There are other matters connected with civic survey, statistical enquiries which require organization under expert guidance, in order that town-planning schemes may not suffer shipwreck. The amount allotted, Rs. 20,000, is not for the full year. It is unlikely that a competent adviser with the necessary practical experience could be obtained for less than about Rs. 2,500 a month. That is a matter which can be dealt with hereafter. The provision has been made in response to demands put up during the past twelve months, and I might add that the town expansion schemes of Madras City itself are seriously handicapped for want of such an officer. Regarding finances, no doubt during the coming twelve months or so it will not be practicable for any municipality to finance any large town-planning scheme. I would point out that before finance is required, a scheme is required, and to raise your loan or get your grant or raise taxation before you have a scheme ready is a waste of public money. I hope that the Council will accept the view that a Town-Planning Officer is necessary."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, before I give my vote on this motion or against it, I should like to ask for some definite information in regard to this question of a Town-Planning Officer. Honourable Members are aware that Professor Geddes came out to this country and delivered a course of lectures arranged by the then Government of Madras. His lectures were printed and circulated. He visited a certain number of towns and many suggestions were made by him for the improvement of those towns and his report is a bulky volume of about 300 pages. It was communicated to the municipalities and the orders of Government are contained in the single word 'recorded'. Then came down, I believe, Mr. Lanchester. He was in this Presidency for about six months. Elaborate plans have been drawn up, suggestions have been made for the improvement of the City of Madras—I believe he went also round to some of the mufassal towns, and his visit also cost us about 20 or 25 thousand rupees—I do not know the exact figure, but I believe it was more in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 thousand. Now, the present proposal is to have another Town-Planning Officer. I suggest that the Minister should consider the advisability of training an indigenous staff, an officer in the Provincial Service, either belonging to the engineering or the medical profession, with sufficient outlook and wide knowledge

of things, and if necessary to send him to the United Kingdom or to any other country for gaining practical experience of the subject. After all, Sir, the conditions of town-planning depend very much on the climate. I had occasion to see some portions of the new extensions of London. I also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Fisher Unwin, a great expert in town-planning. I must say that it is entirely a question of experience of local conditions, and any gentleman, who comes from England and wishes to impart his town-planning ideas into this country, entirely may neglect the conditions under which the people live in this country and therefore it is far more essential that a person with the knowledge of Indian conditions should be sent out for training elsewhere if necessary, rather than that some other gentleman living in some other country should come here and impose his ideals of town-planning on Indian towns. Therefore it is this aspect of the question, Sir, that I would ask the Honourable the Minister to consider and to let me know whether the Town-Planning Officer, for whom this provision is made, is to be recruited from the United Kingdom or how it is proposed to utilize the amount, and if he says that this amount would again be spent in getting down another Professor Geddes or another Mr. Lanchester, who would come and go away again after making a few suggestions without somebody here on the spot from year end to year end to give us advice, I propose to vote against this grant, and if, on the other hand, this amount would be utilized for the purpose of immediately selecting a suitable officer and sending him for training to other countries, I shall have no objection to vote against this motion. Sir, we must have a clear statement of policy on this matter. I am one of those who have under the Minto-Morley Councils insisted on having our own Town-Planning Officer belonging to this country; and after all, I do not think it is so very difficult to pick up knowledge of town-planning. Therefore I do not see why one of our own officers should not be sent out for training to the United Kingdom."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—"Sir, evidently Mr. Ramachandra Rao is labouring under a mistake. We are not inviting an Englishman or an American to go about lecturing about town-planning in the upcountry, but we are appointing a gentleman to be the Town-Planning Director for Madras for a limited period of time. It is proposed that a number of engineering and sanitary officers should be trained under the Director, so that towards the end of the period, they will be able to help the municipalities and district boards in town-planning operations in the mufussal as also in the City of Madras."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I have no delusion in the matter. I perfectly understand the proposal and I am against the proposal that the gentleman should come here from England."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"Sir, may I endeavour to make this matter a little bit clearer with reference to certain negotiations that have been taking place? What we have had hitherto is, I think, a gentleman versed in Political Economy and another, an architect, and we have had various theories. What we want now is to get down to practical work. Bombay has a very highly qualified gentleman from the department at Home in charge of the development scheme and we are looking out too for an officer acquainted with the practical everyday work of the department at Home and I think the idea is that such an officer would come out and start this scheme on proper lines in various municipalities and as soon as possible let us know how he has been doing. What is aimed at now is practical work and not lectures, no architecture nor political economy."

28th March 1921] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" What is the difficulty in sending out a man "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—" The chief difficulty is that if we send a man, it will take a long time for him to come back equipped with the knowledge that is necessary. As my friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, is aware, there is a great deal of town-planning activities, activities in the direction of extending towns throughout the Presidency, and these municipalities cannot wait until the man who is sent to England comes back equipped with knowledge."

Mr. M. D. Devadoss at this stage moved that the question might be put.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I assume the Honourable Member presses the motion to a division."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—" Yes, Sir."

The motion for closure was put and carried unanimously.

Then the main motion to omit the provision of Rs. 20,000 for a Director of Town-Planning was put to the vote and declared lost, 11 voting *for* and 47 *against*.

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

'4. *That the allotment of Rs.* 1,05,900 *under Detailed Account No.* 33-*C for expenses against bubonic plague be omitted* (*Budget page* 157).'

" My reason for bringing forward this motion is exactly the same as that given for the previous motion. I have served in some bubonic plagues and I have known certain epidemics in which, as help did not come in time, things went wrong. I know very well one epidemic which we were able to nip in the bud, because we were able to take timely and immediate precautions. I think that in all cases of epidemics, the greatest thing is to secure the first few cases and if you can isolate them and prevent contagion being spread broadcast, you will have, in fact, stopped the spread of the epidemic. When an epidemic spreads and after a certain lapse of time these special officers come from the centre of administration, from Madras or elsewhere, generally weeks pass on and in the meanwhile the poison gets scattered and one cannot possibly get hold of it, and then the epidemic is simply allowed to run its course. What I want is that these District Health Committees that are going to come into existence should take charge of this with ample funds at their disposal, and be always forewarned. That is to say, if frontiers are well guarded and if the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer is told off to watch the first cases of epidemic diseases, and he goes and takes effective measures for isolation and disinfection, I submit that many an epidemic could be nipped in the bud, and we will not have to see these controllable diseases running such a weary length and committing such havoc. I speak, Sir, from personal experience in this matter and I know that in Ayyampet when plague broke out a few years ago, how the Revenue Divisional Officer and myself camped under a tamarind grove and paid three or four visits almost daily to the village and by persuasion and mild threats, got the people to vacate, and pulled down all the huts, made a regular bonfire of them in the streets and got them to put up thatched huts in the fields, with the result that the epidemic was well under control in two weeks, and it died out altogether before the month expired. Now what took place in Ayyampet could be repeated in almost any locality and I speak with a knowledge which very few can have in this assembly. I therefore press that the purpose of my motion may be well understood, and that instead of having a big staff in the centre of the administration, and time wasted in communications

to and fro, each district municipality should be trusted to itself and each District Health Committee be compelled to take certain precautionary measures; and if this is done in the proper style and in the proper manner and with occasional checks from the Medical Department, I am sure we will not have this recurring series of epidemics which disgrace the public life of Southern India. I therefore appeal to this House to carry this motion, not to stop measures against epidemics or to concentrate them in a certain place, and not to have a central authority, but to trust the district health bodies and make them realize their own responsibilities and to see that their duty is to be always forewarned."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, I rise to oppose the motion, and my reason is this. My friend who has moved this resolution has himself admitted that it is necessary to take precautionary measures for preventing the spread of plague when once it breaks out and also for taking measures to prevent its occurrence, if possible. I only agree with him there.

" What will be the consequence of voting for this resolution? The consequence will be that the expenditure required will fall upon the municipalities and district boards, which in their present condition they are not able to meet. One thing is certain and that is that the expenditure, whether it is this amount of Rs. 1,50,000 and odd or any larger portion or a smaller portion, will be necessary either for the purpose of preventing the outbreak of plague or preventing the spread of the disease when it once breaks out. Somebody will have to pay the bill and meet the cost. The question is whether, as it is now proposed in the budget, the Government should be made to incur the expenditure or whether the municipalities and the district boards should be made to incur the expenditure. As I said, Sir, in the present financial condition of the municipal councils and the local boards, it is certainly preferable that the Government undertake the expenditure instead of the local boards and the municipal councils. For these reasons alone I oppose this motion."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am equally opposed to this resolution. I have carefully listened to Dr. C. B. Rama Rao. He has got some methods of his own in order to combat the disease. But I have a great mind to ask him how it is possible to carry out those measures without something being provided for in the budget. He seems to think that all this burden is to be thrown on the municipalities and the district boards. I may tell the House that the Plague Committee sat sometime ago and they classified the charges to be borne by the Government and the local bodies in such cases. I remember well the Honourable Member himself serving on the Committee. The Committee classified such charges as inspection, etc., to be borne by the Government and we were entrusted with the most onerous and stupendous duty of catching rats. The expenses incidental to evacuation and inspection work were allotted to the Government. It is for that purpose that there is a provision made in the budget. I see no utility whatever in reducing the provision under that head and Dr. C. B. Rama Rao is well aware of the state of finance of the local bodies who can ill-afford to bear a portion of this expense."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—" I simply want to draw the attention of this House that if this money can be made available to the various district head committees it would serve better purpose enabling them to act immediately. My object being that, I have no hesitation to withdraw."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

28th March 1921] [Dr. C. B. Rama Rao]

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao moved—

'5. *That the allotment of Rs.* 1,66,700 *under detailed Account No.* 33-*C for expenses against malaria epidemic be omitted* (*Budget, page* 157).'

In doing so, he said :—"This resolution, Mr. President, is under the head of Malaria. But when one goes into the details it really touches the cholera parties. Cholera parties have received certain encomiums from the various administrations."

Mr. F. J. Richards (*interrupting*) :—"May I rise to a point of order? My honourable friend has tabled a motion about 'malaria epidemic'. There is no budget provision under that head. I wish to have your ruling, Sir, as to whether he is in order in moving a motion for the reduction of something else, i.e., on cholera parties. It is a mistake, no doubt a bona fide mistake, and the figure entered in the motion is that provided for 'epidemics'."

Rao Bahadur C. B. Rama Rao (*continuing*) :—"Mr. President, I beg to invite your attention to page 188 of the budget where at the top appears the word 'Malaria' in capital letters and 'cholera' appears in smaller type in the details. If it is a mistake it is not my fault."

The Hon'ble the President :—"Surely cholera is not a portion of malaria."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao :—"The mistake is not mine. It is perhaps a printer's devil."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter :—"May I point out that under 'Malaria' comes 'Total Malaria'. After 'Total Malaria' there is a full stop. Then we begin again with epidemics. Epidemic is quite distinct from malaria."

The Hon'ble the President :—"Do I understand the Secretary to the Local and Municipal Department to say that there is an allotment of Rs. 1,67,000 against cholera?"

Mr. F. J. Richards :—"Under the head 'Epidemics' generally."

The Hon'ble the President :—"I fear the Honourable Member is entirely out of order."

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—"May I point out that he is asking for the reduction of the total grant of Rs. 1,67,000 which covers cholera epidemics and everything else."

The Hon'ble the President :—"It is a sum of Rs. 1,67,000 in Detailed Account No. 33-C."

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"It applies only to cholera duties."

The Hon'ble the President :—"I suggest to the Honourable Member to omit the word 'Malaria' from his motion. The motion as altered will read as follows :—

'*That the allotment of Rs.* 1,66,700 *under Detailed Account No.* 33-*C for expenses in combating epidemics be omitted.*'

"Is he prepared to make that alteration?"

Rao Bahadur Mr. C. B. Rama Rao :—"I am prepared, Sir."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar :—"May I know, Sir, whether that is the real intention of the honourable mover?"

The Hon'ble the President :—"That is a different matter. But he is permitted to make his motion with the alteration, in which case he can speak about Rs. 1,67,700 but nothing outside that."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"I thank you, Mr. President, for kindly getting me out of this difficulty. This evidently refers to all epidemics and chiefly to cholera. I really wanted to speak about these cholera parties. I have served in many cholera epidemics. Cholera parties came into existence during the last few years. Before the party arrives at least two weeks are wasted in telegraphing, etc. They have to come from other places. Each party contains one Assistant Surgeon, eight or ten sanitary inspectors and a few special totis and so on. They have to wind up their work in one district and come to another district. It generally takes time. What I say is that they don't do the work for which epidemic treatment is devoted. What is wanted in all these cases is to tackle the first few cases and isolate them. The question of treating the epidemic then becomes a very easy thing. That can be done only by the local health officers. In all municipalities and district boards certain specially trained sanitary inspectors should be posted on the frontiers to be on the look-out for these cases particularly during feasts and festivals, and wherever there are large gatherings of people. If only efforts could be centred on the detection and isolation of the first few cases most of the work done and a good deal of expense and life will be saved. Therefore, I say that instead of perpetuating this old and antiquated system of cholera parties, the amount might very well be transferred for the same work to be controlled by the district health committees with special instructions for the controlling sanitary staff. With these few words I beg to move this motion."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the Honourable Member does not really object, I think, to the provision made in the budget for fighting out the epidemic. What he objects, if I heard him aright, is to the department wasting its precious time. He says that the methods adopted by it are not very sound and that the best way of stamping out these epidemics is to tackle the problem at once and not to waste time in wiring or sending messages to the different parties. So this is a question more of principle than of making the provision for epidemics. That we must stamp out these epidemics, will be admitted by everybody. Out of the three districts which I represent, two are threatened with bubonic plague. In spite of the best efforts made by the different parties, we find the plague still prevailing at Uttamapalaiyam and Boodamangalam and in the city of Madura. Before I left Trichinopoly it was threatened with plague. Rats were falling from house-tops and two cases were detected with bubos. I found the Sanitary Inspector and others organizing lectures and convening meetings at different places to consider how best to stamp out the disease. I do not think we have reason to be very optimistic like our Honourable Member who says that the first few cases must be isolated and the disease is sure to be stamped out. It may be in some cases; but Providence has its own ways. In spite of the increasing popularity of the anti-bubonic serum in the district of Madura, the disease is persistent and has not been stamped out. As regards cholera, for the last two months I know it has been raging in the district of Tanjore and has exacted from very many taluks a very heavy toll of mortality. Therefore we gain nothing by cutting down the provision made for fighting out epidemics. So far as the question of principle is involved, I think the Honourable the Minister in charge of the department will give us an assurance that the most recent and up-to-date scientific methods will be employed and that every effort will be made to fight out the disease. With that assurance, I think the House will be satisfied."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—" I have no hesitation whatever, Sir, to give the assurance which my friends ask for. It is certainly the cherished object

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of the Ministry as well as of all the local boards to avail of up-to-date expert knowledge in all these matters."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO:—"I have no objection to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand No. XVIII for a grant not exceeding Rs. 21·30 lakhs for the Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics was then put to the Council and granted *nem. con.*

DEMAND XIX—AGRICULTURE.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move that this grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15·96 lakhs be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture for expenditure during the year ending with the 31st of March 1922. In doing so, I reiterate the satisfaction that I expressed in the discussion of the general debate on the budget when so many Honourable Members were so very kind to me and my departments and even proposed additional expenditure under those departments. Let me hope that they will extend the same sympathy now and grant this demand that I make."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*To omit Rs.* 1,30,000 *lump provision for a paddy-breeding station* (*Budget, page* 160).'

"At page 160 of the budget there is an item of Rs. 1,30,000 provided for a paddy-breeding station. We have no particulars supplied to us as regards the way in which this thing is going to be done. All that is stated is 'lump provision for a breeding farm.' My information is that one experiment was tried somewhere near Mayavaram and after spending thousands of rupees it was given up. If that sort of thing is going to be attempted again, I strongly urge this House to vote against this sum. But if it is said that the department is going to attempt to cultivate paddy on a more intensive scale than is now done, then the answer to that is that it ought to be tried in various parts of the Presidency. I cannot see the utility of establishing a paddy-breeding farm in a place like Tanjore, because it is not likely that the ryots from the various parts of the Presidency will go there and see how the experiment is carried on. On the other hand if people in different parts of the country are instructed to carry on this new kind of breeding of paddy, I think it will be more successful and people will greatly appreciate the advantages derived. I therefore suggest that experts or persons who know the improved methods be sent to various parts of the Presidency and be made to ask people whether they will undertake such things and thereby improve their yield. If such an experiment succeeds, I am sure the country will be very much benefited. On the other hand even if the breeding farm in Tanjore proves a success that success has to be demonstrated to the ryots at large. You, Sir, know very well that the ryots of the Madras Presidency are very conservative in their ways. Unless they are made to see anything for themselves with their own eyes, I do not think they will give up their old ways for any new ways. My object in asking for this omission is that we want money for a number of other things. We do not want to spend a lot of money on mere experiments without knowing where we shall be. If this means that the department is going to put up a number of buildings —house for the Director or the Superintendent and a number of quarters for the

Assistants—and probably cultivate about ten acres of land, I think, Sir, that will be a waste of money and no benefit whatever will come out of it. Therefore, I submit that this item should be deleted."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid there is good deal of misapprehension on the part of my honourable friend who is otherwise generally very well informed. This amount is not required for any building purposes, if by buildings my honourable friend means any of those elaborate buildings which cost thousands of rupees. My Honourable friend said that details were not given. I will presently give him the details. But before I give the details let me correct a statement, if I may presume to do so, which he has made that a farm has been tried and it has failed and having failed there we are making another attempt to fail elsewhere. There is at present, Sir, an agricultural farm in a place called Manganallur. Extensive experiments, rotational and manurial, were conducted on that farm and very excellent and satisfactory results obtained. The land there is something near 100 acres and our experts did not consider that for further purposes of the department such a large extent as 100 acres was required. Having finished the experiments in rotation and manures they wanted to try experiments in what is known as new strains. Different kinds of seeds will be tried under different conditions and if a particular kind of seed is found to be useful and thriving and yielding more than the rest, that will have to be introduced in the district.

" The Honourable Member thinks that it is no use trying such an experiment in the district of Tanjore and that it should be tried in the various districts. I entirely agree with him when he says that it should be tried in almost every important district. Tanjore, however, is not an unimportant district. Out of the eleven million acres cultivated under paddy, Tanjore alone contributes something like a million acres. Considering that experiments, manurial and rotational, were conducted in the district, considering also that the chemical analysis of the soil had already been conducted in that district, it was decided to push on the experiment to its logical conclusion so that the country might derive the benefit that will naturally come from these experiments. Perhaps the Honourable Member is under the impression that because in Tanjore this cultivation of paddy has been in existence for a long time it may not be necessary to conduct these operations further in that district. But if I place before him certain statistics with reference to production he will see how far still we are behind the civilized nations of the world in getting from the land all that it is capable of yielding. Madras, Sir, has, as I said, 11½ millions of acres yielding something like 5,287,000 tons or ½ a ton per acre. India on the whole cultivates 78,247,000 acres and produces 33,551,000 tons. The United States of America cultivates 1,089,000 and produces 823,000 tons or ⅘ of a ton per acre. Japan, that marvellous little country, cultivates 7,609,000 acres and produces 10,077,000 tons or say on the average 1⅘ tons per acre. Italy cultivates 325,000 acres yielding 478,000 tons or 1½ ton per acre. When we go to the far west and look on Spain, that wonderful country presents the marvellous result of an output of 297,000 tons for 112,000 acres cultivated with paddy or 2⅔ tons per acre. Comparing now the Madras yield of half a ton to the 2⅔ tons in Spain, I take it, Sir, that the Honourable Member will at once see how far behind we are in the matter of extracting from the land what it can give us. Now what is the purpose of these experts? It is just to see how far we can push forward these experiments and how much we can get from the land. May I also bring to the notice of this House that in this

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very House several resolutions were moved by Honourable Members—from the year 1914 down to the present day there were as many as four resolutions moved or tabled—and 17 questions asked requesting Government to push on these agricultural farms with a view to see that the latest improvements in agriculture are introduced to improve the production of this country. It came rather as a surprise upon me when my honourable friend tabled this motion that such a reduction should have been suggested in the Department of Agriculture especially when our national production is concerned which in its turn means national wealth.

"I shall now go into the details as to what purposes this money is required. In the place of one hundred acres in the Manganallur farm, we are going only to acquire fifty acres for the new station. Before I give the other details I must mention one thing which I have forgotten. That is under the terms of the lease entered into with the owner of the land at Manganallur Government are bound to give up the land by the beginning of April 1922. Attempts were made in the past to make him consent to give that land on a longer lease. But he resisted all attempts and finally he made it a condition precedent in 1919 that the land should be returned to him on the 31st March next year. Now, that lease was under a sharing system. We had to make him payment in kind. Honourable Members will find that six or seven thousand rupees have been paid to him during the last year by way of mere rent alone.

"Now, this year it is proposed by our experts that 100 acres are not necessary and that 50 acres will be enough. Considering the prices now in the Tanjore district, the 50 acres of land will cost about a lakh of rupees. Livestock and deadstock cost Rs. 10,000 and the other things taken together—not exactly big buildings as my honourable friend thought, but minor buildings such as sheds and other things — will cost about Rs. 35,000. There is also some material available in Manganallur. All that will be taken to the new place. The reason why it is proposed to purchase the land, I think, Sir, I had better give. We have to purchase it not merely taking into consideration the troubles that we had with the last owner in asking us to vacate the land now and then, but because the experiments that are going to be hereafter performed will require a sort of fixity of tenure in the land in which these experiments are to be made. They take time to give satisfactory results. They are laborious. Science changes; knowledge changes; new knowledge comes and with it changes will be required even in the experiments that are performed on these fields. Even when a satisfactory result has been obtained, it requires constant watch. Now experiments are being carried on in Coimbatore where we have got a paddy expert. But as the Honourable Member himself has suggested, it will not do to have one at a particular place. Because other conditions such as climate, drainage, water-supply, etc, go to contribute variations in the production in paddy. The reason why Tanjore is selected is, as I said, that it has got one million acres of land. If these experiments are carried on, I think that production will be largely increased and thereby our national wealth. I hope with this explanation my honourable friend will be satisfied."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, it is quite true that the experimental farm at Manganallur has been carried on for some time for rotation of crops and application of manures. I wish to know whether the experiment made in connexion with this paddy breeding had been successfully carried on. The Deputy Director of Agriculture took pains to make an experiment in Samalkot farm. An

experiment in *arupatu nal samba* (90 days crops) was carried on in Samalkot. Instead of a 90 days crop it came up to be 8 months crop. That is the result of the experiment made by the Agricultural department under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. The climatic condition of this place, the chemical constitution of the soil, etc., are altogether ignored and this crop has been introduced in Samalkot and the result is that it proved to be 8 months crop. In the Coimbatore College Research Institute elaborate experiments are being made in connexion with this paddy breeding in order that the paddy grown may be different and the crops larger than what they are now. The new kind of crop which they wanted to produce was expected to be more productive from this experiment of paddy breeding. My information is that the experiment was not very successful. Only in one section of the farm it proved to yield 130 lb. when it originally produced 100 lb. The second has not proved to be successful. Therefore, when we have got a vast area of land in the Coimbatore College Research Institute and scope for experiments, I ask whether it is necessary to have an experimental farm at a cost of a lakh and thirty thousand rupees at Tanjore. If Tanjore is a granary of this Presidency, why should we carry coals to Newcastle? Can we not have a farm in the Northern Circars so that they may be benefited? We have so many farms in the south. The northern districts have not got any demonstration farm to prove the advantage of rotation of crops or in manure. These demonstrations are absolutely necessary for the north and no attempt has been made to establish one there. We applied for one in Ganjām time after time and we fail to get one. In Vizagapatam they opened a farm but in Ganjām there is none. Mr. Barber has urged on the Government the necessity for developing sugarcane cultivation. Ganjām is a good place for paddy breeding because there are different kinds of rice there, koutia, sattikam, kundoo. There is a kind of paddy which will grow in 80 days, another which requires no water and which could be raised even in dry land. Why then is no experiment made in Ganjām? It will benefit the ryots economically and it will improve our paddy. I do not want to cut down the demand and I would suggest to the consideration of the department that this amount may be diverted from Tanjore to Ganjām district and other places of Northern Circars."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"I find my position rather peculiar. I am not willing to divert this provision of Rs. 1,30,000 from the head of Agriculture. I feel rather inclined to offer my remarks not having made up my mind to vote for this motion or against it. But I should like to place before the Government certain practical difficulties in the way of these experiments on account of which they do not appeal to the mind of the ryots. It is better that the Government should come forward with an assurance that this lump provision of Rs. 1,30,000 will be carefully expended on various experiments that may be necessary in the various paddy-producing districts without confining the sum to Tanjore only. I do not grudge this amount being spent on experiments in Tanjore only but there is some sort of feeling in the minds of the members of the House who represent the other paddy-producing districts whether the Government should not be prepared to distribute this amount proportionately among the various paddy-producing districts. I do not ask the whole amount to be spent in the Kistna district as the Honourable Member for Ganjām has suggested that it should be in Ganjām. I ask the Government whether it would not be good policy to distribute this amount to the various districts. I fail to see why this piece of land which is 50 acres in extent and which is said to be valued at one lakh of rupees should be acquired at the very outset. Of course we shall have to see whether this capital

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expenditure of one lakh of rupees on these 50 acres of land will yield a return to Government. Whether the Government will be prepared to continue the agricultural business for ever is a question which can be justly asked. The value of the land is probably Rs. 2,000 per acre and such a piece of land must be of a very fertile nature. Of course any experiment may be made on such a piece of fertile land. But any demonstration carried out on such land would not be of any value to ryots who own lands which are less fertile. As Mr. Patro has pointed out, conditions of climate and soil differ in different districts and in various parts of the same district. For instance in Kistna district, the soil of the lands adjoining the sea is quite different from that of the interior; and the soil of the western part of the district is quite different from the northern part of the district. So we have to see what kinds of different paddy will have to be demonstrated in the various districts. It is my humble opinion that this costly expenditure of Rs. 1,30,000 should not be concentrated at only one place like Manganallur. I find there are other places where experiments can be made if the same amount is distributed among the various districts.

"There is also another point to which I should like to draw the attention of the Government. There are no details in the budget for the provision of Rs. 1,30,000. I presume that it is required in part for officers' salaries. I have observed in my preliminary remarks on the Budget that many of the officers not being born in agricultural families and not being in possession of the experience which is necessary in order really to gain and impart a certain amount of knowledge in Indian agriculture, there is a certain sort of discontent among the ryots. I do not mean any insinuation against any individual officer. But the general policy that has been adopted by the Government is rather unsatisfactory. I know, Sir, that there are several applicants for posts in the Agricultural department who have been born in agricultural families and I would press upon the consideration of the present Government that people from those ranks will have to be chosen in order to see that these classes are encouraged. I understand that people who have returned from the army are also employed in the Agricultural department. I believe, Sir, they are not as valuable as people who were born in the families and as it were of an agricultural stock. I want to press this point of view on the immediate attention of the Government so that the ryot who visits these demonstration farms may feel satisfied that his visit has been of use to him and that he has learnt some lessons in the course of it."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"It is not at all my intention to cut down this grant. But what I do maintain is this. The Madras Presidency is purely an agricultural province and on more occasions than one I was pressing that sufficient provision should be made for the improvement of agriculture in this Presidency. What I don't wish to see is that Rs. 1,30,000 should be spent upon a mere experiment at this Manganallur farm. The Hon'ble the Minister says that he was not well informed. I have the report published by the department wherein it is stated: 'The conclusion is drawn but when money is a consideration the best return is undoubtedly that obtained from the smallest of the above doses of manure. From another experiment is drawn the inference that the less concentrated manures like basic super and basic phosphate shows more manurial residues than the corresponding concentrated manures.'

"Later on in the same report it is said: 'Another experiment carried on for five years has shown that 500 lb. of fish manure per acre, whether applied at the time of planting or after the harvest of the *kuruvai* crop, gave the same yield as 15 cartloads of cattle manure.'

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"I do not at all object to scientific experiments being carried on in a central place like Coimbatore. But I certainly do not wish to have a large sum of money spent merely in an experiment. I trust the Hon'ble Minister will see to the proper application of this amount. If it is for the purpose of acquiring lands, I think the lands in Manganallur can be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. If a person is not willing to lease his lands for a long term, it is certainly open to Government to acquire them under the Act. If the Minister would assure the House that he would see that this amount is properly spent for the benefit of the country, I won't press the motion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"So far as the acquistion of the Manganallur land is concerned, the owner of the fields on which the experiment is being made would not even allow the land for a continued lease, much less would he sell. Certainly if we could get lands at the same rates somewhere near Manganallur, the Government would only be too glad. But unfortunately experience has shown that it is not possible to induce the ryot to part with his lands."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS (*interrupting*) :—"Is the Government so powerless even under the Land Acquisition Act?"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*continuing*) :—"I do not know that a land intended for the benefit of the people should be got by force. Certainly Government should be more conciliatory. My honourable friend knows what pang it would cost to a villager to part with his land. Occasions have been known on which the owner of a few cents of lands sought to be acquired goes to court and pays thousands of rupees to the members of the profession to which my honourable friend belongs. It is not at all the intention of the House to resort to coercive processes. My honourable friends have been talking of a democratic House, and it is not wise to take possession of lands by coercive processes for experimental purposes. Honourable Members should know that this should be the last resort."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Is land acquisition a reserved subject or a transferred subject?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"That is not a point of order. It is interrogating the President with regard to classification of subjects."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*continuing*) :—"I myself am a native of the northern parts, and may claim to speak for the two districts of Gōdāvari and Kistna. The Gōdāvari delta irrigates about 1½ million of acres and all these are paddy-producing lands. There is the Kistna delta which irrigates another million acres of lands for the cultivation of paddy. I proposed Tanjore because certain experiments had already been conducted in that district. Manurial and rotational experiments have been conducted, and it is natural that these experiments should be pushed on to their logical conclusions so that we may have the full benefit of these experiments. It is no good starting experiments in one place for some time and then go to another, for, in that case, it will be in the nature of the proverbial rolling stone.

"Then, Sir, my honourable friend from Berhampur said that a paddy called 'Arupathunal' was brought and tried and expected to yield in a few weeks time and it was found that it took months for the yielding of the harvest. I suppose that the world's benefit received from the knowledge of science and experiments was not acquired in one day or by one experiment. It is proverbial that success

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is the result of failures. I may mention this, Sir, that on account of the experiments performed in Coimbatore, as the latest report will show, with one strain of seed there was as much as a 16 per cent increase in the output of paddy. That would convince Honourable Members that these experiments are not performed in vain and that if really we want to increase the national production, increase the output, certainly the only way to do that is to proceed with scientific experiments and see that our country produces as much as other countries do.

"As for distributing the expenditure between various districts, so far as the one lakh of rupees is concerned, I may mention that it is not a recurring expenditure. It will be spent in one year only and it is not a recurring expenditure. The annual expenditure would be much less. I quite agree with Honourable Members that these experiments will have to be carried on at various centres, but anything like an expenditure of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000 or even Rs. 10,000 would be an absolute waste. If things are to be conducted in a profitable way, they must be conducted upon past experience and we know that our experts are not many. I have seen huge demands made in this House for retrenchment. I should only be too glad, if you could get enough money to start another farm at Samalkot and another in Berhampur. But the trouble is all about money. We could not scrape much. The provision of one lakh is not money thrown away. It is invested in land. It is the property of Government. I really do not see the objection in asking that it should not be spent. I hope therefore that the House will see the need for this. Certainly if under any other grant there should be any retrenchment and if that money be given to me I would be very glad to open another farm."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju :—"From the debate it is clear that the Government propose to incur an expenditure of one lakh for acquisition of land. That is an expenditure of capital nature, and if it adopts the principle of borrowing moneys for all capital expenditure, I am sure the Development Minister will find sufficient money to start farms in Gōdāvari, Kistna and Berhampur as well."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu :—"May I point out, Sir, that in the division of that amount between the various departments no distinction is made so far as I know between the money derived from revenues and the borrowed money. I do not know why the Honourable Member took it that the one lakh is part of 70 lakhs."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju :—"The Finance Minister has made a list of the ways in which the borrowed capital is to be spent and from that list I am speaking and in that list is not included the item of Rs. 1 lakh for the acquisition of lands in Tanjore."

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—"I should like to know if the Honourable Member would consent to allow this lump provision to go to the new Finance Committee. I think there would be a statement of this question, at any rate, as regards the necessity of this sum. On the question as to whether the one lakh should be met from the Revenue or from the Loan account, I suggest that as this is a remunerative investment it ought to go under Loan account and not under Revenue. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has said nothing about it in the memorandum that he presented to this Council."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—"I want to say a few words of explanation with regard to the experts in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. I am dead against curtailing any portion of the agricultural grants. If

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Mr. Devadoss had proposed that instead of spending this large sum of money in one place it might be spent in various places, we would all be most willing to vote for this. Even now ifth is reduction is voted upon by this House, I do not know if the President is likely to allow a lump provision including this sum also for the Agricultural department. It has been said by the Honourable Member on the Government side that only 1 lakh out of 1·13 lakhs is to be spent upon purchasing lands. My fear is that there will be applications for 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs for putting up buildings and getting experts. This year it will take some time to purchase lands."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu (*interrupting*):—"The idea is not to have any experts there. An expert will be in Coimbatore, and he will be going and examining the work. This does not involve additional cost. That provision is incorporated."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (*continuing*):—"I am much obliged to the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member thinks that the calculations made by the other Members are wrong. There is no reason why there should be 15 experts. Only one is from India, the others are experts for cotton, maize, etc., from other places. I say it is not necessary to purchase 50 acres and 100 acres in a new place. I do not know if the particular owners will be prepared to give their lands for sale. Probably the process of Land Acquisition Act may have to be enforced. If so, the experiments may go on for some time more at Manganallur and then only we may know whether the cultivation of paddy may be improved or not in that district. It is said that so far as India is concerned the yield is very low. Unfortunately it is so. The reason is less manure, less water. If land is to be acquired it will be by compulsory process. So far as Coimbatore is concerned, a very large number of lands has been acquired under compulsory process. In most cases where the land is acquired by compulsory process, the matter will be taken to District Court and to the High Court if necessary by the owners. There is also this difficulty. If one permanent farm is established there is the danger of taking more water to that particular farm at the risk of the lands of other people close by. The figure was given of 16 per cent more yield in the Government farm. I do not know in what year the experiment was done. If it was a question of last year we can all have claim to that credit when most of the lands in Coimbatore gave a greater yield. This year for want of rain in the beginning and excessive rain at the time of the harvest, the yield went down. Therefore it is very serious to make an experiment by purchasing lands for one lakh, while this experiment has been going on for the last few years in another place. Anyhow so far as we are concerned we know many ryots have learnt it before that single seedling business. So far as the Agricultural College is concerned, they have been able to teach only that single seedling is better than multiple seedling. But we do not know whether large expenditure on farms will be useful, and therefore if the Honourable Member thinks of purchasing a large land for the purpose of breeding farms, it cannot be done unless we have large grants for the purpose. We know lakhs and lakhs have been spent in Coimbatore and certainly we will be asked for far more grants. If land is not purchased, but taken on lease—I do not care to know whether it is from this gentleman or some other gentleman—we will not find it necessary to put up costly buildings. In any case we are strongly against large sums of money being voted upon purchase of lands with the risk of being asked to spend more sums next year for buildings and probably for additional experts."

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1-45 p.m.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Turning to page 160 we find another lump provision for acquiring land for experimental work. Under this head for paddy-breeding station, it is proposed to acquire 50 acres of land for Rs. 1 lakh in Tanjore. I submit that the acquisition of lands for agricultural purposes is not the best way of developing or improving agriculture. I think that for experimental purposes we may take a loan or lease of some lands. If the experiment proves successful, then we can publish the success of the experiment among the people and ask them to adopt it. If the experiment proves unsuccessful, then the whole thing may be abandoned. For that purpose it is quite unnecessary to purchase lands at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000. That is my first objection.

"The next thing is that I find that these experiments are made in a place where there is very little need for experiment at all. The Hon'ble the Minister for Development stated to us that experiments have been done at Manganallur and to push the experiments to their logical conclusion and to arrive at a satisfactory result we have to continue the experiments in another place. I have not heard much of the success of the experiment but from what the Honourable Member Mr. Devadoss told us, the experiments have not been successful. Therefore I think that continuing the experiment seems to be of doubtful utility. Surely it is not our object to see that this provision of 1·30 lakhs is deleted altogether but rather our object is to place it at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development so that he may utilize it in the best interests of the people. In this connexion I may state that the member for Ganjam and the member for Kistna and the members from several other districts all wanted that their districts should prosper even though their districts have got very good deltas and rivers. If the Hon'ble the Minister for Development has any inclination to divide this amount among the various places in the Presidency, I would only request him to remember the Ceded districts where there is a canal, the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal, under which paddy is also cultivated.

Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR :—"Mr. President, many more farms should be introduced in the Tanjore district alone because that is one of the first class rice producing districts in the Presidency and it will be a great stimulus to the ryots to increase the agricultural produce. In a way it will be a great help to the Government in the next assessment although that may be against us. Regarding purchase of land most of our friends say that it is quite unnecessary. In my humble opinion it is very necessary because long leases are not to be had. On the other hand our generous Minister carefully stated that the acquisition cannot be a coercive one. I thoroughly endorse that view. Long leases they cannot give and they cannot afford to give. If at the same time the Government is going to purchase 50 acres, for one lakh of rupees, in my humble view it is good. Further if they begin to cultivate the lands, we have got one facility. Whenever we see that water is not coming in properly, we are apt to say that the Government do not properly look after irrigation. But if they are going to cultivate the lands themselves they will see well how our grievances are well grounded. On this account certainly the money which has been allotted to this end ought not to be taken away."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI :—"Mr. President, first of all, the object of this lump provision is not clear. We do not know how much of the amount is to be allotted for the purpose of acquiring lands for the purpose of paddy-breeding experiment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU (*interrupting*) :—"One lakh."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI (*continuing*) :—"For the purchase of land the allotment is too much. We need not spend so much. The land is required for an experimental purpose. Of course individual landowners may not be willing to place their lands at the disposal of the Government. But there are zamindars and big landholders like the Raja of Ramnad who will most gladly spare 50 acres of land to Government for experimental purposes. Then again the experiment is proposed to be made at Tanjore. In what part of Tanjore we do not know."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*interrupting*) :—"It will be a place near Kumbakonam."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI (*continuing*) :—"It is included in the delta and on a lower level. The experiments must be made on a higher level land which is not liable to flood inundation. People who are acquainted with the district of Tanjore would quite agree with me that crops suffer loss owing to the excess of flood and not for want of water. Fifty acres of paddy growing land near Kumbakonam will be liable to flood inundation. But if lands are taken up in the western portion of the Tanjore taluk which is on a higher level and if experiments are made thereon, they may be successful. In some other districts such as Madura, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly, the experiments may more successfully be tried and a good portion of the grant may be distributed among other districts also. I just point out the danger of expending so much money upon crop experiment in Tanjore, and that in the deltaic portion near Kumbakonam. I therefore object to the present proposal."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, I am quite in favour of spending money on agricultural farms. But I wish to draw the particular attention of the Government to one thing. The farms that I know of are in Samalkota and Anakapalle. They are according to the people's understanding located in the best and the most fertile stations. There is no use of making experiments in places where the soil is considered to be the best and which has the best irrigational facilities and showing the results to the people. They at once say 'Of what use are these experiments? If the same thing were done in a place which is of poorer soil, then it would do good.' So the Government in selecting stations for experiment must invariably select places which are not good, where the soil is of the middle class, not of the best class. Besides even in selecting lands there is no necessity to acquire or rent the best lands. The lands that they should try and improve in order to show the people the method of increasing the crop should be the last class lands."

Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR (*interrupting*) :—"Kumbakonam is a very medium place. It is not high or low."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU (*continuing*) :—"If the view of the Government should be that only such lands should be selected, there will always be lands—waste lands—at the disposal of the Government or even if they want waste lands in the Tanjore district, there will be, I am sure, some waste lands available upon which they can start the experiment. So I am inclined to think that the experiment should be allowed excepting as to the purchase of lands which sum could be very well utilized for similar experimental farms in other places."

A motion for closure was then moved by Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu which was put to the vote and carried.

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The main motion was then put to the vote and declared lost, 14 voting *for* and 43 *against*.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2 p.m. and reassembled at 2-35 p.m.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

'2. *That Rs.* 6,000 *provided for an Additional Assistant to the Director of Agriculture be deleted* (*Budget page* 160).'

"The department of the Director of Agriculture is technical department and the work to be done is not much in the nature of office work ; but the work has to be carried on by specialists. So I think, Sir, that the office does not require much strengthening outside the office. All that is done in the office will probably be to write the ordinary administrative reports, etc., and all technical matters are left to the specialist. I find, Sir, originally there was only one Director. It is only some three or four years back that an assistant was given to him. If I remember correctly it was done more on account of the fact that a suitable assistant was available. I believe at the time Mr. Dharmaranga Raju was appointed Assistant to the Director he had made certain proposals for the improvement of the department itself. So far as I can ascertain, the appointment of a gentleman like Mr. Dharmaranga Raju, it was thought at that time, will help the department and also make the expenditure that is incurred on the department more useful. Mr. Dharmaranga Raju was then an enthusiast and as I said he had just then made a proposal with regard to the way in which improvements could be made in the department. I believe, for some months after Mr. Dharmaranga Raju's death it was kept vacant. It was probably thought after that, that the appointment had been sanctioned already and in the usual way in which things are done the appointment was made and some other gentleman was appointed for the place. That gentleman has been in charge as assistant to the Director and I believe he has been doing his work in the office. I do not see, Sir, why an additional officer is sought to be introduced as an Additional Assistant to the Director. It seems to me that it is an unnecessary appointment, especially when provision has been made for an inspector of agricultural offices and head clerk both drawing high salaries from Rs. 125-150. When such officers exist, I do not see the reason for the new appointment."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR who had also tabled a similar motion, viz. :—

'3. *To omit Rs.* 6,000 *for an Additional Assistant to the Director* (*Budget page* 160.)'

Spoke thus :—

"I also support this reduction on some main grounds. As we have said before, our object is not at all to make any reduction in the whole agricultural department. But I have put some reduction simply with a view to draw the attention of the new Minister in charge of this department and see how much money can be saved. He wanted a large sum of money in one of his speeches. One thing I would strongly urge and that is that the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture can be taken to Coimbatore itself. And if this is done a saving may be effected. Probably the Director of Agriculture may be one of the experts. Of course, I may say that many of these experts of whom I have some knowledge have not all enough work. If I say they have no work at all, I will be much criticised and a bomb will be thrown over my head. It is a fact that many of these have not got

sufficient work and at present—I speak subject to correction—one of those is acting as Principal of the College, another as a librarian in the library—of course not gratis—but they have their own additional duty allowances."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*interrupting*) :—"In addition to his duty as an expert."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (*continuing*) :—"Of course, in addition to his duty as an expert. If his duty as an expert for which he is paid is sufficient for his day's work he will have no time either to be a principal or a librarian. I therefore say that of these 15 experts who have been introduced in this department at Coimbatore, many of them have a good deal of leisure. I simply was going to say that one expert can do the work of a principal, another of a librarian, another, male or female, can certainly do the work of personal assistant and also additional assistant. The appointment of an additional assistant is a new one provided in the budget only this year and if the headquarters of the department is taken to Coimbatore there will be a number of experts who will be able to do this work. The Hon'ble the Minister said that in addition to the expert work these people were doing extra work and therefore must be paid extra. I have absolutely no objection to this extra payment to experts. But they are supposed to be going on tours. That is their chief work and we understand that their assistants, additional assistants or assistants to them—there is a difference between an assistant and an assistant *to* a person—these people are touring while these experts are in the headquarters drafting reports. It is therefore that I say that many of these will be available to do this extra work. I say advisedly that many of these will be able to attend to this work. Of course, these persons have been appointed for some years past and we cannot dispense with their services. But I would respectfully submit to the Minister in charge of Agriculture to see whether these have sufficient work. I maintain they have not and therefore certainly their time can be utilized in various ways. Complaints of racial feelings have been raised in every department; but in agriculture at least I think the Minister will be able to see that there is no use of such a large body of European experts especially when they have to deal with cotton, millet, pulses, paddy, etc., which are not grown in England. If he especially looks into the qualification of some of these experts—I speak subject to correction—he will see that many of these have no expert knowledge or expert degrees. Of the various Deputy Directors, etc., there are some who have not got even the ordinary Arts degree. So I say in such departments if experts are necessary it may be better to have local Indian experts who may have better knowledge. I am told that the qualification of some of them is that they are master farmers, not of Indian farming but of English farming. I think it good to have master farmers, and I think in this Council there are master farmers who will take up the task if the Government agrees to do so. All that I was going to say is that these master farmers have only got European qualifications if any and some of them do not possess any expert qualification. They can very well be utilized for these appointments and no new appointment need be created this year. This additional assistant to the Director is one of the appointments newly created and I know that he will be a Provincial Civil Service man and this reduction will affect him. Of these 15 experts there is only one who is an Indian, excepting another who is acting."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*interrupting*) :—
2-45 p.m. "May I know, Sir, whether all this is concerned with the point here? We are concerned with an assistant to the Director in

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Madras, and the Honourable Member is discussing the qualifications of our Agricultural experts, expert knowledge, master farmers and all that is happening or is believed to be happening or imagined to be happening, in Coimbatore."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I understood the Honourable Member to say that it is proposed to shift the Director of Agriculture from Madras to Coimbatore and then to employ one of the experts there, on the ground that these experts have no work to do."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (*continuing*) :—" Perfectly so, Sir. So far as the Department of Development is concerned, I only said that the Hon'ble the Minister, who wanted plenty of money for this department, will be able to get it if only he does not fill the posts permanently with new experts from England and if he combines these various appointments when there is a vacancy. We cannot send away people who are there. If only the headquarters are transferred, I over and over again say, Sir, that there will be experts enough to take up this appointment of Assistant Director of Agriculture which office is in question now. So I said that 15 people at least will be prepared to take up this appointment, because these 15 persons who are there have not sufficient work."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—" There seems, Sir, to my mind that there is a kind of misapprehension on the part of the two honourable gentlemen who have spoken on this motion. This new officer, who forms the subject of this discussion, is not strictly speaking, an Additional Assistant to the Director in the sense of an ordinary Personal Assistant. The officer that is going to be appointed, or is already appointed, is known as the Statistical Assistant and is intended to do statistical work. In support of this action of the Government, I may be permitted to draw the attention of the House to the observations in the Cotton Committee's Report at page 153 where they impress upon the Government of India and the Local Governments the need for the appointment of a statistical officer to prepare the necessary statistics of crop production, crop forecast and the like. It is found in paragraph 229, 'There should be a careful check in the office of the Director of Agriculture, an officer of the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture being attached to do work connected with the work of forecast in provinces in which the Director has not sufficient time to devote for that.' This opinion has been endorsed by the Board of Agriculture which met at Pusa in December 1919. At page 31 of that report there is this recommendation : 'Recommendation (9) is to the effect that there should be a careful check of the returns in the office of the Director of Agriculture, by an officer of the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture being attached to him, for work connected with forecast in provinces in which the Director has not sufficient time to devote for that. We would go further than this and say that the work of compiling and scrutinizing all agricultural statistics is of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of an officer of at least the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture to all provincial agricultural departments.'

" Now, the work of this Assistant will not consist in merely making arithmetical calculations and totalling up the figures that might be supplied to him. He has to do important work, crop forecast, studying the figures, estimating whether they are correct or not, comparing production with consumption and export, tracing out discrepancies to their sources and getting into touch with the crop reporting agency and with food production and food consumption. On all these matters he will have to exercise his mind and see that the correct figures are supplied by the statistical department to the Government and the country. Now, Sir, it is hardly

necessary for me to impress upon this House the need for such statistics. Upon the forecast of the crops will largely depend the prices in the country. Contractual relations between this country and other countries for the supply of the produce of this land will very often depend upon these figures. In other words, correct statistics means so much money to the producer and to the trader of this country.

"Now, the suggestion is made that this assistance could be rendered by some of the experts in Coimbatore and for that purpose the Director's office should be transferred from Madras to Coimbatore. Well, how far that view will receive any support from this House I must leave entirely to it. Instead of being in a place where the headquarters of the Government are, we are asked to send away our Director, because we do not want to give him an Assistant here. He must go there and get the assistance from an expert who is to be paid Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,700 or more whose value is in discovering something of immense use to the country while the statistical work could be done, as has been admitted, by a provincial officer on Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. Well, whether such work is to be entrusted to a highly paid expert is a thing which I must ask my honourable friend to say if he has seriously proposed it."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (*interrupting*) :—"I certainly thought over the matter seriously. I took notes of it and made my suggestion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu (*continuing*) :—"My honourable friend persists in his opinion and he is at liberty to do so.

"Let me also refer to one other paragraph in the Cotton Committee's Report. There is this paragraph, No. 236, in which the agencies which collect statistics in America are given. We have, Sir, as many as six agencies there. There is what is known as the Crop Reporting Board, the Bureau of Crop Estimates; there is an agency known as State Field Agent; the Voluntary Crop Reporters, Crop Specialists and Crop Correspondents. These six classes of people, both paid by Government and not paid by Government are assisting in the preparation of agricultural statistics for the United States of America. Now all that work, more or less, has to be done by a single officer here, and even to the appointment of that single officer my honourable friend raises an objection. The Director, Sir, has been doing immense work. At the time I have been speaking of, in 1904, there was no Assistant to the Director at all, and in 1913 one Assistant was given. That is all ancient history now. Things have changed, as my honourable friend himself admitted, and experts have come. Reports will be constantly coming in from Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors who have been appointed. The Director himself will have to be travelling, to be in touch with these officers and the country. All these things mean that the Director's work has multiplied, and that there should be an Assistant in the office. That Assistant will be purely a statistical Assistant and quite different from the Personal Assistant. If the House thinks that there is any use at all in these statistics, certainly this is an amount which cannot be taken out."

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar :—"Sir, we were under the impression that all these statistics were prepared by the Revenue Department and that the Revenue Board was issuing the report. Just now, for the first time, we hear that the Agricultural Department is going to make a forecast of the crop and other things, which, as I have said, were hitherto done by the Revenue Department. I do not know, Sir, how they are going to do it. For instance, from the taluks, I believe it is one Tahsildar with the help of Revenue Inspectors and others that sends the

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report. Hitherto, the reports were sent to the Collector and the Collector sent his report to the Revenue Board and the Revenue Board added the whole thing and issued the report for the Presidency. I should like to be enlightened how these forecasts of the statistics are going to be issued hereafter, and who is going to be responsible for them and how they are going to be worked. If really all these statistics are going to be prepared in the office of the Director of Agriculture, I shall certainly not grudge this appointment. I would like to know if this work is going to be transferred to the Director of Agriculture and if I knew this, I shall not press my motion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"The work of the Board of Revenue is practically transferred in some respects already, and some more work is about to be transferred but it has been held up in consequence of a reference which is pending in the Board of Revenue whereby the accounts of the karnams are expected to be lessened. As soon as that question is settled, the whole work will be transferred and as a matter of fact the greater portion of agricultural statistical work has long been done in the office of the Director of Agriculture."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether there is any corresponding reduction in the provision for the Board of Revenue? As some of that work is going to be transferred, the persons who had that work in the Board of Revenue will no longer be required to do that."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member may ask the question, but whether or not the Honourable Member is going to get a reply is a different matter. The Honourable Member who could reply is probably Mr. Habib-ul-lah."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think, Sir, there is going to be any reduction in the Board of Revenue in connexion with that."

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar and Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar did not press their motions, and the motions were by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not then moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—

4. *To omit Rs.* 1,200, *duty allowance to Personal Assistant Budget page* 160).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

5. *To omit Rs.* 1,200, *duty allowance to Personal Assistant* (*Budget page* 160).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

6. *To omit Rs.* 1,200, *duty allowance to Personal Assistant* (*Budget page* 160).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—

7. *To omit Rs.* 1,200, *duty allowance to Additional Assistant* (*Budget page* 160).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—

8. *To omit Rs.* 1,200, *duty allowance to Additional Assistant* (*Budget page* 160).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I move :—

'9. *To omit Rs.* 1,200, *duty allowance to officer acting as Librarian* (*Budget page* 161).'

" This relates, Sir, to duty allowance given to an officer acting as librarian and the duty allowance that is fixed is Rs. 1,200 per year. That comes to Rs. 100 a month. That seems to be a large allowance to give to an officer who has already got an appointment. Even in places like the Presidency College, the librarian is paid only about Rs. 60. To give an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to an officer who is doing the work of librarian in addition to his other duties seems to be a large sum."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the only other information that I may give besides what has been given by Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar is that this librarian's place—I speak of course subject to correction—was being filled up till recently by others in the same department without any allowance. It is only now that the Entomologist has been made to be the librarian and he receives this Rs. 100. I want to know if this Entomologist has got plenty of leisure, because to his department there is one Assistant recently added. Is his department so great as to necessitate an assistant and if his time is so precious as the Honourable Member just now said, is it fair to ask him to do this work? I submit it is time to take away that work from him. As I said, there are a number of assistants to do his work. Is it fair to give him an allowance of Rs. 100 when the same work was being done by others for no allowance? Therefore, I think, this allowance must be curtailed and should not be given.

" One thing also I want to say and it is this. Now, the Entomologist has to attend to the library and I am told the library has also got its own clerk and that the librarian is only doing the work of supervising there. We require the Entomologist outside the headquarters touring for the purpose of finding out various worms affecting various plantations. If that is so, what is the use of his being stuck up at the headquarters. Giving him an allowance would only be a temptation for him to remain at Coimbatore. We have got also an experienced Principal and Vice-Principal there. They may be asked to do that work with or without any allowance, and there are others, as I have already said, ready to take up this work with no allowance. This gentleman himself is given a very large pay. There is a Cotton Expert, who is getting a lower pay, although he is also in the Imperial Service, and there are others to whom either the same pay or a lesser pay would be quite sufficient."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—" I have yet to come across officers who would do work without any payment at all. If any real work as a librarian is to be done, something will have to be paid. And in the alternative, if we accept my honourable friend's resolution the result will be to have to appoint a separate officer on say Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 in the place of an allowance of Rs. 100. That, I submit, is not economy, but retrenchment with a vengeance.

3 p.m.

" As regards the work of this officer, it is not merely supplying books to those that may ask for them. But he has got the very arduous duties of indexing and note writing on science books written in languages other than English—it is not a regular translation, but only a synopsis—for the benefit of teachers and students who do not know French, German or other foreign languages in which many useful books are written and published. The system of indexing books in a library is not much known in this country. I have seen some libraries

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where it takes some two hours to get at a given book. It is not the case in the Agricultural College Library at Coimbatore. If my honourable friend steps into that college he will find it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have gone there several times. It is in my neighbourhood."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"I am told that with the system which prevails there a book can be got within five minutes of its being asked. That is a thing which ought to be learnt in other places.

"The question arises, why this should be given to the Entomologist and why not give it to an Indian. I claim to be as much an Indian as any Honourable Member in this House. I yield to nobody in my patriotism. When certainly something has to be gained by the presence of Englishmen in this country, and so long as we cannot get on without their assistance, let us have it.

"The honourable mover was going on with the capacity of the various officers, the fourteen or fifteen experts. If you can certainly produce half of this number from among our own countrymen we will certainly be pleased to employ them. His Excellency the Governor has recently recommended three Indians to the Government of India to be drafted into the Indian Agricultural Service. If there are men available, the Government will not be slow to recognize their merits. As in the case of the Statistical Assistant, Indians known to be able have been chosen and no opportunity will be lost by the Government in recognizing merit."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I did not want to take part in this discussion, but I rise in order to reply to some of the remarks of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development. It will be seen that so far as the duties specified are concerned they are not of an exceptional character as to require a duty allowance for the purpose. I was taken out of my breath when we were told that it would take a long time to learn the duties of a librarian."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*interrupting*) :—"I was referring to the expert's duties."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU (*interrupting*) :—"I am glad to be told that he was referring to the librarian's duties. Another point for consideration is this. Though we have not considered it necessary to press this question of duty allowances in other cases, I think there is no necessity for retaining this provision. It is understood that all that he is required is to supervise the work of the clerks and others in the office. Whenever necessary a separate officer on a moderate salary may be appointed instead of giving additional work to the experts. As pointed out by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar the services of these experts will be needed elsewhere and their work requires full attention on their part. Is it right to throw additional responsibility on them? Is it not reasonable to appoint a new officer and give him a reasonable pay? That aspect of the question cannot be lost sight of."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"This is a small matter. I have to request the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to go into the details of the question. I hope that he will see whether the duty allowance of this extent is necessary. I withdraw the resolution."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [28th March 1921

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR moved—

'10. *To omit Rs.* 6,000, *provision for Assistant Sugarcane Expert and Additional Assistant Entomologist* (*Budget page* 162).'

"All I can say in connexion with this motion is this. As far as the Assistant Sugarcane Expert is concerned I am glad to see that His Excellency wishes to introduce Indian element. The present Assistant Sugarcane Expert is very useful and is acting in the place of the Sugarcane Expert himself. If there is a vacancy in the place of the Sugarcane Expert (we do not press for giving notice to people like him), it may not be filled up by any other from England. One Indian is quite sufficient to look after the whole work. As regards Entomologist his work seems to be exhaustive. He requires a number of assistants. Just read page 162. He has got an Assistant Entomologist, and an Additional Assistant Entomologist. Lower down we have 43 assistants and some of them are assistants to the Entomologist. There seems to be a distinction between Assistant Entomologist and Assistant to the Entomologist. So far as this particular post which has been now made and which did not exist last year, I am told that this was made by our Council Secretary when he was acting as Director of Agriculture after seeing that that particular officer was fully qualified with European qualifications. All that I want to say is this, that whenever an opportunity occurs please give the post of the Entomologist to an Indian qualified in Entomology. These Indians have more practical knowledge, more sympathy and are more able to move with the ryots. I simply appeal to the Minister that when there is a vacancy he will consider favourably the claims of these Indian assistants. If that assurance is given I will not press this motion."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"The Honourable Member is giving the answer himself. He has admitted that after Mr. Barber has left the place has been occupied by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar. I find this motion is for deleting the provision for an Assistant Sugarcane Expert. If the place itself is abolished, there can be no vacancy and no Indian can be brought in. I cannot understand what the Honourable Member really means."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"What I want to say is that the assistant, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, who is now acting for the expert does not want an assistant. So I request that it need not be filled up now."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"I have not been able yet to follow my honourable friend quite well. If certainly an Indian officer was found to be competent there was never any objection so far as I know, for the appointment of such an Indian in the Agricultural Service. These Sugarcane Experts were all maintained by the contributions made by the Government of India. So far as sugarcane industry is concerned Madras had produced the best kind. Other provinces have applied to the Government of India for the assistance of our expert so that our methods may be introduced in other provinces, for instance, in the Punjab. In the beginning the Government of India contributed 2½ lakhs of rupees from the Imperial Revenues for the initial expenditure, and year after year they are giving Rs. 44,000. It is possible that a small amount is being spent from the Madras Province also. Even for that I intend to ask the Government of India for a further grant. So far as sugarcane industry is concerned the Honourable Member himself will see the necessity of these officers."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I should like to know from the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether the statement made just now refers to the fact that the Government of India will continue to

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contribute towards the cost of the maintenance of the Sugarcane Expert even after agriculture has been made a transferred subject. It will certainly be contrary to the principles of the Reform Scheme. I should like to know whether this is a fact."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—" I can assure my honourable friend that the present contribution continues till 1922."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

11. *To reduce by Rs.* 10,000 *travelling allowance of Rs.* 35,000 (*Budget page* 162).

The above motion was not made and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR moved—

12. *To omit Rs.* 10,000, *lump provision for 'contingencies' of six new experts* (*Budget page* 162).

In doing so, he said :—" This raises a question which, I think, the Hon'ble the Minister who has taken charge of the Agri-
3-15 p.m. cultural Department just now, may well tackle. There were two schools of thought from the very beginning. One was to provide for experts and concentrate attention on research work and spend all the money that is available for these things. The other school of thought was of opinion that we need not spend so much money on that, but a considerable portion ought to be spent for the purpose of making local experiments and for the purpose of making available to the ryots as much of the research work and its results as possible. These two schools of thought have existed for a long time, and some of us have been looking with almost dismay at the amount of expenditure that has been incurred on the experts and on the cost of the buildings and laboratories and other things, which are put up in Coimbatore. I may state, Sir, that from the beginning, ever since the college was moved to Coimbatore, I was closely watching all work going on in the college. I was connected with the Executive Committee of the Coimbatore Agricultural Association since it was started and had been its secretary for six years. Therefore I may say I am speaking with some experience and with full responsibility.

" Well, Sir, we are thinking of the improvement of agriculture. It is not my intention or the intention of any member of this House, that any expenditure to be incurred for the improvement of agriculture should be cut down. The only question is, how we are going to help it really. It is the experience of us who have visited the Agricultural College that the experts are not in touch with the local conditions and with what is going on around them. Curiously enough, at the conference at which some experts from Northern India were also present, a dissertation was given by one of the experts, about banco paddy and some other things. When I asked him whether he had a list of the several varieties of paddy that were grown around the Agricultural College within a few miles, the answer came that he had no such list. When I wanted him to give me the difference between banco paddy and *aruvathanguruvai* grown in the district, which takes the place of banco paddy, the result was that the expert knew very little of the *aruvathanguruvai*. At the same discussion the question turned on tobacco. Again, the answer came that the Agricultural College and the expert had no list of the varieties grown in the Coimbatore district itself, even though Mr. Robertson had stated that one variety of tobacco grown in Coimbatore called Meenampalle is the best variety grown in India. That shows the sort of work that is going on

in the Agricultural College. I have no doubt about the capacity and technical qualifications of these experts. There is absolutely no doubt they are going on with their researches in their own laboratories, each one in his own way. If he does not care to study the local conditions he cannot make his learning useful to the ryot population, for whose benefit he was brought here. I do not doubt that these experts are qualified men, they are very good men. I admit they have got a lot of work, some of them contribute articles to journals. My view is that their work is of little use to us. They do not care to make themselves useful to us. What money is available we are spending on these experts and others who are not necessary at all. I am speaking with a certain amount of responsibility. These people are brought here as agricultural lecturers. The Deputy Directors of Agriculture are for the purpose of popularising the views that are evolved in the research work of these experts. The Deputy Directors of Agriculture are gentlemen brought from England, I do not know why. There are Indians who could be promoted as Deputy Directors. Then these men are also men who know nothing about the local conditions; they do not know the customs of the people. They do not know the extent to which cattle manure is used. Let me give only a small instance. With regard to the sugarcane factory established in Coimbatore one typical complaint to me was that people were not taking advantage of it. At the time, I made it a point to make inquiries about it and learn how things were going. This is what took place. The sugarcane farmer is not able to harvest the whole crop in a day or two; unless he does it he cannot bring it to the factory. If he does harvest the whole crop in a day, the result is that he cannot get the seedlings. He has to go and see what seedlings are taken and planted again. Then there is the cost that is incurred in preparing jaggery which does not work out as cheaply as it is thought. Nor is the produce so good as that manufactured by the farmer. Always the portion that is below is charred and is very bad. But when jaggery is prepared by the farmer in small quantities, of course it is very good. For these reasons the ryots told me that it was not paying to take sugarcane to the factory and have jaggery made there.

"I have also another instance, which is also my personal experience. I happened to be the secretary of the Tirupur cattle show. We used to prepare a list of prices. The Deputy Director of Live Stock, who was recently imported from England, was not consulted in preparing the list. On complaining to the Revenue Board about the list they remarked that I would have done well if I had consulted him with regard to the classification. I was taken aback. I had conducted the show for several years and I thought from my point of view the remark made by the Revenue Board was not correct. I wrote to the expert. We had a discussion for two hours. He gave me a note. He admitted also that he knew nothing of India and Indian cattle and his knowledge was confined to England. I gave him all the information required; then only he was satisfied that I was correct and that there is absolutely no reason why he should be consulted in a matter like that. That is how our experts are going on. On the other hand, we find the local conditions, the local varieties of agricultural productions are not studied properly by experts with reference to localities. This is a great drawback and it was for this reason that Mr. Dharmaranga Raju made a proposal for giving local experiments a trial before he was appointed as Assistant Director of Agriculture. His proposal was that in a sufficiently large number of places we may take lands for leases for five or six years. There we may try the experiments with regard to possible crops. In some localities, paddy may be popular, in some others sugarcane and so on. He proposed that a few acres must be taken on lease

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in different localities, and different crops according to localities may be experimented upon with regard to the varieties, the manures used for them, soils, etc. That was the proposal he made. The total cost as he worked out came to 2 lakhs or so. Considering the large amount of expenditure we were incurring at present, the 2 lakhs was not much at all at that time. His proposal was first put forward at a meeting of the conference of the Agricultural Students Union at Coimbatore and it was Mr. J. N. Atkinson who was in charge of the Agricultural department that presided at the time."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I wish to associate myself with what has been said by my honourable friend, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, and I wish particularly to warn against the dangers and inconveniences of allowing lump provisions under various heads. I may first assure the Hon'ble the Minister for Development that this Council is very considerate in dealing with the demands of the Agricultural department. A careful perusal of the history of the proceedings of the previous Council and the remarks that have been made from the commencement of this Council, must satisfy the Hon'ble Minister that the House is as anxious as possible to do all that is necessary and desirable to improve and develop the Agricultural department and the agricultural operations. Having said that, I would place certain information before him to show that we must pause before he could ask for this lump provision. It will be seen that in the course of the last year improvements have been made in the various departments and there is a staff of 25 experts already provided for in the budget for 1921–22. And even in the matter of assistants to these experts, there has been a provision made for 43 assistants as against 31 in the current year. There has been an addition of 12 in the case of assistants and in the case of sub-assistants there has been a further increase. Another fact brought to notice is this: that though we find provision made in the current year's budget for several expert officers, it will not be possible to carry on all the experiments in 1921–22. Having made provision for carrying on experiments with the help of these officers, I would ask the Honourable Minister to reconsider his position and state whether he could ask for a further lump provision without any definite scheme settled.

"Another thing to be considered even in matters relating to Agriculture is the way in which lump provisions have been made and omitted from time to time. This must lead the Council to be exceedingly cautious. It will be found from the figures furnished at page 160 of the budget estimate for 1920–21 lump provisions were made for opening a Kangayam cattle breeding farm, for the improvement of milk supply (Madras Breeding scheme), lump provision for Anamalai and purchase of seed farm paddy. These provisions were made under four items in the budget estimate for 1920-21, but were not repeated either in the budget estimate for 1921–22 or the revised estimate for 1920–21.

"We certainly require information as to the circumstances under which lump provisions were asked and incorporated in the budget for the current year. These provisions were not again embodied either in the revised estimate or in the budget estimate for the next year. Similarly, I find that for two other objects lump provisions of Rs. 10,000 each for silk industry and for conducting an agricultural breeding farm were incorporated in the budget for the current year. No expenditure has been shown in the revised estimate, and the same lump provision has been made in 1921–22. If any inference is to be drawn from this it is that in four cases lump provisions were made in 1920–21, but that they were not utilized during the year. In two cases lump provisions were made during the current year, but they were not utilized and had to be carried on to the next year. If that is the

history of the question we must give our vote carefully on this budget provision. No other department would under these circumstances have succeeded in getting these lump provisions. I would therefore ask whether it is worth while to continue the policy of making lump provisions without any definite scheme being settled and of trying to have the work pushed through later on. If it is the case that we have not furnished the Honourable the Minister with adequate staff, I can understand. There has been an increase in the necessary staff, in the matter of experts, his assistants and sub-assistants. To ask for Rs. 10,000 for more experts is unreasonable."

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"I move :—

'14. *To omit Rs.* 10,000 *lump provision for "contingencies of six new experts"*.'

"Mr. President, my object in tabling this motion was to ascertain how this lump provision of Rs. 10,000 was going to be spent by the six new experts."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"It is unfortunate, Sir, that the Honourable Members did not quite catch me. It is not for six new experts at all. Six new experts for Rs. 10,000 a year must be of a poor sort indeed. We do not certainly want such experts. The amount is under the head 'Contingencies' which is found in the left hand corner of the margin and which my Honourable friend forgot to look at. These are contingencies for the new experts."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"They have all stated that clearly."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"Their whole argument went on the basis that we are going to have 'six' new experts for this sum. We have got some experts appointed already, and the Honourable Members are aware that the pay of these officers is in the hands of a higher body than this Government. It is not for the Ministry or for the Local Government in any way to interfere with the appointment made by the Secretary of State, but I must take this opportunity of repudiating the idea that these experts are not experts or that they have done no good work. If Honourable Members claim personal experience and base their experience on purely solitary instances here and there, I should certainly think that it would be very unfair indeed to any scientist or expert to be so judged by a layman. It may be that such things occurred, as my Honourable friend from Coimbatore stated, that the live-stock expert was not able to change the lists which he had himself prepared. . . . "

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR (*interrupting*) :—"I said I had to give information on several points."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*continuing*) :—"That is quite possible. But that does not mean that experts from England come with all the local ideas here. He brings scientific knowledge to bear upon the local conditions which will be supplied to him, and he will work upon them and produce results. Not that he was learning how the crop grows here and what the particular conditions here are. The next thing we want is scientific expert knowledge which only western countries now possess. I do not for a moment say that Indians are not competent, but they must learn yet to do the work. There is no use of complaining against the Europeans. It is most unfair to criticise the servants of Government who are doing their very best, as much as lies in their power, and who are certainly doing what they are paid for. These criticisms are unnecessary and impolitic, unnecessary because it serves no useful purpose, impolitic

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because it unnecessarily creates irritation which is not desirable in the beginning of our career under the reforms and at a time when we are trying to advance our own cause, just taking such helping hand as may be extended to us, in order that we might surely reach the goal which we set to ourselves in the fullness of time and in the wake of proved fitness."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I support this resolution not on the general question of efficiency of experts or otherwise. The provision that is objected to is the lump provision under Contingencies. As I understand it, Sir, these lump provisions are generally made when clear and detailed notions have not been entertained. I thought that my Honourable friend Mr. Reddi Nayudu would give us some information as to what the details are."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"I am perfectly willing to give the information. I have got it in my hands. I thought it was unnecessary in view of the direction which the debate took. I may say that these contingencies are not for postage or labels. They are intended for setting these offices with laboratory fittings, microscopes, stores and the like without which these experts cannot work."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not satisfied with that information. I still maintain that sufficient details regarding these lump provisions have not been given. My friend says that these are intended for microscope and other things. Of course he may be right, but what amounts are intended for microscope and what other amounts are intended for articles to be purchased? Nor is it clear what those articles are. We have absolutely no idea about these details. The other day at the time of the general discussion of the budget, when I raised objection to the provision of certain lump sums in the budget on the ground that the provision of these lump sums shows that the definite and detailed ideas have not been formed, my Honourable friend the Finance Member called my attention to the provision of lump sums in the last year's administration report of Travancore of Rs. 40,000 under the Agricultural Department, and Rs. 40,000 under the Industrial Department. Even at the time of my making observations regarding lump provisions that appear in the present financial budget, I was perfectly aware of the provision in the Travancore administration report of Rs. 40,000 under a lump sum in the Agricultural Department, and another sum of Rs. 40,000 in the Industrial Department. It was because of my experience that I gained there when I was in charge of the administration there that I took exception to the provision for this lump provision. As a matter of fact, the person who was in charge of the administration at the time, that is myself, wanted to develop these two departments, the Agricultural and the Industrial departments, and there was plenty of money available, but I had not the assistance then of officers in charge of those departments. They themselves had not clearly formed ideas as to how these amounts could be spent, and consequently I too had no ideas as to how this money should be spent. So in consultation with the heads of departments, Sir, I provided Rs. 40,000 for the Agricultural Department, and another Rs. 40,000 for the Industrial Department, and before the year ran out the heads of departments concerned were able to devise detailed schemes, and the provision of Rs. 40,000 in each of these departments was spent and spent usefully.

"Now, here what I want specifically to ask my Honourable friend Mr. K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu and the Honourable the Finance Member is whether such detailed provision showing rupees, annas, pies, which should be spent on the detailed items, has been prepared. My Honourable friend the Finance Member

stated the other day, and called my attention and the attention of the House to one of the devolution rules which said, that unless the provisions relating to the detailed items are carefully examined by the Finance Department, they ought not to be included in the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"May I answer that question, Sir? The reason why we cannot give exact details of these lump provisions under Contingencies is we do not know when these officers are going to be appointed."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Exactly, that is because the Hon'ble Member has no clear idea."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—'Mr. President, experts are appointed and they are to do the work. And they are to do the work without contingencies! Is it indeed a very desirable state of things? These experts are under training or at least are going through their course in the Coimbatore Agricultural College, and they will soon be placed in charge, as I understand, of the divisions, and these divisions have to be worked by these officers. The Honourable the Minister has stated that microscope and other necessaries are required in order to equip them for their work. The Government have appointed these experts, and it is necessary that they must be provided with necessary equipments. Therefore I do not see any force at all in the motion that we should delete Rs. 10,000 under the head 'Contingencies'."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The Honourable the Minister has stated that only one expert has been appointed and the remaining five have yet to be appointed."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"I do not know why there should be so much trouble about these contingencies. No doubt some Honourable Members have raised a technical objection that as no details are mentioned in the budget showing under what head all these details will come, they should therefore support the motion. Of course I for one think that there should be details under each head of expenditure, but I do not think, Sir, for one moment that this is such an item as will admit readily showing details. As the Honourable the Minister has shown to us, this is a department in which no finality can be arrived at and expenditure must be incurred now and then possibly without any idea of an immediate return. It is necessary to provide for such expenditure though details are not provided. The Honourable Member Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar rose to support this motion but his arguments were more or less directed towards the defence which he had to make against the remarks of the Honourable the Finance Member on a previous occasion at the time of the discussion of the budget. Of course we can easily distinguish what heads of expenditure do require details, and what do not require details. No doubt, in this case, I suppose the House will be prepared to acknowledge that this is after all an amount too small for any such technical objection to be raised. So I oppose this motion."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—"This agricultural question is a very technical one. There are two sides to it; one is the point of view of the Government and the other is the ryot's point of view. The Government says that the Agricultural Department is quite necessary; but the ryot will be glad if the Agricultural Department is done away with and thus secure a reduction of taxes. The Government has to maintain the Agricultural Department for the benefit of the people. Unfortunately our experts are no better than the experts of Mark Twain—of course I do not want to say anything in disparagement of any expert—who

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took notes on agriculture that a bull has four legs and two horns. The experts are making experiments, but they will always be in the experimental stage and they will never extend it to the practical stage. I was a practical agriculturist and was conducting a paper on Agriculture in Tanjore. I myself taught practical agriculture, not by examining with a microscope and that sort of thing. I introduced single-blade plantation of paddy in some village in Chingleput district. I know to plough and I myself have ploughed.

"I explained the advantages of single planting to the ryots. They did not at first believe me. I showed them that the lands which I cultivated produced 1½ times more than those of others. Then they came to me and requested me to show them how to work. My knowledge was derived from the paddy fields and not from the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. I always judge of a thing by its results. Our members would not ask for the result, but they would ask for details and be satisfied with them.

"We shall wait and see what sort of results are produced by the Agricultural Department. They are scientific, of course, but they are not practical. They must go into the country, move with the ryots and show them practically. The country has an aversion for the change of methods of cultivation. They must be taught in simple language and by practical show. Otherwise they would not believe you. If you use Latin terms they will think that you are stark mad. If you say that in America they are able to produce indigo in sandy soil 400 times more than the usual yield, he will ask you what America is; he will consider that America is a kind of vegetable. Make your work more practical, but you are making it more scientific. Of course, I expect better results in future and so I support the Government."

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:—"Sir we are now discussing the item relating to the contingent charges of the six new experts. In the first place I should like to know from the Honourable the Minister for Development whether in the coming year Government propose entertaining six additional experts in addition to those already in the department during the current year. If Government are recruiting these officers, where are you going to recruit them? Are you going to recruit them in England? I believe the Honourable Minister made a statement that there is a higher authority than this Council. I take it that he refers to the Secretary of State. If these appointments are to be made by the Secretary of State I should like to know what duties these experts are to perform. Are they to be at the College, or are they to be posted to the districts? Whether they are posted to the districts or to the College, I should like to raise the general question of recruitment. It is a question of the greatest importance. In the first place I submit to this Council that once the Secretary of State begins to recruit these officers the pay and the allowances of these officers become non-votable. It means that this Council will have absolutely no authority over any officer recruited by the Secretary of State. His pay, his allowances, his pension and charge connected with him is out of the jurisdiction of this House. That is the first question. The second question which is also of equal importance is that the Royal Commission on Public Services has already decided that so far as the Agricultural Department is concerned the recruitment should be essentially in this country."

Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro (*interrupting*):—"I rise to a point of order. The motion before the House is the contingency and not the recruitment of these officers."

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Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu (*continuing*) :—" I have been asking for information from the Honourable the Minister as to whether it is a fact that these officers are to be appointed next year so that contingencies may be provided. I have informed the Council that the recruitment of officers is essentially for the consideration of the House. If they are recruited by the Secretary of State they at once become non-votable. I am asking for information from the Honourable the Minister. I should like to know whether it is relevant to the question."

The Hon'ble the President :—" Relevancy seems to be rather remote. Apparently the Honourable Member does not approve of the six new experts being appointed by the Secretary of State. Since that would be non-votable, they are attacking the contingencies. They are entitled to attack any portion of the machinery. How far the House would be wise in allowing experts to be entertained and denying them contingencies, is for the House to decide. It would be in order for the Honourable Member to say that they are not necessary when the provision for the contingency of six new experts is being discussed. At the same time there are so many grades of relevancy. I am sure that the Honourable Member will confine himself as much as possible to the motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu (*continuing*) :—" The only other question that I should like to place before the Honourable the Minister is, as I said, that the recruitment of these officials should be as far as possible made in India. I would like to ask the Honourable the Minister whether in the recruitment of the officers of the Agricultural Department any attempt would be made in India to advertise these places and to see whether these officials could be recruited in the country. There must be some definite policy, and so far as I am concerned I would like to have these appointments made not by the Secretary of State, but by the Local Government; the House could then have some authority over them."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" I was under the impression that this lump sum was for six experts that have been already appointed. If they are to be newly appointed there is no provision for their salary in the budget. If the experts have not yet been appointed, there is time enough for the Minister to see if new experts are wanted and a lump provision of Rs. 10,000 is needed for contingencies. The Honourable Members will see that besides this Rs. 10,000 there is provision for laboratory and other charges Rs. 16,800 and a lump provision for staff under new experts Rs. 14,000. Therefore there is a very large sum provided for these experts that are to be created hereafter. The Honourable the Minister expressed his indignation,—he thought it was a very righteous indignation at our complaining against these experts. Although we have no power to vote against these experts, we thought that we might at least speak. The Honourable the Minister says 'don't speak about it.' The Honourable the Minister is new and ought to be profited by the experience of those who live in close proximity to these Agricultural colleges, about the usefulness of these experts. The experts already in existence are too many and not of much use. We appeal to the Minister not to create these new appointments. There seems to be no urgency. If necessary a wire may be sent to the Secretary of State not to appoint these people. We appeal to the Ministers in whom we have the greatest confidence to reduce the number of experts and see that no new experts are appointed. Many of us are very doubtful of their necessity even or desirability. If these experts are not to be appointed this contingency is not necessary. So, I would appeal that this provision may be curtailed."

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Mr. P. C. MUTTU CHETTIYAR :—" இந்த சபையிடத்தில் அநேகம்பேர்கள் விஸ்தாரமாய் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் விவசாய சம்மந்தப் பட்டமட்டில் தங்கள் கடமை ஜலசப்னைதான் என்று நீண்டகாலமாக நினைத்திருந்தார்களென்று தெரிகிறது. சுமார் 13, 14 வருஷமாக Agriculture விஷயத்தை மேனுட்டுக்கொப்பந்தம் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர எண்ணினார்களென்று அறியலாம். ஆகையினால் இந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டார் புதிதாய் செலவிடநேர்ந்தது நமக்கு லாபகரமே. இதில் நான் ஆக்ஷேபிக்கத்தணிக்கது இதுவரையில் நடந்தமாதிரியை உத்தேசித்தும் இவ்விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய அவசியம் நேர்ந்தது. ஆனால் இந்த 13, 14 வருஷங்களாக Agriculture சம்மந்தமாக மதுரையில் ஒரு பிராஞ்சு இருந்தது. அந்த பிராஞ்சினால் என்ன உபயோகமிருந்ததென்று தெரியவே முடியவில்லை. புத்தகாலிகள் எழுதிய ரிபோர்ட்டை ஆக்ஷேபிப்பதற்கு சொம்ப தைரியம்வேண்டும். எந்த விவசாயிகள் என்னவிதமான புதுப படிப்பு படிக்கத புதுமாதிரியான விவசாயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஒருவிதமான ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு இருந்தாலொழிய நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாது. இந்த விஷயத்தில 20, 23 மெம்பர்கள் பலவித ஆக்ஷேபனை கொண்டுவந்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அவை யெல்லாவற்றையும் சேர்த்து நான் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியவனுயிருக்கிறேன். தற்போதைய English பாஷையில் நான் அப்பியாசமில்லாதவனுய் இருக்கிறபடியால், இங்கு நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை எல்லோரும் அறியும்படியாய், சுய பாஷையில் எப்பொழுது பேசும்படி யேற்படுமோ தெரியவில்லை. அடிக்கடி எழுந்து பேச முடியாமல் இந்த டிமாண்டில் எல்லா பிராஞ்சையும் சேர்த்து ஒரே சமயத்தில பேசவேண்டியவனுயிருக்கிறேன். இதுவரையில் என்ன புதியமாதிரி விவசாயம் செய்துவிட்டார்கள்? 14 வருஷங்களில் செய்யாதது இனிமேல் செய்யப்போகிற மாதிரி இன்னதென்று புலப்படவில்லை. தொட்டுக் கூட்டியது வித்தையென்ற பழமொழி, பழைய உபாத்தியாயர்கள் பலகையில் பள்ளந்தோண்டி கையைதொட்டு வரைந்து காண்பிக்கிறது வழக்கம். மிருக புத்தியையுடைய விவசாயிகளை நம்பி பெரும் பணங்களை இழந்திருக்கும் பெரும் குடும்பஸ்தர்களுக்கும். இந்த டிபார்டுமெண்டு இலாபகரமான்தே. எந்த விவசாயிகளுடைய பிள்ளைகள் இந்த விவசாய காலேஜில் வாசித்தார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆனல் Agricultural Inspection Demonstrator என்ற உத்தியோகங்கள் சம்பாதிக்கிறதற்கு உபயோகமாயிருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகள் பிள்ளைகள் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று கேட்டால், 5 வயது ஆனவுடன் ஆடுமேய்க்கவும், 7 வயது ஆனவுடன் எருமைக்கடா மேய்க்கவும், 8 வயதான உடன் ஏர் உழவும் போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த விவசாய காலேஜிக்கு எப்படி வருவார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஒருக்கால் compulsory ஆயிருந்தால் தான் வருவார்கள். ம-ரா-ரா-ஸ்ரீ S. சோமசுந்திரம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் அமேரிக்கா என்றால் விஸிடேபிள் என்று சொல்லியதுபோல் கம்பேடியா காட்டன் என்றால், காய்கரி என்று நினைத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். லண்டன் அல்லது சீமைப்பருத்தி என்று சொன்னல்தான் தெரியும். ஆகையினால் இந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்ட் பணம் சம்பாதிக்கிறதற்காகவா? அல்லது ஜனங்களுடைய ஆத்மாவை ரக்ஷிப்பதற்குவேண்டிய உணவு பொருளை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கா என்பதை ஆனரபிள் மெம்பர்கள் ஒருவரும் யோசித்ததாகத்

[Mr. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar] [28th March 1921

தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் பஞ்சம் முற்காலத்தில் பணமில்லாக் கொடுமையால் ஜனங்களே வருத்தினது. இக்காலத்தில் தானியமில்லாது பஞ்சம் என்ற பெயரை வைத்து அனேக காலமாய் கவர்ன்மெண்டு பஞ்சப்படி கொடுக்கும் படியாகவும் கேர்ந்தது. பணம் சம்பாதிக்கும்படியான மார்ஞல்களே; அதாவது பருத்தி, கடலே முதலியவைகளே விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்களே ஒழிய, நெல்லு பயிரோடு புஞ்சை தானியங்களே விருத்தி செய்வதினால் தான் பஞ்சம் எப்பொழுதும் வராதென்று ஒருவராவது நினைக்கவேயில்லே. இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இப்பொழுது வேலே செய்கிறமாதிரியை ஆக்ஷேபிப்பதற்கு இடமாகிறது. அவர்கள் group, group ஆக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் சூறைந்த சம்பளக்காரர்களே பல இடத்தில் instrument, manure, விதை சகிதம், இருக்கும்படி செய்து ஆங்காங்கு வேலே செய்து காண்பித்து ஜனங்களே ஒரு மூன்று வருஷங்களில், தாங்கள் முன வருஷங்களில் அடைந்த செலவு வரும்படியையும், இப்பொழுது அடைகிற செலவு வரும்படியையும் ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு மூலமாய் தெரியப்படுத்தினால் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் முக்கியமான அனுகூலமாகும். Manure விஷயமாக ஒருவித ஏற்பாடும் கவர்மெண்டார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு செய்ததாக இல்லவேயில்லே. சில விதைகள் sample விதைகளாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவைகள் உயர்ந்த விதைகள் தான். ஆனால் பழைய விதைகளேப்பார்க்கிலும் புதிய விதைகளே விதைப்பதாலாபகரமென்று புலப்படவில்லே. கிராமத்தார்கள் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டினால் முன்னேற்ற மடைந்த ஸ்திதியை சரியான ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு மூலமாய் கிராமத்தாரில் கௌரவஸ்தர்களுடைய கையொப்பத்தோடு ரிபோர்ட் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்படி ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் செய்து அந்த ஜில்லா கிருப்தியாயிற்றதென்று close செய்யவேண்டும்."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, the scope of my resolution has to be explained. My position is this. There are no doubt matters which have to be attended to by a research institute; there are questions like analysis of the soil and questions of study about the worms and things like that which only experts can do. For that purpose we have got now a large body of experts. What is now proposed is to appoint a number of additional experts for doing practically the same work or assisting those in service. As I said, the people who will be really useful in helping the ryots in their practical work are persons who will be in charge of agricultural and experimental farms. I was also saying that Mr. Dharmaranga Raju had made a proposal and effect could be given to it. He said that lease could be taken of lands in villages, in areas where experiments could be made as regards the varieties of produce as suits the different conditions of localities, manure, seed selection, etc. These farms can be under the charge of one trained man and no experts will be necessary. Experts will be necessary only for any information that will be required for the life history of worms and other insects or about the analysis of the soil. These questions can be referred to the experts in the college and information obtained from them. These experimental farms, on the other hand, will be dealing with manure experiments and with the selection of seed that is necessary and things like that, and also different crops which could be acclimatised in different localities. So I propose that experimental farms should be established. The cost of one farm will probably be something like Rs. 6,000 or so per year. And a number of farms like that spread over the Presidency will lead to great improvements in agriculture and will really help the ryots. This scheme, Sir, I submit, should have precedence over the additional

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appointments of these experts involving an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 14,000 towards contingency and the staff. My proposal is that we ought to economise in the appointment of these experts and in the contingency and staff that are to be given to them and money thus saved should be utilized for the purpose of opening these agricultural farms and experimental farms in different localities of the Presidency. I see from the Hon'ble the Finance Member's memorandum that some of these appointments have been made already, for instance, one agricultural economist, probably appointed last month and an economic botanist. What I would suggest is that, with regard to those already appointed, their services could not be dispensed with. But with regard to those who are not appointed, if it is possible to keep in abeyance the provision of one or two of these officers and of the staff provided for them, with the money we can easily open three or four farms on the lines suggested by me. That will be a policy which will have to be adopted by this Council as well as by the Government. I only request the Minister to give effect to this."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU : —"I have very great regard, Sir, to my friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; I have known him for a long time and I also know he takes much interest in agriculture. But unfortunately when schemes are proposed, expert opinion has to be preferred to that of a lawyer in the matter of agriculture. The expert officers who are to be appointed are six in number. A bacteriologist has already been appointed. An agrostologist has been provided for, but not yet appointed. An agricultural economist is appointed or has been doing acting work. An economic botanist for millet and another for pulses have been sanctioned but have not yet been appointed. Information was asked for by the Honourable Member for Kistna as to the way in which these recruitments to the appointments are made, and I have only to answer by saying that the recruitment to the Indian Agricultural Service is in no way different from the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service or the Indian Educational Service. There are these devolution rules in schedule 3, which give the cases where the sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary. As for the appointment there is certainly nothing to prevent the appointments being made in India. But the only trouble is to find out the right man for the right place. If any member of this House can point out any person who can be said to be fit for any of these five places, this Government will be very glad to consider the case and to recommend it to the Secretary of State for India. Now, as I have previously submitted, two appointments have already been made and the question before the House is as regards their contingencies. Application has been made to the Secretary of State for India to give us as many officers as he could and 'contingencies' are to be provided for them in the course of this year. What are these officers to do after having come to India without these 'contingencies'? One honourable friend thinks that a microscope need not be given. Another thinks that the experts should work somewhere in the farm and a third thinks that a laboratory is already there and further enlargements need not be made. But unfortunately the experts that we are going to have are not going to be of the same kind as those we have at present. If one economist is already in existence and another is to come, it is urged that both of them could work on the same scientific instruments. If the agrostologist is asked to work with the instruments and apparatus supplied to the botanists according to the needs of the latter, I seriously doubt whether any real work could be turned out. No one, who is conversant with the work of these experts, would say that any one of them should work on the instruments and implements belonging to the other.

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After all it is only Rs. 10,000, and it is not likely that the whole of the amount would be spent because all the appointments are not made. If, however, Honourable Members are anxious that I should only provide for those already appointed and for two or three who may soon be appointed, I have not the slightest objection to do so and to save about three or four thousand rupees on the whole."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I will be satisfied if that item be reduced by Rs. 4,000 by finding some item of economy."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I have no objection to reduce it by Rs. 4,000 and retain two experts."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I want a definite reduction of Rs. 4,000."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"That is not for the Honourable Member to say."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has not withdrawn his motion. I would like the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, to be so good as to tell me whether he wants that motion to go to a division, or whether he is prepared to withdraw it. I am not going to allow any further debate."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I ask you, Sir, whether it is open to me to move an amendment to that?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"No. I cannot allow any amendment."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"In view of what the Minister himself has stated. . . . . "

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"A ruling has already been given."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following similar motions also were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—

'13. *To omit Rs.* 10,000, *lump provision for "Contingencies" of six new experts* (*Budget, page* 162).'

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—

'14. *To omit Rs.* 10,000, *lump provision for "Contingencies" of six new experts* (*Budget, page* 162).'

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

'15. *To reduce by Rs.* 300, *provision of Rs.* 10,000 *"Contingencies" for six new experts* (*Budget, page* 162).'

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—

'16. *To omit Rs.* 14,000, *lump provision for "staff" of six new experts* (*Budget, page* 162).'

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, the motion that stands against my name is as follows:—

'17. *To omit Rs.* 14,000, *lump provision for "staff" of six new experts* (*Budget, page* 162).'

"I make that motion on the distinct understanding that the Honourable the Minister will be pleased to state that, so far as this item is concerned, he will be able to effect retrenchment to the extent of half that amount. Because he has

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just told us that he is going to retain the provision only for two experts and contingencies, and so a proportionate amount may be reduced so far as this also is concerned. With that assurance, Sir, I shall withdraw. Otherwise I may have to press it."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu :—"I think, Sir, it is possible to reduce it by Rs. 4,000. More than that the Government cannot do."

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu :—"I accept the assurance of the Minister and withdraw.'

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved and were deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Mr. M. D. Devadoss :—

18. *To omit Rs.* 14,000, *lump provision for "staff" of six new experts* (*Budget, page* 162).

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—

19. *To reduce by Rs.* 10,000, *provision of Rs.* 80,000 *for travelling allowance* (*Budget, page* 163).

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—

20. *To omit Rs.* 120, *duty allowance to typist or clerk* (*Budget, page* 163).

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju :—

21. *To omit Rs.* 120, *duty allowance to typist or clerk* (*Budget, page* 163).

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu :—

22. *To omit Rs.* 20,000, *lump provision for reorganization* (*Budget, page* 165).

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar then moved the following motion :—

"23. *That the grant of Rs.* 15,83,304 *under '34-A. Agriculture' be reduced by a sum of Rs* 2,00,000 (*Budget, page* 160)."

In doing so, he said :—"Mr. President, I move this for the purpose of ascertaining whether the policy of this Government and the Ministry is going to be the same as before, viz., to continue this Department of Agriculture year after year with an increasing expenditure, or whether they are going to curtail the expenditure upon this most unproductive item. I find that in 1919-20 the account for this department was over 13 lakhs. In 1920-21 the estimate was 17 lakhs out of which they were able to spend only 15 lakhs; and this year the estimate is Rs. 18,57,700. I do not know whether I should say more than what has been said on the last motion so very well by the other members who are more competent to speak on the subject than I can ever hope to be. Particularly I refer to the speech of Mr. Muttu Chettiyar and I move this also so that he may give us the rest of his unfinished speech and make further observations. From my experience and from the information that I have received, I really feel that the general opinion upon this subject is that it should be a very much more curtailed department, a very much less expensive department than it is. You can really save something like two lakhs of rupees which is the amount I propose to reduce by. I do not propose to delete any particular item, but I want that there should be a reduction on the total expenditure to the extent of 2 lakhs. I know perfectly well that if the House votes in favour of that reduction, the Minister

will certainly be able to carry out that reduction most easily. For instance, he has told us that some of these experts, who are italicised at page 162, have not yet been appointed. I do not know, Mr. President, whether it was right to include the pay of these officers and others as non-votable before they have been appointed . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU (*interrupting*):—"Sir, I may be permitted to inform the Honourable Member that the Government have long ago applied for these officers, and they may be appointed at any time by the Secretary of State."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*continuing*):—"I venture to state that the Government of India rules regarding the appointments, salaries and pensions . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member propose to discuss the propriety of His Excellency's ruling? His Excellency has ruled that it is non-votable."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*continuing*):—"Sir, I bow to the ruling of His Excellency, but I said that these appointments were not made and on that ground I may make these observations.

"Now, in the next place, I do think that no man in this department can really do efficient work unless he is acquainted fully with the vernaculars of the country. There is no use particularly in this Agricultural Department in having persons who are not able to speak to the ryots directly and tell them what they should do. Otherwise, you require intermediaries for the purpose of transmitting this valuable scientific information from these persons to the persons who are to be benefited.

"In the second place, I want the recruiting to be entirely in India and provincialized for the simple reason that the expenditure on this department can thereby be very materially reduced, and it is a matter of very great importance that this expenditure should be kept within very reasonable bounds on this, as I said, most unfruitful department. I am not certain that this single seed-planting was the discovery of this department. I have been very reliably informed that it has been very long in existence. The only improvement that has been effected by this department is that as regards cotton, and everybody will accept that. From the reports that have been published, I do not know that anything substantial has been done to increase the output, the produce of the country or the productive value of the land or to add to the wealth of the country in any way. This department has been in existence for 14 years and lakhs of rupees have been spent upon it. What is the real advantage we have derived? I quite admit that interesting experiments have been made and various other things have been done. But we can get them out of the American bulletins without having our own department, and I think in a matter like agriculture, which has been such an ancient industry in this province, and in a tropical country like this, and in the South Indian conditions, it seems to me impossible that we can derive any very real advantage from these experts who are trained under very different climatic conditions and who have to deal with different sets of people and to work under altogether alien conditions; and if the ordinary education is so very difficult to be imparted to the common people of this country, how much more difficult is it to impart scientific education to our people? I do not think our people will really understand these.

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Far more importance should be attached to the formation under Revenue Department of village societies and to propagandist work—slender provision is sufficient for a central bureau issuing information that may be valuable to the country. I think it is really impossible for us to feel satisfied that this department has been functioning satisfactorily, that it is proceeding on sound lines that the expenditure on this is really an expenditure which is a legitimate charge upon the revenues of this province, when there is a growing necessity for development in all directions and there is necessity above all for the purpose of tackling the problems of poverty. I suppose my enthusiastic friend, the Honourable the Minister whose enthusiasm I admire more than the department which he is going to control—I am sure I have more faith in his enthusiasm—I do not think he will be able really with its assistance to increase the paddy output, or the output of any other agricultural produce, within any reasonable distance of time. If for 14 years we have not done it, I doubt if we can do so hereafter. I should like, Sir, that there should be some information given to us before we vote upon this general demand. What is the exact value of this department? There is no use telling us that scientific knowledge is added to. We know that. But what is the economic value, what is the commercial value of this department? How many appliances have been placed on the market or have been brought within the reach of the ryots? Is it really correct to suggest that our people really understand and assimilate the whole of this technical information which these highly technical scientists alone will understand? I think what is far more important is a systematization of such knowledge as prevails in our own country upon this most ancient industry, and if that systematized information is spread broadcast, if there is sufficient propaganda work, and also some more facilities are given to ryots and greater importance is paid to irrigation, I think it would achieve far better results than this kind of scientific enthusing over agriculture which does not really mean more money in the pockets of the agriculturists. What increase there has been in the pocket of the agriculturist, if there has been an increase at all, is owing to the rise in prices and not owing to this Agricultural Department, and I really associate myself with Mr. Muthu Chettiyar who doubted the wisdom of supplanting the food crops in the country by industrial crops *ad libitum*. That is a very complicated question. I am satisfied that, so far as cotton is concerned, we have progressed satisfactorily, and I have nothing to say as regards the activities of this department under that head. But I do feel thoroughly dissatisfied with the work of this department under other heads of work. As regards the experiments that are being carried on for the purpose of finding out the best manure, etc., for the land, we must remember the resources of the peasant population of this land. There is no use going in for very difficult and costly scientific appliances and experiments on manures which will not be within the reach of the ordinary peasant. After all the object of any department of Government of this description must be, as my friend the Minister has put it, for the purpose of really increasing the productive capacity of the land and adding to the agricultural wealth of the country. I am sure upon that he yields neither to me, nor to any one in this House, in his enthusiasm; but I ask him not to give adherence to any continuity of policy in this department, but to apply the pruning knife liberally to this department and to see whether it is not possible to reduce the expenditure by two lakhs of rupees. I move this for his enunciation of the new policy, if any, which he is going to adopt. I want a definite policy to be laid down."

Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro:—"Sir, I am not a pessimist, and I take a more hopeful view of the progress of the Agricultural Department. But I think the

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department has not been able to reach so far the ryot as well as we would wish it. The department is full of experts at a very heavy cost, but these experts have not been able to teach the ryot and inform him of the scientific methods of agriculture. On the whole, as far as I was able to observe the work of this department in my parts of the country, the Northern Circars, I should say that the rule of thumb is adopted even in the agricultural farms of Samalkot, etc. The ordinary method which is adopted by the ryot is copied there and adopted in a more expensive method and it does not appeal to the ryot even if it is successful.

"The scientific method applied in the production of crops, I regret to say, has not been very encouraging. But I hope the department will work up to a standard which will meet with the approval of the ryot. So far as I see the ryot has not taken to that improved method which is so much talked of in the administration reports. My predecessor has referred to very successful methods of cultivation in cotton. The results of the cotton cultivation in India, in this part of the Presidency as far as I have been able to observe in the Koilpatti farm are very disappointing. At one time what was known as company cotton seed was supplied to the ryots. The whole produce was taken from the villagers and the ginning was done by the department. The seeds were taken by the department and the lint was given away, and it was sold at more than the ordinary price. For two or three years this process worked well. Now the ryots are not taking to those seeds. They are taking to the old indigenous seeds and are raising the cotton out of the ordinary seeds that are available. I find a provision here in the budget made for cotton cultivation at page 164 printed in small letters for a sum of Rs. 1,40,600. This, I believe, is intended for the encouragement of cotton cultivation in the south. The crop raised in the Hagari farm in Bellary is Combodia cotton. When we attempted Combodia cotton in our part of the country, we found it was a surface crop unlike the ordinary cotton crop. In Bellary also at present this crop is subject to disease and here in order to combat this disease, we require the services of the expert. I am not very pessimistic of the work of the experts. It is only in such cases that the expert advice is required. But in other matters of intense cultivation or economic cultivation, I do not think the experts are able to assist the ryots, for we know as much as they know.

"There is one principal thing which this department has to pay attention to, and especially the Minister, and that is the improvement of cattle breeding which is altogether neglected. The principal point I wish to submit for the information of this House is that we have got a department of live-stock under the Agricultural Department. The work that the live-stock department is now doing is very limited. For instance, last year a provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for breeding cattle. No steps were taken to utilize that grant. This is very deplorable. Again, in the matter of the milk-supply of Madras, an attempt was made in importing four Ayrshire bulls from Scotland and they were intended to be supplied to the milkmen and then the calves had to be taken and reared up with a view to give over to the milkmen. In that way a number of good milk-cows were intended to be reared up in Madras. I do not know where the cows are. But my information is that the cows are in existence but the officers seem to have disappeared. I do not know what is being done in regard to this improvement of milk-supply in Madras."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu:—"I am very sorry, Sir, that at a time and at a place where I expected that if any additional grant at all is to be granted it would be to this department, I find my friend to

whose intelligence I have a great admiration not only moving for a general reduction but even differing from me as regards the value of science as applied to agriculture. Expressions were used which can only be intelligible to me either on the basis of a difference in fundamentals between us or on the only other basis of a difference in interests. Representing the University of Madras and moving only in educated circles, it was not possible for him perhaps to understand what national wealth really means and what the country's production really means. Otherwise it is impossible to understand the meaning of the phrases that he used, speaking of this department—'an unfruitful department,' 'not adding to the national wealth,' and so on and so forth. Well, there will not be much use in discussing the fundamentals. The Government are great believers in the effect of applied science to practical agriculture and their policy has been one of a progressive nature in giving to the ryot as much as they can spare; for they believe that this is the only direct return to the ryot who pays so much tax, the ryot whose interests I take it—except a few members—almost all the members of this House represent The expenditure in this province, Sir, has been shown to be about 14 or 15 crores of rupees, not to speak of what is paid to the Central Government. Half of it, i.e., nearly 7 crores of rupees, is being paid by the ryot and the agriculturist, either in the shape of land revenue or irrigation cess. Even if we omit the irrigation cess, we have got something like 6 crores of rupees paid by the ryot; and what is the return that we are giving to him, if it is not in the shape of the benefits from this agricultural department? It may be that one expert has failed to satisfy the Honourable Member and that another has taken eight months to complete a work which my honourable friend was told, would take only eight weeks. But from the experience of one or two experts, we cannot question the value of science as applied to practical agriculture. This very morning I was placing before the House the world's output in rice and was pointing out that whereas in this Presidency only half a ton is produced per acre, something like five times that quantity is produced in Spain. I will presently place before the House other statistics which will show what science can do. I am sure that the results obtained in other countries are due to the application of science and to the work of experts. In cotton, Sir, as I have already mentioned, Madras cultivates 3,133,000 acres and in bales of 400 lb. each 581,000 bales are the output. In Egypt 1,365,000 acres are cultivated and the yield is 1,190,000 bales. In the United States of America 35,993,000 acres are cultivated and the yield is 14,358,000 bales. In other words, the yield per acre is only 74 lb. in Madras as against nearly 160 lb. per acre in the United States of America and 320 lb. per acre in Egypt. Can it for a moment be suggested that in our country blessed with the numerous splendid rivers and with the richest soil that has been known in any other country in the world, our poor production is due to anything but the ignorance of those that are asked to cultivate the land? For years and centuries our people have been using the same implements. We have not introduced science into our agriculture. We have not been able to get much benefit by using the knowledge of the world and if to-day we are going to cut off this provision by adopting the policy which my honourable friend asks us to adopt of cutting off the amounts year after year and coming to nothing, then I say 'woe be to this country'. That is with reference to production. Let us for a moment see what is being spent in the world on agriculture. It is admitted on all hands that India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the key industry of this land. We cannot claim that ours is an industrial country. And now, even in regard to the key industry we are asked to reduce the expenditure. With a population of 317

millions in India, the amount spent is Rs.75,000,000 and odd. This comes on an average to Rs. 33-10-8 per 1,000 of population. The amount spent in Madras for 1,000 of population is Rs. 24-6-10; in Japan it is Rs. 216-15-0 and in France Rs. 948-0-0. In the United States they are spending a magnificent sum. of Rs. 1,681 per 1,000 of population, whereas we are spending only Rs. 24.

"Yet this is an agricultural country, depending entirely on agriculture, the only key industry in the whole country, without any development in industries. We are asked seriously that we must reduce year after year the expenditure. I do not know what my honourable friend for the University of Madras would like this country to come to. If improved production can only mean improved wealth, certainly, that is the only way in which we can expect our country to develop where there are no large industrial activities; we have no iron. We have not got coal here. We have not got any of those industries as are to be found in the western countries. For a long time agriculture will remain our sole industry on anything like a large scale. I must appeal to the members of this House, who are the representatives of the people who pay more than half of the entire tax of this province, to seriously consider this proposal that a reduction should be made in the provision for agricultural improvements and leave the matter entirely to the House, whose natural instinct will, I am sure, reject this self-destructive proposal."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDAR:—"Sir, I wish to make a few remarks on this occasion when we have to decide the policy of the Agricultural Department. We have got Imperial and Provincial officers in this department. We have no voice so far as the highest posts are concerned. We have to see how far this department helps the ryot. Judging from the experience of the past few years, we may say that the Agricultural Department is still in its infancy. The real state of the ryot and how to improve his general condition have not yet been fully considered by the department. So research in this line may be more useful in the first instance than research in the improvement of crops, diseases and other matters. By this the ryot may be able to appreciate the work of the department and to easily adopt the methods which are advocated. Without this it will be very difficult to convince the ryot. There is no benefit to the agriculturists from the co-operative department. The co-operative department has not really done good to the ryots. Creating departments and lines of work should be only based on the experiences of researches thus made but not merely by copying other countries whose statistics and conditions may be quite different. South India is a country of small ryots, fighting against great difficulties which can be avoided without any extra trouble and costly experiment. If agricultural development should be begun in right earnest this department should have much more control, and take interest in several matters connected with ryots such as irrigation, forest grazing, consolidation of holdings, disposal of Government lands. Experts should be local persons interested in agricultural pursuits, and they should be given good opportunities of travelling outside India where similar conditions can be found. It is not a matter for surprise that under the present conditions this costly machinery does not satisfy the ryots. No doubt there have been recorded some useful advantages, but it is nothing when compared with the large machinery at work for so many years. We have closely watched the line of work which the department is adopting, but we cannot exhaust our remarks by discussion only on this occasion. We must suggest ways and means and every now and then bring our remarks to the notice of the authorities. Without our willing co-operation with the ryots and without representing the interests of ryots to the department,

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I do not think we shall be able to advance. There is no question that we are very backward in agriculture when compared with the advanced countries abroad. I do not think they would have attained such an advancement if they had left agriculturists alone to do their work leaving demonstrators to do experiments. A perusal of the Royal Commission's Report will show that the Agricultural Department should generally come under the Indians who have been trained in advanced agriculture in their own country and after they have been appointed they should be given an opportunity of travelling outside."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The period of three hours prescribed by His Excellency the Governor for the disposal of the demand having expired, I have now to put the outstanding votes on this demand to the House. The first is the motion of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar that the " Grant of Rs. 15,83,304 under 34-A. Agriculture be reduced by a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs."

The motion was put to the Council and declared lost.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—" May I ask for a poll ? "

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Certainly."

A poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
2. ,, P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
3. ,, K. P. Gopala Menon.
4. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
6. ,, K. Sadasiva Bhat.
7. Dr. U. Rama Rao.
8. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
9. ,, A. S. Krishna Rao.
10. ,, L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar.
11. ,, S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
12. ,, M. Ramachandra Rao.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar.
3. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
7. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
8. Mr. E. Periyanayagam.
9. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
10. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
11. ,, R. G. Grieve.
12. ,, V. Appaswami Vandayar.
13. ,, R. Appaswami Nayudu.
14. ,, S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad.
15. ,, K. Adinarayana Reddi.
16. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
17. ,, T. Balajirao Nayudu.
18. ,, A. P. Patro.
19. ,, C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
20. ,, M. Narayanaswami Reddi.
21. ,, C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
22. ,, A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar.
23. ,, R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar.
24. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.
25. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi.
26. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
27. ,, A. Ramayya Punja.
28. ,, T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
29. ,, P. T. Rajan.
30. ,, K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.
31. ,, A. Subbarayudu.
32. ,, S. Somasundaram Pillai.
33. ,, N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
34. ,, S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
35. ,, P. Venkatasubba Rao.
36. ,, V. C. Vellingiri Goundar.
37. ,, O. Tanikachala Chettiyar.
38. ,, T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
39. ,, A. Tangavelu Nayagar.
40. ,, M. C. Madurai Pillai.
41. ,, R. T. Kesavalu Pillai.
42. ,, L. C. Guruswami.
43. ,, M. C. Raja.
44. ,, W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
45. ,, R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
46. ,, A. T. Palmer.
47. ,, E. C. M. Mascarenhas.
48. ,, M. D. Devadas.
49. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
50. ,, M. Suryanarayana.
51. ,, D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu.
52. ,, T. M. Narasimha Charlu.

53. Mr. S. Muttumanikkachari.
54. ,, M. Krishnan Nayar.
55. Rev. E. M. Macphail.
56. Mr. P. Venkatarangayya.
57. ,, T. Namberumal Chettiyar.
58. ,, Govindoss Chathurbujadoss.
59. Muhammad Usman Sahib.
60. ,, Hamid Sultan Marakkayar.
61. Mr. Mr. A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib.
62. Ahmad Miran Sahib.
63. Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib.
64. Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib.
65. Abdul Razaac Sahib.
66. Abbas Ali Khan.
67. Mr. K. Prabhakhara Tampan.
68. The Raja of Ramnad.

Ayes—12 ; *Noes*—68.

Demand No. XIX was put to the Council and granted *nem con.*

DEMAND XX—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu :—"I move that a sum of not less than Rs. 4,30,081 plus Rs. 400 be granted to the Department of Agriculture—Civil Veterinary services."

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar did not move the following motions standing in his name, which were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

'1. *That the following alteration be made in* 34–*B. Agriculture—Veterinary charges* :—

(1) *Delete Rs.* 1,380, *local allowance* (*Budget page* 167).

Rs.

2. *Veterinary Assistants—House-rent allowance* (*Budget page* 169) 312

Demand XX was then put to the Council and granted *nem con.*

III

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

The Hon'ble the President :—"I have to inform the House that His Excellency the Governor has assented to the amendments to the Standing Orders passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th March 1921."

IV

REGULATION UNDER STANDING ORDERS.

The Secretary then laid on the table the following regulation made by the Hon'ble the President under Standing Order No. 68 :—

"Under Standing Order No. 68 the President directs that the regulations already framed regarding the selection by the Council of Members for Select Committees under the Standing Order No. 77 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of Members of the Committee on Public Accounts."

V

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

Under Standing Order No. 67 the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter then laid on the table a statement showing the action taken by the Local Government with reference to the vote of the Legislative Council reducing the amount of the demand for a grant not exceeding 51·11 lakhs for the Forest Department, together with a certificate of His Excellency the Governor of Madras required by section 72-D (2) (*a*) of the Government of India Act.

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In doing so, he said :— " Under Standing Order No. 67 ' If the Local Government or the Governor exercises the power conferred by section 11 (2) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act in regard to demands refused or reduced by the Council, the Finance Member shall, as soon as may be hereafter, lay on the table of the Council a statement showing the action taken by the Local Government together in the case of action under section 11 (2) (*a*) with a copy of the certificate granted by the Governor, but no motion may be made in regard to that action.'

" With reference to this Standing Order I beg to lay on the table the following statement :—

' With reference to the vote of the Legislative Council reducing the amount of demand for a grant not exceeding 51·11 lakhs for the Forest Department, the Local Government have decided to act as if the entire demand has been assented to. Papers indicating the reasons underlying this decision have been printed and will be laid on the table which takes the form of G.O. No. 464, dated 26th March 1921.'

" The following is the certificate of His Excellency the Governor :—

' Under section 72-D (2) (*a*) of the Government of India Act, I certify that the provision of Rs. 51·11 lakhs for Forests made in Demand No. IV of the Government's demands for grants for the year 1921–22, is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the administration of the Forest Department'. "

The Council adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 29th March 1921.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS