

THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

Volume III, 1940

(27th March to 6th April, 1940)

ELEVENTH SESSION
OF THE
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1940



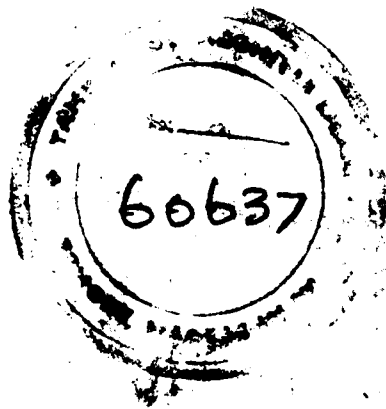
PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA.
1940

M2LAD

13

B

D
V2,31 N40
N40-3



Legislative Assembly.

President :

THE HONOURABLE SIR ABDUR RAHIM, K.C.S.I.

Deputy President :

MR. AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA, M.L.A.

Panel of Chairmen :

DR. SIR ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, C.I.E., M.L.A.

MR. M. S. ANEY, M.L.A.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A.

MR. A. AIKMAN, C.I.E., M.L.A.

Secretary :

MIAN MUHAMMAD RAFI, BAR.-AT-LAW.

Assistants of the Secretary :

MR. M. N. KAUL, BAR.-AT-LAW.

KHAN SAHIB S. G. HASNAIN.

Marshal :

CAPTAIN HAJI SARDAR NUR AHMAD KHAN, M.C., I.O.M., I.A.

Committee on Petitions :

MR. AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA, M.L.A., *Chairman.*

MR. A. AIKMAN, C.I.E., M.L.A.

SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

MR. N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.

SIR ABDUL HALIM GHUZNABI, M.L.A.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME III.—27th March to 6th April, 1940.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1940,—		MONDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1940,—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1791—1803	<i>contd.</i>	
Resolution re—		Unstarred Question and Answer	1994—95
Enactment of Labour Legislation on certain lines—		Transferred Starred Questions and Answers	1995—2002
Withdrawn	1803—19	Transferred Unstarred Questions and Answers	2002—11
Removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations—Adopted	1819—39	Election of the Central Advisory Council for Railways	2011—12
Utilization of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of Pilgrims—Withdrawn	1839—52	The National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—Passed as amended	2012—48
Fiscal Policy of the Government of India—Discussion not concluded	1852—53	The Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	2049—63
THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1940,—		TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL, 1940,—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1855—69	Members Sworn	2065
Statements laid on the Table	1869—74	Starred Questions and Answers	2065—73
Election of the Standing Committee on Emigration	1874	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill—Passed	2073
Message from the Council of State	1874	The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	2073—74
The Indian Finance Bill—Discussion on the consideration of clauses not concluded	1875—1921	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	2074 ✓
FRIDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1940,—		The Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—Passed	2074—94
Starred Question and Answer	1923	The Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—Passed as amended	2094—2120
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1924—27	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended	2120—26
Election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways	1927	The Excess Profits Tax Bill—Amendments made by the Council of State agreed to	2126—27
Election of the Standing Finance Committee	1928	THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1940,—	
The Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1928	Member Sworn	2131
The Indian Finance Bill—Passed as amended	1928—64	Starred Questions and Answers	2131—32
Demands for Supplementary Grants	1964—78	Unstarred Questions and Answers	2132—33
Statement of Business	1978—79	Transferred Starred Questions and Answers	2134—42
MONDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1940,—			
Member Sworn	1981		
Starred Questions and Answers	1981—93		
Short Notice Question and Answer	1993—94		

	PAGES.		PAGES.
THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1940,— <i>contd.</i>		FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1940,— <i>contd.</i>	
Statement laid on the Table <i>re</i> Lowest Tenders not accepted by the High Commissioner for India in purchasing Stores for the Government of India.	2142—45	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—(Amend- ment of Section 205)— Appointment of certain Members to the Select Com- mittee	2205
Message from the Council of State.	2146	The Drugs Bill—Passed as amended	2206—52
The Factories (Amendment) Bill—Amendments made by the Council of State agreed to	2146	The Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill—Passed	2252—60
The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—Passed	2147—56	The petroleum (Amendment) Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not con- cluded	2260—61
The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—Passed	2156—66	SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1940,—	
The Drugs Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	2166— 2204	Statements laid on the Table	2263—74
FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1940,—		Message from the Council of State.	2274
Member Sworn	2205	The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill—Passed	2274—75
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—(Amend- ment of Section 386)— Appointment of certain Members to the Select Committee	2205	The Motor Vehicles (Amend- ment) Bill—Passed	2275—77

CORRIGENDA.

In the Legislative Assembly Debates,
Budget Session, 1940,—

(1) Vol. I, No. 3, dated the 8th
February, 1940, page 166, in the
subject-heading to starred question
No. 33, for "Measures" read
"Measure";

(2) Vol. I, No. 7, dated the 15th
February, 1940, page 429, in the
subject-heading to unstarred question
No. 23, for "Bed Coaches" read
"Bed Couches";

(3) Vol. I, No. 12, dated the 26th
February, 1940, page 666, line 5 of
the *Statement*, for "(including
A.D.G.S.P.)" read "(including
A.D.Q.S.P.)";

(4) Vol. I, No. 16, dated the 1st
March, 1940, page 890, line 17, for
"scurities" read "securities";

(5) Vol. II, No. 3, dated the 11th
March, 1940,—

(i) page 1119, line 7, for "venti-
liate" read "ventilate";

(ii) page 1140, line 2 from the
bottom, for "from the house-
tops no earthly power would"
read "from the housetops.
No earthly power would";

(6) Vol. II, No. 4, dated the 12th
March, 1940,—

(i) page 1182, in the subject-
heading to unstarred ques-
tion No. 75, for "North
Western" read "East
Indian";

(ii) page 1183, line 22, for "wire-
spread" read "widespread";

(7) Vol. II, No. 9, dated the 19th
March, 1940,—

(i) page 1514, line 2 from the
bottom, for "slected" read
"selected";

(ii) page 1528, line 2 from the
bottom, for "viewpoint" read
"viewpoint";

(8) Vol. II, No. 11, dated the 21st
March, 1940, page 1722, lines 15
and 16, for "challaned case under
Defence of India Act magistrate
considers" read "challaned a case
under the Defence of India Act the
magistrate considers";

(9) Vol. II, No. 12, dated the 26th
March, 1940, page 1742, line 21, for
"I perhaps started" read "it per-
haps started";

(10) Vol. III, No. 1, dated the 27th
March, 1940, page 1819, line 16, for
"nowdays" read "nowadays";

(11) Vol. III, No. 2, dated the 28th
March, 1940,—

(i) page 1890, line 3 from the
bottom, for "defence" read
"deference";

(ii) page 1898, line 19 from the
bottom, for "far" read
"for";

(12) Vol. III, No. 3, dated the 29th
March, 1940, page 1925, in paragraph
6, line 2, for "in their entirety"
read "in their entirety".

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 27th March, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

RECRUITMENT OF MUSLIMS ON THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

524. *Shahkh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee: (a) With reference to my starred question No. 224, asked on the 19th September, 1939, regarding the recruitment of Muslims on the Assam Bengal Railway, will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether the Honourable Member has since received the particulars which he said that he did not possess at that time?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the negative, is the Honourable Member prepared to ascertain immediately those particulars, as Appendix F of Volume I and Appendix C of Volume II of Railway Board Reports, referred to in answer to my question No. 224, is not at all sufficient for the particular information wanted?

(c) Will the Honourable Member be pleased to state the percentage of Muslim employees drawing Rs. 100 and upwards on the Assam Bengal Railway in December, 1939, and the comparative percentage of Hindus and Anglo-Indians for the same period and on the same pay and grade?

(d) Are Government aware that "over all" percentage is misleading and such percentage is made up by Muslim employees being placed on the lowest grades of Rs. 20 or about?

(e) Is 86.2 on Assam Bengal Railway a percentage taken on the basis of "over all percentage" and includes trolley clerks and others getting Rs. 20 or so as pay?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state the number and percentage Muslims on the Assam Bengal Railway in officers' grade and upper subordinate grades as they existed on the 31st December, 1939?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) No.

(b) No, the Appendices of the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways referred to are the only information available to Government.

(c) I have no information beyond that referred to in my reply to part (a) of the Honourable Member's question No. 224 on 19th September, 1939.

(d) No.

(e) 86.2 is the percentage of the number of Muslims recruited permanently to the total of all communities recruited permanently during the four years 1935-36 to 1938-39. It will include the recruitment of trolley clerks and others getting Rs. 20 or so as pay if they are classified as subordinates by the Assam Bengal Railway, but not otherwise.

(f) I regret that figures are not available for the 31st December, 1939, but on the 31st March, 1939, the percentages of Muslims among gazetted officers and subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 per mensem and over were 10.9 and 3.7 respectively.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: With reference to your reply to (c), in view of the fact that even the Inquiry Commission which has been appointed to look into the percentage of recruitment is limited to the State Railways, will it not be desirable that the Honourable Member should get this information?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: Not in my view.

AGREEMENT OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY WITH THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE JAGADHRI LIGHT RAILWAY.

†525. ***Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state whether it is a fact that the North Western Railway Administration entered into an agreement on the 20th August, 1911, with the Managing Director, Jagadhri Light Railway?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: Yes.

GRIEVANCES OF MUSLIM EMPLOYEES OF THE MORADABAD DIVISION OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

†526. ***Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali:** (a) Has the attention of the Honourable Member for Railways been drawn to the grievances of the Muslim Railway employees of Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway, as published by the *Young Muslim Weekly* of Delhi, on the following dates and under the captions noted against each:

Volume II, No. 10, dated the 5th January, 1940, "Bullet for Justice".

Volume II, No. 11, dated the 12th January, 1940, "Adverse treatment to Muslims on E. I. R."

Volume II, No. 12, dated the 19th January, 1940, "Step-Motherly treatment with Muslims on the E. I. R."?

(b) What action has been taken to investigate the complaints detailed in the above issues of the *Young Muslim*? If no action has been taken so far, does the Honourable Member propose to take any action now to investigate the complaints of Muslim victimisation? If not, why not?

(c) If investigations are proposed by the Honourable Member, will he be pleased to lay on the table of the House the result of his investigations? If not, why not?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) I have seen the articles referred to.

(b) As regards the first part, no action has been taken by Government. The answer to the second part is in the negative; it is open to officials who feel that they have not received equitable treatment to make representations through the proper channel.

(c) Does not arise.

FIXATION OF PAY OF RETRENCHED HANDS OF COMPILATION SECTION OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY ON RE-APPOINTMENT.

†527. ***Maulana Zafar Ali Khan:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state if it is a fact:

(i) that certain retrenched hands of Compilation Section, North Western Railway, were offered appointments in July, 1935, by the Chief Accounts Officer in old scales of pay;

(ii) that they were reappointed in the Compilation Section, Chief Accounts Officer's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore, in the old scales of pay and were subsequently confirmed in the old scales of pay;

(iii) that though they were originally fitted on initial pay of the grade, yet on subsequent representation to the Controller of Railway Accounts, New Delhi, they were given benefit of their previous service in the fixation of pay in old scales of pay; and

(iv) that in 1936, on receipt of Agent's letter No. 220/E/O/IV, dated April, 1936, they were fitted in the new scales of pay, in spite of the above facts and in spite of the fact that the Compilation Section had since been transferred to the Accounts Department?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, is the Honourable Member prepared to reconsider their case and remove the hardship to the staff?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: I would refer the Honourable Member to my reply to starred question No. 99 asked by Bhai Parmanand on the 15th February, 1940.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SUB-EDITORS OF SARANG AND AWAZ.

†528. ***Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** (a) With reference to part (f) of starred question No. 244, answered on the 1st March, 1940, will the Honourable Member for Communications please state whether the present incumbent is not going to remain the editor of the *Sarang*, the *Awaz* and the *Indian Listener* from 1st April, or some other date in the near future? If so, who is going to succeed him, and what are his qualifications in Hindi?

(b) Why has Hindi *Sarang* been attached to Urdu *Awaz* and not kept separate like Bengali and Tamil programme magazines of All-India Radio?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(c) What are the Hindi qualifications of the sub-editor in charge of the *Hindi Sarang*?

(d) How much money is being spent on the editing of the *Sarang* and the *Awaz*, respectively?

(e) What are the qualifications of the sub-editor of the *Awaz* in English?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. Mr. S. N. Ghosh has been selected for the post of Editor on the recommendation of the Federal Public Service Commission. He can read and speak Hindi.

(b) These journals, unlike the Bengali and Tamil journals of All-India Radio, are published at the same place. They are two versions of the same magazine and it is both economical and administratively convenient to have them under the same editorial management.

(c) and (e). The Sub-Editor has had eleven years of editorial and managerial experience and has published, I understand, both translations of English authors and stories in Hindi.

(d) The Sub-Editor is in receipt of a salary of Rs. 170 and is assisted by a Hindi Translator for the *Sarang* whose salary is Rs. 60 per mensem.

GATHERINGS OF HINDUSTANI POETS ORGANISED BY THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†529. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state how many gatherings of Hindustani poets were organised at various stations of the All-India Radio in the year ending 31st December, 1939?

(b) How many of them were Urdu ones, i.e., *mushairas* and what amount of money was spent on them?

(c) How many of them were Hindi ones, i.e., *Kavi Sammelans*, and how much money was spent on them?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Three.

(b) Two. Rs. 170.

(c) One. Rs. 65.

AUTHORS OF DRAMAS BROADCASTED BY THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†530. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state how many of the Hindustani dramas broadcast during the year ending 31st December, 1939, were written by Hindi authors and how many were written by Urdu authors?

(b) How many Hindustani programme assistants are at present in charge of Hindustani dramas at various stations of the All-India Radio? Out of them, how many are Muslims and how many Hindus? What are their qualifications in Hindi? Do they also merely "understand" Hindi?

(c) Is it a fact that the All-India Radio has broadcast several Hindustani dramas dealing with Hindu religion and culture but written by Muslim Urdu writers? Also have they been played by such actors who are ignorant of Hindi?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(d) How much money has been paid to Urdu drama writers and how much to Hindi drama writers in the year ending 31st December, 1939?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: Information is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

HINDI-KNOWING PERSONS ON THE HINDUSTANI PROGRAMME STAFF OF THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†531. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state how many Hindi knowing persons are on the Hindustani programme staff of the All-India Radio? Do they also merely "understand" Hindi? If not, what are their qualifications in Hindi?

(b) Out of them, how many are such who have worked on the staff of Hindi newspapers, magazines, etc., or whose Hindi works have been published?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Twelve. All of them have an adequate knowledge of Hindi, and several of them have academic qualifications in Hindi or Sanskrit.

(b) Three.

USE OF HINDI WORDS IN TALKS TO BE BROADCASTED BY THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†532. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state whether it is a fact that Hindi talkers are asked to take Hindi words out of their talks to be broadcast from the All-India Radio stations and to substitute Urdu words in their place?

(b) Are Government aware that several times Hindi talkers have resented this and, due to their opposition, they were not given talks afterwards?

(c) Are Government prepared to make a declaration regarding their policy in this connection?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) and (b). No.

(c) Talkers are encouraged to use simple language and as far as possible to avoid obscure and difficult words, whether Urdu or Hindi.

SHARE OF HINDI LANGUAGE IN HINDUSTANI PROGRAMMES OF THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†533. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Communications aware of the feeling that Hindi is not receiving as much consideration as Urdu and other languages in the All-India Radio?

(b) Are Government prepared to take steps to give Hindi language its due share in Hindustani programmes of the All-India Radio by appointing on the programme staff of the All-India Radio such persons who not merely "understand" Hindi, but are well versed in Hindi? Do they propose to clarify their policy in this connection?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) I am not aware of any general policy of this kind.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me today to part (a) of his starred question No. 531. In the recruitment of programme staff, due regard is paid to the linguistic qualifications of the candidates.

PROPOSAL TO APPOINT A PERSON TO DEAL WITH HINDUSTANI PROGRAMMES OF THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†534. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state whether some person is going to be appointed in the near future to deal with Hindustani programmes of the All-India Radio?

(b) If so, are Government prepared to see that such a man is appointed who not only "understands" Hindi but has a thorough knowledge of Hindi language?

(c) Will the Honourable Member please state how his knowledge of Hindi is to be tested?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) There is no proposal to appoint at present an officer to deal peculiarly with Hindustani programmes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

STARTING OF SANSKRIT MUSIC PROGRAMMES IN THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†535. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state why Persian music programmes have also been added to the All-India Radio programmes?

(b) Is it the intention of Government to take up at the All-India Radio programmes of various classical languages?

(c) If so, why have they neglected Sanskrit language?

(d) Are Government prepared to start Sanskrit music programmes also like Persian ones? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) In order to provide entertainment for listeners to the Persian programmes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No. Because Government do not intend to introduce a broadcast service in Sanskrit.

SELECTION OF HINDUSTANI TRANSLATORS FOR THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

†536. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) With reference to part (a) of starred question No. 245, answered on the 1st March, 1940, will the Honourable Member for Communications please state why 80 Muslims and only 16 Hindus were called in the test to select Hindustani Translators for the All-India Radio news bulletins?

*Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) With reference to part (a) of starred question No. 244, answered on the 1st March, 1940, will the Honourable Member for Communications please state what he means by saying that all the Hindustani translators selected "understand" Hindi? Does it mean that they possess thorough knowledge of Hindi?

(c) Can these Hindustani translators translate news in as good Hindi as Urdu?

(d) Why none of the Hindustani translators with experience of Hindi journalism has been selected?

(e) Are Government ready to use Dev Nagri script also in Hindustani news bulletins? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Because only those candidates were called whose applications indicated that they possessed the prescribed qualifications.

(b) and (c). All the translators understand spoken Hindi and two of them use the Devanagari script. The Hindustani translators can translate news into good Hindustani. A comparative test of their ability to translate into Hindi and Urdu has not been held.

(d) Because a suitable translator with experience of Hindi journalism was not available.

(e) As a script cannot be broadcast, Government see no need to issue any instructions.

INTRODUCTION OF HINDI NEWS BULLETINS IN THE ALL-INDIA RADIO PROGRAMMES.

†537. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable the Communications Member please state whether Government propose to introduce Hindi News Bulletins as well in the All-India Radio programmes?

(b) If not, are they prepared to arrange the present four Hindustani News Bulletins in such a way that two of them remain in Urdu, predominating Hindustani written in Persian script, like the present ones, and the other two in Hindi predominating Hindustani written in Dev Nagri script? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) No.

(b) No. This would unnecessarily restrict the number of listeners to each bulletin.

INTRODUCTION OF SANSKRIT NEWS BULLETINS IN THE ALL-INDIA RADIO PROGRAMMES.

†538. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state why Persian News Bulletins have been introduced in the All-India Radio programmes?

(b) Have they been introduced for Persian knowing Indian public? If so, are Government prepared to introduce Sanskrit News Bulletins also for Sanskrit knowing Indian public? If not, why not?

*Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(c) Have they been introduced for the benefit of foreign countries on the North West Frontier of India? If so, are Government prepared to introduce News Bulletins in Nepalese language as well? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a), (b) and (c). Persian news bulletins are given for the benefit of Persian speaking people on and beyond the borders of British India. Government do not consider it necessary to introduce Sanskrit or Nepalese news bulletins.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF INSTRUCTORS AT THE WALTON TRAINING SCHOOL

539. ***Mr. H. M. Abdullah:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of Instructors at the Walton Training School of the North Western Railway, community-wise?

(b) Is it a fact that the number of Muslim Instructors is very small as compared with other communities?

(c) Are these posts filled by selection or by nomination?

(d) If they are selected, what is the basis of their selection and what qualifications are required for them?

(e) If they are selected on the recommendations of the Divisional Superintendents, what are the number of such men recommended by the Divisions during the last two years, community-wise?

(f) Will the Honourable Member please state what steps Government propose to take in respect of the meagre representation of the Muslim community in the Walton Training School?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Ten Hindus, five Muslims, two Europeans, one Anglo-Indian, and one Sikh.

(b) No.

(c) By selection.

(d) Candidates for Instructors' posts are selected by Headquarters from staff recommended by Divisional Superintendents. They then have to undergo an Instructor's Course, and the final selection is made on the basis of the results obtained at this Course and their capabilities as lecturers.

(e) Does not arise, but the number of candidates recommended by Divisions and Heads of Departments during the last two years is 82 Hindus, 13 Muslims, five Sikhs and one European.

(f) Does not arise.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF CLERKS EMPLOYED IN THE CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

540. ***Mr. H. M. Abdullah:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of clerks employed in the Confidential Branch of the North Western Railway, community-wise, with comparative percentage?

(b) Is it a fact that a Muslim clerk or stenographer has never been employed in the Confidential Section during the whole of its history?

(c) Is it a fact that the question of the paucity of Muslims in this Section has been represented more than once through different mediums?

(d) If the reply to parts (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member please state what steps have so far been taken to redress the grievances of the Muslim community?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a).

Community	Number	Percentage
Anglo-Indians	1	Per cent. 25
Hindus	2	50
Muslims	1	25

(b) No.

(c) I have seen the Honourable Member's question No. 1001, asked on 13th March, 1939, but I am not aware of any representation.

(d) Does not arise.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: What is the percentage fixed for the North Western Railway. Is it 60 per cent. or 25 per cent.?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: For recruitment to subordinate grades, 60 per cent.

RESTRICTIONS IN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS IMPOSED ON RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTION OF STAFF ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

541. ***Mr. H. M. Abdullah:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state what new restrictions in educational qualifications, etc., have been imposed on recruitment and promotion of staff employed on the North Western Railway, including the Accounts Branch, since the fixation of percentage for Muslims and other minority communities?

(b) If any new restrictions have been imposed, what effect had such restrictions on the recruitment and promotion of the Muslims and other minorities?

(c) Have these restrictions, referred to above, in any way adversely affected the Muslims and other minority communities?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) to (c). Educational qualifications for various categories of non-gazetted railway staff were laid down by the Railway Board in 1931. Under the rules for the recruitment of non-gazetted staff, General Managers were empowered to modify those rules in special circumstances. In some cases General Managers have insisted on a higher educational qualification than that laid down in the

rules for direct recruitment, but there is no evidence to show that this has adversely affected the recruitment of Muslims or other minority communities nor has it been done with that purpose in view.

I have no information of the imposition since 1934 of any restriction in educational qualifications for the purpose of regulating promotions, but if the Honourable Member has any particular restriction of this character in view and will furnish particulars, I am prepared to make enquiries.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: May I ask about the restrictions in educational qualification? Is it observed only at the time of the first recruitment, or also observed at the time of promotion?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: I am afraid I must ask for notice of that question. I don't know which grade the Honourable Member has in view.

Madana Zafar Ali Khan: May I draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that there is a general impression abroad that Mussalmans can be had in very large numbers for all grades of services, but when the time comes for appointment, they are debarred on the plea of inefficiency?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: I am sorry to hear that there is such an impression. I hope the Honourable Member will assist me in dispelling it.

FREE SPECIAL PASSES ALLOWED ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

542. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state whether it is a fact that free special passes are allowed on the North Western Railway to officers and subordinates who are entitled to second class passes for the carriage of their live-stock?

(b) Is it a fact that up to 1935 or 1936 such passes were allowed for any distance, and in 1936 a circular was issued by the General Manager to all subordinate offices that requests for such passes from long distance should be discouraged?

(c) Is it a fact that, due to instructions referred to in part (b) above, requests of subordinate staff for such passes from a short distance, say, about 200 miles, recommended by the Divisional Superintendent, were refused by the General Manager, whereas such passes have not been refused in a single instance to officers and even passes have been sanctioned to them for a distance of 400 to 500 miles?

(d) If the reply to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, are Government prepared to ask the General Manager to remove this distinction between officers and subordinates in this respect? If not, why not?

(e) Will Government please lay on the table of the House a statement showing particulars of passes issued or refused to officers and subordinates separately, during the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but the distance was limited to that between the employees' home and serving stations. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative.

(c) I am informed that each application is dealt with on its merits and such passes have been refused to officers in several instances.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) I understand that a large number of such passes is issued every year and that no record of the passes has been kept in the Headquarters office. I regret that I cannot ask the Administration to devote the time and labour necessary for the compilation of the information required.

POSTS IN THE SUPERIOR RAILWAY SERVICES FILLED BY DIRECT RECRUITMENT.

543. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state what was the total number of posts in the superior Railway Services, vacancies in which were filled by direct recruitment, before the creation of the Lower Gazetted Service?

(b) From which date were these posts split up into the junior scale posts and lower gazetted service posts on each of the four State Railways, and what was the number allotted to each of these two services?

(c) What is the number of posts, community-wise, filled since then during each year by direct recruitment and by promotion to each of these two services, separately, on each of the four State Railways?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) The total number of junior scale posts to which direct recruitment was made in the superior railway services of the State-managed Railways (excluding the Accounts, Colliery and Medical Departments) immediately prior to the date of creation of the Lower Gazetted Service was 360. There were also Lower Services in which there were 128 posts to which direct recruitment was made.

(b) The Lower Gazetted Service was created from 1st March, 1931, and the number of posts sanctioned as on that date was:

Junior Scale—391.

Lower Gazetted Service—191.

(c) Direct recruitment and promotion to the superior services is made for the State-managed Railways as a whole and not to individual Railways.

I lay a statement on the table giving the information required by the Honourable Member with regard to the superior services for the State-managed Railways as a whole. Information by communities for each of the four State-managed Railways of appointments to the Lower Gazetted Service is not readily available for the whole period referred to by the Honourable Member. I lay a statement on the table showing the appointments to the Lower Gazetted Service by communities for each of the four State-managed Railways for the period 1934—39.

Recruitment made to the Superior Services of State-managed Railways

Year	Europeans		Hindus		Muslims		Anglo Indians and Domiciled Europeans		Sikhs		Indian Christians		Other Communities	
	Direct	Promotion	Direct	Promotion	Direct	Promotion	Direct	Promotion	Direct	Promotion	Direct	Promotion	Direct	Promotion
1931-32	7	1	2	5	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932-33	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934-35	8	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
1935-36	2	1	16	2	6	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
1936-37	3	..	11	1	2	..	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
1937-38	3	4	11	2	4	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
1938-39	1	..	7	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total	27	7	54	12	20	1	8	12	4	2	5	1	4	..

Note.—There was no recruitment in 1933-34.

Appointments to the Lower Gazetted Service from 1934-35 to 1938-39 by Communities and Railways

	Eastern Bengal	East Indian	Great Indian Peninsula	North Western
Europeans	2	27	15	25
Hindus	10	9	4	14
Muslims	1	..	2	4
Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans	5	14	10	10
Sikhs	..	1	..	2
Indian Christians	..	..	4	..
Other Communities	..	..	4	..
Total	18	51	39	55

RESOLUTION RE ENACTMENT OF LABOUR LEGISLATION ON CERTAIN LINES—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim). Resolutions. Mr. Essak Salt has to continue his speech.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muhammadan): On the last occasion when I moved my Resolution, on the 28th February, within the few minutes at my disposal, I just stated what the purpose of this Resolution was. I will just remind the House of it in as few words as possible. What my Resolution aimed at was really to revolutionise the policy of the Government of India and of this country towards the industrial progress of this country. I then said that hitherto the policy of the Government of India and of this House has been to see that through adequate protection the industrialist is secured a good profit. I maintain that this policy has borne ample fruit, that under the protective policy of this country our industries have prospered and in certain cases they have prospered even beyond our dreams. I want to bring to the notice of the House that the time has now come when we should direct our attention to certain other aspects of the industrial regeneration of our country and by this Resolution which is drawn up on rather vague lines, I want to draw the attention of this House and through this House of the country to the burning question of the contentment of the labourers of this land.

I will now try to explain what the Resolution aims at. As regards sub-clause (a), namely, 'A representative of workmen should sit on the Boards of Directors and Boards of Management (if any) of all the public companies', I may say, Sir, that this Resolution in itself is not legislation. It is only laying down certain principles under which it is requested that legislation should be introduced in this country, and, therefore, this Resolution is certainly not a complete scheme. There are vague items in it, there are items which require clarification, there are items which require enquiry, conclusions and so on; but, as I have said, the object of my Resolution is

[Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait.]

not so much the presentation of a complete scheme before this House, as stimulating thought on these very burning and all-important questions and that is why this is drawn up in rather vague terms. This, however, recommends to the Government that after due enquiry and consideration, legislation that may be necessary may be introduced to bring in the conclusions that this Resolution aims at.

[At this stage, the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar entered the Chamber, and the House gave him a warm reception.]

I am sure, Sir, the House will join me in congratulating the Honourable Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar on his complete recovery from injuries he sustained in a grave accident the other day. My pleasure is greater as he is here to listen to my remarks in connection with this Resolution.

Sir, I explain what the Resolution requires the Government to do.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi (Dacca cum Mymensingh: Muhammadan Rural): What is the definition of 'public companies'.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: As defined by the Indian Companies Act. My Resolution wants first of all that a representative of workmen should sit on the Boards of Directors and Boards of Management (if any) of all the public companies. Public companies have been defined in clause 2, sub-clause 13(a) of the Indian Companies Act and that is what I mean by 'public companies'. I want it to be provided that in all such companies, at least one Director should represent the workers and the labourers working for that company or for that concern. First of all, it may be considered rather an unnecessary interference with the private management of private concerns and it may be considered to be an innovation. It may be considered to be something unheard of. As a matter of fact I heard the other day my Honourable friend, Bhai Parma Nand, asking whether anywhere in the world the State has tried to interfere with private management and to curtail dividends and that sort of thing. Fortunately for me, Sir, I have here some of the Statutes passed by this very House wherein we have exercised our right of interfering even with private management where we have found it necessary. I will just quote from section 48 of the Insurance Act which was passed by this House in the year 1938. Section 48 provides for a specified proportion of the Directors of Insurance Companies being filled up in a particular manner. Section 48 (i) says:

"Where the insurer is a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and carries on the business of Life Insurance, not less than 1/4th of the whole number of Directors of the Company shall be persons having the prescribed qualifications and holding Policies of Life Insurance issued by the Company."

Sir, I claim that this gives me the necessary precedent for sub-clause (a) of my Resolution, which seeks to provide the same for labourers.

Now we come to sub-clause (b) which tries to restrict the dividend that may be distributed to the share-holders. Here also, Sir, I stand on firm ground. It may be said that the State should not interfere in these matters but the State has, and our own Legislature has, interfered, in these matters also. I have here the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, in which section 47 lays down the maximum percentage of dividends that may be distributed to the shareholders. It will be seen, therefore, Sir, that this

Statute of ours, the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934, has already done what I wish may be done in favour of the labourers. Therefore, Sir, any objection that may be raised against clause (b) on this ground should not also find any support in this House. So far as the surplus is concerned, sub-clause (c) embodies the necessary provision for the utilisation of surplus after distributing the dividend as provided for in sub-clause (b). Once, therefore, (b) is accepted, (c) becomes absolutely necessary so that the surplus may be spent for the benefit of the labourers. Of course the surplus profit after paying the working expenses, depreciation, dividend to shareholders and other taxes should be deposited in a reserve fund, which should be available for the benefit of workmen, other employees and the shareholders in specified proportion. Sir, as I have said this is not a complete scheme. It is the legislation which may be introduced later on, God knows when, which will provide for all these things completely.

Now, I come to sub-clause (d) of my Resolution which runs thus:

"No person connected with the management of the Company should get more than two thousand rupees in salary and allowance with the exception of experts who may be appointed for a short period."

I believe nobody in this House will consider Rs. 2,000 as a low maximum. Certainly, a maximum has to be set to the salaries in this country. It is the standing complaint that in this country the Government officers get much more than they are given in any other part of the world. The same thing is going on with private-managed companies also. Where the companies are prosperous a very great amount of the profits goes by way of salaries because the very people who receive these salaries have the right of fixing their salaries and they vote for them. That is the difficulty. Therefore, this House must now firmly put down this practice and support at least the recommendation which my Resolution embodies. I hope that this part of my Resolution will commend itself to all sections of the House.

Then, I come to part (e) of my Resolution, which says:

"The profit should not be spent on capital expenditure without the consent of the Committee of Management of the Benevolent Fund."

We should also see that the surplus is to be used purely for the purpose of labourers and workers.

This, Sir, in short, is my Resolution. The background of this Resolution has to be understood so that the urgent need for some action on these lines may be clearly understood. Nobody will deny the need for contented labour in this country. The menace to peace and prosperity of any country that springs from a discontented labour is a thing which I need not emphasise. We have to admit that, thanks to our friend, Mr. Joshi and his co-workers, we have in this House slowly built up an edifice of labour legislation of which we can certainly be proud. But the time has come when we have to go a step further. We have to see that labour gets not only a few benefits here and there but that it becomes contented. In order to make labour contented, my belief is that it must be given a share in the industry itself. The labourers must be made part-owners and then alone can we hope to have contentment among them. This can be done in two ways. We can expect the employers to realise the position in the country and then proceed to do whatever is necessary. But we have waited long enough and I do not think we have made much improvement. It is true that under the compelling forces of the various legislative measures passed in this country time

[Mr. H. A. Satbar H. Essak Sait.]

and again the position of the labourers has improved but it is not because of the good-will of the employers. I maintain that the general mentality of the employers has not improved very much. Of course, there are always honourable exceptions. That is why I say that we must now proceed with our legislation and go a step further. Sir, employers generally have a tendency of sweating labour and giving them as little as possible. This state of affairs, as I said, is a great menace to this country and the time is over-ripe for us to step in and save the situation. A piece of legislation more or less on the lines suggested by me will, in addition to giving to the labourers complete contentment, help the industrial progress of this country. Labourers will find a new interest in their work because under my scheme of things they will become part-owners of the concern and sharers in the profits earned by their exertions. That will certainly help forward the industrial progress of this country and also make labour contented. The natural corollary of it will be that peace and plenty will reign in this country. Sir, I move?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take immediate steps for labour legislation providing the following points:

- (a) A representative of workmen should sit on the Boards of Directors and Boards of Management (if any) of all the public companies.
- (b) No company should be permitted to declare more than 6 per cent. dividend to be distributed among the share-holders. If the dividend falls short from the bank rate of interest in any year it should be treated as a liability to be made good from the profits of the future years.
- (c) The surplus profit after paying the working expenses, depreciation, dividend to share-holders and other taxes should be deposited in a Benevolent Fund, which should be available for the benefit of workmen, other employees, and the share-holders in specified proportion. The Benevolent Fund should be independent of the Provident Fund, if any, and it should be administered by a Committee, which should include a nominee of the Government and the representatives of workmen and of the Board of Directors.
- (d) No person connected with the management of the Company should get more than two thousand rupees in salary and allowance with the exception of experts who may be appointed for a short period.
- (e) The profit should not be spent on capital expenditure without the consent of the Committee of Management of the Benevolent Fund."

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, we should be very thankful to Mr. Essak Sait for bringing to our notice this very important aspect of the labour problem. We know that the labour problem is now becoming a very important one and the Government of India as well as the other Governments of the world have been trying to solve this problem in some way or other. We know that ever since the advent of democracy, power was naturally transferred from the hands of a few to the general public, most of whom were labourers with the result that the labourers naturally began to assert themselves. When we had the monarchical system of Government, it was possible to rule the public simply by command, but in these days when the power is transferred from the few to the many, it is very difficult to withhold the rights of the labourers themselves. This principle has been recognised now in every country of the world, and I think we ought to take up this problem in the right spirit.

We have seen on the agricultural side that all the Provincial Governments have realised that the landlords cannot rule over the tenants in the same way as they ruled over them in the past, because the tenants have now got the majority of votes and they cannot tolerate what the zamindar used to do in the old days. They are now, therefore, revising the tenancy legislation in every province, and some of the Governments have gone so far as to say that these zamindars should not exist at all. Their rights may be purchased by the Government and handed over to the tenants or to the labourers.

Now, Sir, this principle which is being very vigorously pursued by all the Provincial Governments in the field of agriculture, it is only natural that it should have its repercussion in the field of industries as well. The Government of India recognised long ago the necessity of some kind of legislation to protect labour. The first legislation which they introduced was in 1859 for the protection of labour in Assam. This legislation was more to protect the employers than the employees, and this did not go far enough. Then, they were compelled to have another factory legislation in Bombay and other places, but really no definite step was taken in this direction till the International Labour Office came into existence after the treaty of Versailles and the formation of the League of Nations. At the instance of the International Labour Office and the conventions they had for the protection of labour, the Government of India created the Labour Department in 1920 and then they began to legislate for the protection of labour and they passed several enactments. There was first the factory legislation, then the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, followed by the Trade Union Act, and then came the Trade Disputes Act, 1922, and then followed the Payment of Wages Act and also the Mining Acts. Therefore, they had gone a long way to protect the interests of labour by passing these legislations, so that they may not be oppressed too much. That has been the policy pursued by the Government of India.

Now, Sir, I submit, I drew the attention of the Assembly in 1936 that this method was not the correct one and that this would not solve the problem. On 8th September, 1936, I said:

"Now, Sir, coming to the share of the labourers, I think, it is very desirable that the labourers should be permitted to participate in the profits of a concern. It is a thing which is completely ignored in this country. If there is a surplus profit, the labourers ought to get a certain bonus out of the profit he helps to make. I think if we introduce a system of this kind, many of the troubles which we are witnessing today like strikes and lock-outs will be minimised to a considerable extent, if not disappear altogether. I think, Sir, it is only fair that we should divide the profits equally among the shareholders, the labourers and the consumers."

This was what I said in 1936. I did so on account of my personal experience in Germany in 1933. When I went there, I happened to visit several factories, and I found there was no strike in the factories. There was no Hitlerism in those days. I found the same thing during my visit in 1924. When I made personal enquiries of the people, they said: "We do not want to have any strike, because we find that our employers, the capitalists, do not get enough. We are getting our fair share of the work and our fair share of wages. The moment we see that out of our work, certain individuals who invested the capital get the entire profits, then there will be discontent amongst us". This is very natural. If you remove this discontentment from the labourers, then there will be no

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

strike, there will be no necessity to pass any of the legislations which we have been passing in this House. We are going about the business in the wrong direction. We are keeping dissatisfaction and discontentment as it is, we are keeping the problem unsolved, we are trying to solve the problem partially by these enactments. My Honourable friend, Mr. Essak Sait, has initiated this debate only for this reason, namely, to show to the Government that the method we have been following is not an effective one. You must keep the labourers contented. The moment they are contented, there will be no strike, there will be no need for any legislations which we are passing today. Therefore, the Resolution now under discussion simply requests the Government to change their angle of vision in approaching the labour problem, that is, you should not perpetuate discontentment and keep the problem as it is, or try to solve it partially here and partially there. That is not the correct thing. The only way in which you can make labour contented is to make everybody feel that they are all partners of the concern and that they are equally interested, that is, the men who have invested the capital, the shareholders, the capitalists, and the workers. Everybody who is connected with the industry should equally be benefited and it should be the duty of everybody to see that the industry is promoted and is made to flourish. I look at it from this point of view whenever we protect an industry and try to see that the industry flourishes, then for whose benefit do we do that. This is the first question I ask. Do we carry on this propaganda, do we protect these industries by the levy of heavy duties on consumers simply for the interest of a few persons? Suppose I have got some money and I invest it in some factory in Bombay. Am I to be protected for this reason because I have invested my money in the industry? The thing really to be protected is the industry itself. What is meant by protecting the industry? Protection of an industry means that you should remove unemployment, you protect an industry merely because by means of this we get more men employed. If these labourers are not given work in the industry, what is the use of protecting that industry? If the capitalists keep their employees in a naked form, if they are not given even their bare subsistence for the work they do, what is the use of protecting the industry? Secondly, we protect an industry in order to help the raw products of the country, that is, to help the primary producers, so that these factories may utilise the raw materials produced in the country and employ Indian labour in the manufacture of these finished products. Therefore, the very idea of protection of an industry really involves that we must have a contented labour, that we must have employment for these people and we should also assist the raw products of the country. It is not the idea that we should protect people who simply invest a large sum of money in the industry. It is not with a view to helping the shareholders to get fat dividends that we protect an industry. That is certainly foreign to the very idea of protection of an industry. I am really convinced of this fact that the moment we create an atmosphere in the country that the interests of all the persons concerned in the factory are identical, the shareholders, the capitalists, the directors, the managers and the workers, that all their interests are common,—that very moment all the people connected with the industry will be united and they will put their maximum efforts to see that the industry flourishes, and the result will be that there will be no lock-outs, no strikes and there will be no discontentment. The best principal on which to work out this

protection theory is to give a certain fixed percentage of profit—as in the case of debentures—to the people who invest capital in the industry. If you get more profit in the industry, it can be distributed equitably *pro rata* among those who are connected with the industry either as shareholders or capitalists or labourers. Of course, in this category come the people who risk their money by investment in the industry. After all, investing money in a company is a kind of risk, and those who invest money and take the risk must get some adequate benefit. But my suggestion is that they should take interest at double the bank rate of interest. Afterwards, if there is further profit, then they can be paid more.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Essak Sait, also said that they must take a salary of Rs. 2,000. In case there is more profit, they will get bonus. The most curious part is that in the case of big companies like the Tatas or the textile companies in Bombay, although they are making huge profits, they always complain that they are starving. I know that the man who says he is the poorest is often the wealthiest, and he never acknowledges his wealth. I, therefore, suggest that this practice of taking huge dividends should be put an end to. The head of the firm may get Rs. 2,000, and if there are more profits in the business, then the salary might gradually be raised to Rs. 4,000 in special cases when the company is in a prosperous condition. To the labourers also you should give a living wage and keep them contented, and afterwards give them a little bonus to make them feel that they will have some share of the profits. It is not possible, as Mr. Essak Sait pointed out, to fix an arithmetical proportion for the various interests, but he has laid a scheme along which we should pursue the matter, and if the matter is seriously taken up, such proportion can easily be discovered for distributing the profits. The Resolution says that the profits should first be utilised for working expenses, depreciation fund and all the other legitimate expenses. Even for the reserve fund something may be set aside; but any balance left over should not all go to the shareholders alone, but to every one who had helped to acquire that profit.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has two minutes more.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Very well, Sir. If the workmen are convinced that they would get the benefit of these profits, the situation will greatly improve.

Here it is said that the Benevolent Fund will be distinct from the Provident Fund. The Benevolent Fund is really a pool in which all the profits have been put together for distribution among the various interests. Of course the shareholders will get their dividends and the workmen will have their shares transferred to the provident fund. The other important thing is to make the workers familiar with the working of the whole machinery, so that one of them may be taken into the directorate to look after the interests of the workers. If that is done, there will be no Bolshevism and the people will remain contented.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai (Sind : Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I will contribute a few words to the debate on this Resolution. The main thing in India is to increase and develop the industries which at present, instead

[Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.]

of being developed, are rather discouraged. Following other countries in everything, we find that there are disputes in India between the employers and workers which are causing great harm. But the industries in other countries are developed and helped by their Governments, whereas, we in India have to depend for their products on our own. The evil of strikes and lock-outs has come into India and

An Honourable Member: Thanks to labour leaders.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Thanks to the employers also who want to be too greedy and take away all the profits leaving very little for the employees. The labourers get discontented and that leads to strikes and strifes. It is happening even now at this moment in Bombay. These disturbances are tackled by means of certain enactments, but, as Dr. Sir Ziauddin says, they will cease only if the labourers are satisfied and contented. Therefore it is the duty of Government to see that there are cordial relations between the employers and the employed; and for that purpose the causes of the dispute have to be explored and removed. This Resolution suggests certain means for giving relief to labour. I submit that the labour unions should be reconstituted or revised. There should be no sectional unions of Hindus, Muslims, etc., but joint unions so that they may be a real help to labour. At present these unions fight amongst themselves and the office-bearers take advantage of these quarrels and the labourers get no benefit. So it is the duty of Government to see that these unions work unitedly instead of fighting amongst themselves and claiming separate sectional unions to be recognised and affiliated. It is also necessary that the workers should join the employers in protecting their particular industries. It is their joint interest; production is made with the help of the workers and they should not be given only paltry salaries and fat sums to the men at the top. A good suggestion has been made in the Resolution that salaries should not exceed Rs. 2,000 and this should be seriously taken up. We cry against the top-heavy administration of Government Departments and ask for retrenchment and curtailment of expenses. Similarly the top-heaviness of these industrial organisations also should be reduced. Of course Government can decide how much each concern should give to its highest officers. But enough must be left for the poor labourer so that he may not cry every now and then. These differences between employers and workmen are due mostly to inadequate allowances and salaries—they cannot make both ends meet. The officers enjoy first-class salaries, whereas these poor men do not get enough to live in their own houses or boarding houses. After all, our workmen live in their own country; they do not live like Europeans in a hotel without a care. And they have to maintain their families. Therefore, we must go to the root cause which is that you must give some of the profit as bonuses or as provident fund and other facilities. It is only when you do that that labour will get contented. It is all very well to say that labour should be kept contented, but you have to find out how they can be kept contented. They do not go on strike just to satisfy their fancy: it is only because they cannot make both ends meet.

An Honourable Member: No.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: You may say "No", but I know employers are not giving proper consideration to this matter. The times when people could rule autocratically have gone. Labour is now vocal: formerly it was not, but now they are speaking through their unions and sometimes individually. They now understand the whole question and they cannot be trampled under foot. Those days are gone. Therefore, the suggestions made in this Resolution are very good suggestions. The first is that there should be representation of workmen on the board of directors of public companies. If this suggestion is carried out, representatives of labour sitting on the board will make their case known to the others and can exert pressure, instead of being stabbed behind their back as now. At present the directors, who are more or less the employers or owners, say "We will do this: we will divide the profits in this manner and we will do as we did in the olden days". Next, the Resolution says that not more than six per cent. should be declared as dividend for distribution to shareholders. That is a question for each individual concern, but it appears to be a fair suggestion. But we should not be bound down as to what the percentage should be. It must however be considered further. The third point is that the surplus profit should be deposited in a benevolent fund. This also is a good suggestion and my Honourable friend ought to be congratulated on this very salutary suggestion. It will go a great way to help labour and save the employers from day to day disturbances. They are not having any peace of mind now after all they are human beings also. Ask Honourable Members here who are concerned in trade and mercantile business whether they like these disturbances. If they do not, then they must join hands and make labour happy

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has two minutes more.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I will finish, Sir. The fourth part of the Resolution says that no person connected with the management should get more than two thousand rupees in salary with the exception of experts. I agree that no person should get such a fat salary that it would benefit some and leave nothing for others. The last part says that the profit should not be spent on capital expenditure without the consent of the committee of management of the Benevolent Fund. This again will prevent things being done autocratically. Therefore, all these suggestions are very good and I support this Resolution.

Mr. E. L. O. Gwilt (Bombay: European): Mr. President, I cannot help feeling that the Resolution before the House has been moved by my Honourable friend, Sathar Essak Sait, with considerable reluctance. On a previous occasion on which he spoke upon it the House did not conceal their sympathy towards him, and you, Sir, were obliged to adjourn the business for lack of a quorum. The House has, therefore, had a month in which to compose itself. That was on the 28th February and from the remarks then made by my Honourable friend the Resolution appears to be directed to the profits earned particularly by protected industries, although the Resolution as printed refers to public companies. I can only suppose that none of the Honourable Members in whose name the Resolution stands—I think originally it was in more than one name—are either Directors or workmen of any public company, else I misjudge my fellowmen.

[Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt.]

The Resolution's first suggestion is that a representative of the workmen should sit on the Board of Directors, and whilst I sympathise with the motive behind this it is not, I think, the best manner in which workpeople's interests can be looked after. I would refer my Honourable friend to the many schemes in force in England where Committees of the staff have a considerable say in matters affecting their employment.

Paragraph (b) of the Resolution suggests that no company shall be permitted to declare more than six per cent. dividend to be distributed amongst its shareholders. This, however, pre-supposes that if this Resolution is accepted, and put into force there will be any money forthcoming for investments in an industry in which, under Statute, not more than six per cent. of dividend may be paid, for why should capital remain in India if it can earn greater dividends elsewhere? I would likewise enquire what my Honourable friend the Mover proposes shall be done when the bank rate rises to above six per cent., for he states that if the dividend falls short of the bank rate of interest in any year the deficit shall be treated as a liability to be made good from the profits of future years, but his Resolution does not permit of more than a six per cent. dividend.

Paragraph (c) recommends the formation of a Benevolent Fund into which shall be paid profits, surplus of six per cent. Taking the spirit of the suggestion to its logical conclusion, surely such a Fund should be a public one and operated by public trustees, for why should workmen in companies with an inefficient directorate be penalised at the expense of those with efficient directorate. In the former case the chances are that not only will they have to work the harder but there may be nothing to be paid into the Benevolent Fund of which they are to be the beneficiaries. On the other hand, the curious position may well arise in which a workman would be drawing more than a director, and surely no workman fired with that spirit of social justice implied by the Resolution would for one moment permit of that.

Paragraph (d) sets out to limit the salaries of personnel employed in business, and I am reminded of the story of a millionaire who, when staying in Scotland, fell ill and summoned a doctor from London. The doctor duly attended, and subsequently, sent in his fee. This produced an explosive reply from the patient that the fee was exorbitant. To this the doctor replied that he felt there was some misunderstanding in the matter; his fee was not for the value of the life saved, but for the skill shown in the saving of it. If the prizes of industry are curtailed by legislation what inducement is there for any one to work beyond the figure determined by legislation? If by doubling the figure the Honourable the Mover is prepared to offer he was able to quadruple the amount of money that would find its way to the Benevolent Fund, would he not seriously consider being a little more generous in the matter? So much for what the Resolution says. If what the Honourable the Mover intends to convey in his Resolution is that in his opinion, particularly protected industries should aim at service to the community that has afforded them protection, and as soon as such protection is imposed, they should set about honestly to provide that community with supplies of the protected commodities at prices showing a reasonable profit, and of a quality comparable with those

from which they are protected. If it means the encouragement of employers to care for the health and welfare of their staff and the recognition of what may be their loyal services by provident or superannuation funds, if it means that the considerations of their workmen should not at all times be subservient to those of their shareholders, if it means that the appropriation of profit should be directed to the improvement of the protected industry and the strengthening of the industry's financial structure, rather than to the payment of dividends, for a national industry is a national asset, then I am sure that my Honourable friend has the support of every right thinking man in the country, but the Resolution, Sir, does not say that. I must, therefore, oppose it.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: Mr. President, I would like to add to the Resolution two more lines before I proceed to discuss

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Is that by way of amendment?

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Then he must give notice, otherwise he can use it as part of his argument.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: Very well, Sir, I shall use it as part of my argument, and I say this:

"That the Assembly do recommend to the Governor General in Council to take immediate steps to ask Soviet Russia to invite Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad to become its Premier and to invite my friend, the Mover of the Resolution, to become their Commerce Member."

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Do you move it?

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: Yes, I have moved it. Sir, I have never seen yet such a silly and foolish Resolution as the one which appears on the paper. It shows the colossal ignorance of Honourable Members who discuss questions relating to labour, to business and factories, as to how these institutions are run; not one of them has any experience or knowledge as to how business is conducted, and, therefore, they come before this House with all sorts of stunts

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Come to the point.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: Yes, I am coming to the point. I would ask as a test that the Honourable the Mover and his few supporters should try and form a company under this regulation which he proposes to Government and run it, and then they should come before this House and ask the Government to legislate on the lines they suggest in this Resolution. I interrupted the Honourable the Mover and asked what was his definition of all public companies. He referred me to the Indian Companies Act for the meaning. Sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Indian Companies Act says this "Company" means a company formed and registered under this Act or an existing company. Now, Sir, may I give an instance? I form a company with seven shareholders each taking a share, but I put in the

[Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.]

entire capital of the company. It is a public company, and in order to make it a public company I have seven relations or friends of mine and I make them subscribe one share each, and, thereby, the concern becomes a public company in the sense suggested by the Honourable the Mover in his Resolution. Then, Sir, I start the business. If there is any loss I pay; if there is any profit, I must not be allowed to take more than six per cent.; and what about the balance? That has to be put in a provident fund or benevolent fund for the benefit of the employees. I may not have labourers, because I may not run a factory, but there may be other employees like the office staff who will be entitled to the benefits of the benevolent fund, and one of the employees will also be a Director. Now, what company, I ask the Honourable the Mover, can run a show as suggested in his Resolution on these lines? No money will forthcoming under these conditions. Far from having a prosperous India, the Indian industry will come to an end if legislation of the kind, which my friend has suggested in his Resolution, is undertaken by Government. What is this Resolution? Let us discuss it in detail. All the speeches that have been delivered so far on this subject, except the one delivered by the Honourable Member of the European Group, are what may be called a labour stunt

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Yours is an employer's stunt.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: Mine is a business stunt which every businessman understands, except my friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. May I say this to the House that before they make any suggestions in the House, they should tour round these institutions and find out for themselves how they are run.

Sir, the Resolution is not confined to the protected industries. The Resolution talks of registered companies, of public companies, and in order to have such a company only seven shareholders are required to sign the articles of association. Let them see for themselves what the conditions of labour are. Most of the labour trouble is due to labour leaders, and I can give you the definite personal experience of the Calcutta jute mills. A set of labour leaders approach speculators and say, "We can get a labour strike so that the prices may go up". The speculator advances money to the labour leaders to promote a strike. Although labour is well contented and does not want a strike, these leaders threaten them by saying, "If you do not strike there will be trouble", and they have no alternative but to join the strike. You approach the labourers. They will say that they are quite contented, but that they are afraid of the labour leaders. What has happened in Bombay this time? Contentment actually prevails among the labourers, but the labour leaders—my Honourable friend is not here, one of our great labour leaders, he is there now in Bombay, fomenting as far as possible

Mr. M. S. Aney: You are doing an injustice to Mr. Joshi when you say that he is fomenting the strike.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: I will qualify it. Not he, but his employees or his friends help it. Therefore, I say that if the Honourable the Mover had brought forward a resolution to the effect that Government

should make an investigation as to the labour conditions that prevail in India, I could have understood it. If he is anxious that the labourer must have his just share, I agree with him, but it should not be done in this way. He restricts the public company and I can positively tell him that not a single *courte* will be forthcoming for the further development of Indian industries if restrictions of the kind that my Honourable friend wants are imposed by Government. Sir, I oppose the Resolution.

Mr. M. S. Aney: I have carefully read all these clauses of the Resolution and I feel that the Honourable the Mover of the Resolution is no doubt actuated by the best of motives in bringing forward his suggestions for the consideration of the House. But what I find is this that the categorical suggestions that have been made here cannot be accepted as real or equitable solutions of the difficulties which he has in mind. I am sorry that I was not present to hear his speech, so I do not know what particular arguments he advanced in support of his position. When I came in, my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, was speaking and I found that he was supporting almost every clause of this Resolution.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With reservation.

Mr. M. S. Aney: I am very glad to see that he has made a reservation. I find it difficult to accept all these detailed suggestions. One may agree with the Honourable the Mover to this extent that probably the existing state of things may require a very careful investigation and a committee to that effect or a committee consisting of persons who are intimately acquainted with the conditions of business both from the businessman's point of view and from the point of view of labour and other interests involved—that committee may be a proper solution of the difficulty. For example, as my Honourable friend, the Member from the European Group—I congratulate him on his probably maiden speech, and a very good speech he has made—my Honourable friend has shown rightly how some of these suggestions are absurd. The main idea of this Resolution is that there should be a definite limit laid on the profit which the businessmen may make on their businesses. The Honourable the Mover of the Resolution is not content with leaving matters there, but he goes on with a ready-made suggestion that it should not be above six per cent. It all depends upon the conditions of the different kinds of industries, and no hard and fast rule like that can govern the cases of all industries. It is rather impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule like that, that every industry is entitled only to make a profit to the extent of six per cent. and nothing more than that.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: That is how I say.

Mr. M. S. Aney: A man of commonsense is bound to say that. If you have said that, I am glad. But the point is this. When we lay down a maximum limit as regards profits, we must also imagine, and any man with the least business experience can certainly imagine, that business does not always bring profit. There are years, there are occasions when business has to be run in spite of losses incurred. If that is the position and six per cent. is the only profit to which businessmen will be entitled and every thing else is to go somewhere else, there is nothing for the businessman

[Mr. M. S. Aney.]

left. (Interruption.) I am taking the Resolution as it is worded here. I know there can be many other ways of providing for those conditions, but my difficulty is this. We have to go on the Resolution as it is. In those bad years there is nothing for him to fall back upon. How are those losses to be made up? You must either allow them to make more profits in those years when it is possible, out of which they can reserve at least something to make up for the losses in the years of loss.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Will you read the latter part of clause (b) of the Resolution?

Mr. M. S. Aney: With regard to the fall in the bank rate? I have seen it. It only provides for one kind of emergency and not for every kind of contingency.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: The first part of clause (c).

Mr. M. S. Aney: We come to the constitution of the Benevolent Fund. Whatever is left over and above this six per cent. will go towards a fund to be built up called the Benevolent Fund. I can understand that there should be some kind of reserve fund as well as some other funds constituted for the sake of giving such concessions as may be found necessary from time to time to those who deserve them. If some such arrangement could be made, it would be welcome, but whether that arrangement should be precisely of the form suggested in this Resolution is really a question of doubt. The suggestion is not only that the fund should be constituted, but the precise constitution of the committee which is to manage that fund is also suggested here. The suggestion is that it should be a committee on which there should be a nominee of the Government. Take the case of the company which my Honourable friend, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, has quoted. It is a public company only in the technical sense of the term, and why should the administration of the fund which is carved out of the income of such company be controlled by somebody who has done nothing to make the profits out of which that fund is formed?

Now, there ought to be one nominee of the Government, a representative of the workmen and of the Board of Directors. The committee is to consist of three persons. These three persons are to administer this Benevolent Fund. It is rather difficult to leave everything above six per cent. to be managed by these three, two of whom come from classes whose interests are of a very minor and insignificant nature in the entire business. I can understand labour insisting upon the fulfilment of certain conditions as necessary on the part of businessmen to run the business properly. For that purpose he may be asked to guarantee certain facilities but the labour cannot claim, unless we are prepared to change the whole structure of business in India today, that a committee should be formed in which they should have equal representation with the Board of Directors. It is rather a preposterous proposition in my opinion. Now, as regards the salary, I belong to the Congress cult and if salaries are reduced in principle I shall not be opposed. Two thousand, according to the Congress creed, is an exorbitant standard. They won't sanction more than Rs. 500 for anybody, even if he occupies a place on the Governor General's Executive Council.

Mr. F. E. James: (Madras: European): Rs. 500 plus allowances?

Mr. M. S. Aney: Allowances are not to be taken into consideration when we are discussing the question of salaries. My point is that the amount of salary to be given depends upon the nature of the work and the nature of the profit which a particular business is likely to make. If there is a business in which the profits come to crores and we have to keep a highly competent man as the managing director or manager of a concern like that, I do not think that even if that expert is to be given Rs. 5,000 as salary per month anyone can really consider it as an unduly high remuneration because, after all, the equitableness of the salary will be judged more by the amount of profit that man is able to make on account of the skill he shows, on account of the ability he brings to bear upon his work. Therefore, a hard and fast limit of Rs. 2,000 as maximum salary for all kinds of managers and for all kinds of business is in my opinion creating a new kind of leveller which may not be liked by anybody and which will not bring forth the best kind of talent required for any industry. We know there may be industries for which we may require highly skilled experts and you won't be able to get that sort of expert on Rs. 2,000 at all. If such a man is to serve under a manager who does not get more than Rs. 2,000, it will be ridiculous to fix the salary of the manager at Rs. 2,000. After all salary carries with it some kind of prestige which it is necessary for you to give to the man who has to control the whole affair. In my opinion although Rs. 2,000 is not a small amount, I do not regard that as such a maximum amount that it should be impossible even in proper cases for the businessmen to fix a higher rate of salary for their own managers. Even that condition I do not think is one which can be accepted unreservedly.

As regards spending on capital expenditure, it is not the Board of Directors who should decide that question. It is this blessed committee which manages the Benevolent Fund which is going to decide whether and how the capital expenditure is going to be met. The Board of Directors who have started the company and who run the whole thing and who finance the company will have no control as regards the allotment of any fund for capital expenditure. It is this body of three men of whom one is a Government member, the second is a labour man, who spend not a pice, who will be entitled to claim something out of it. The Government man has probably contributed nothing except to make certain stringent rules to make the running of the factory more or less difficult. That is all the contribution that the Government member has probably made. This Resolution gives these men the power of determining whether a particular expenditure should be met from capital account. I believe it is an absurd proposition. If anybody wants to obstruct the progress of industrialisation in this country and find out some way of doing it, I believe he can do nothing better than adopt the present Resolution and ask Government to make that as a rule and Indian business will soon be wound up. I know that my Honourable friend has moved this Resolution with the best of intentions but I find it has not been carefully thought out. If he really wants that better relations should exist between labour and capital in every business and wants a committee to go into the whole question of the improvement of the lot of labour, I have every sympathy with him but the particular suggestions he has made in this Resolution cannot be accepted by me as the proper solution and, therefore, I have to oppose the Resolution with great reluctance.

Mr. T. S. S. Pillay (Government of India: Nominated Official): I, am glad to find that the Honourable the Mover has moved the Resolution in moderate language though he himself admitted that it is couched in extreme terms. I do not desire to go into the details of this Resolution as he himself had stated that his main object was to focus attention on what he called some of the general principles for the management of companies and the labour employed under them rather than to give precise directions for the legislation which he advocated. Some Honourable Members of this House have already gone into the details but I shall confine myself to what I consider to be the basic ideas of this Resolution. I take it, Sir, that the main idea is that workers or labourers should be enabled to get a share in the management and of the profits of public companies: If that be the intention, Sir, I find from a close attention to the speeches made on the floor of this House and to the exposition of the ideas which the Honourable Member himself made on this subject that the Resolution does not follow the principles or the ideas that influence labour leaders in leading industrial countries. I may quote a very short passage from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 14th Edition, on the main idea of profit-sharing explained by the Mover of this Resolution. It runs:

"As regards the attitude of the trade unions to profit sharing, there appears to be little doubt that this has been almost uniformly hostile or at best indifferent. Naturally the whole effort of the trade unions in regard to remuneration is directed to keeping the general level of wages in an industry as a whole as high as possible"—*And again*—"labour leaders as a rule do not approve of profit sharing. They take the stand that the worker prefers the certainty of a fair wage and the right to look after his own interests to the uncertainty of a bonus which he may or may not receive in the future."

Sir, I am not here expressing any definite opinion or conveying the conclusion of Government on the expediency of profit-sharing as a method of conducting business. That is a problem which has not been closely examined. I am only here to state that this is one of the principles which has been considered by many industrially advanced countries and has been accepted as one that is not advisable yet to adopt wholesale even in the very interest of labour. I might refer in this connection to a conclusion of the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India on this question of profit sharing. After examining many methods of how labour could be made to interest themselves more and more in the progress of industry and also how the condition of labourers could be made better, the Royal Commission came to the conclusion that in the present stage of industrial development, in India, such schemes, as profit sharing, are unlikely to prove either useful or effective. Therefore, Sir, I am afraid that the terms of the Resolution, even as a principle, I cannot say that Government will be in a position to accept for framing any legislation in the direction desired. I may now turn to another aspect of the Resolution.

I take it that the Honourable the Mover desires that the industry should also prosper. Government do not feel advisable to accept the Resolution for some of the principles the Mover has mentioned are so restrictive in character. Sir, on the floor of the House it has been repeatedly urged that Government should take steps to prevent the occurrence of events and also should not introduce any measures that will hamper the industrial development of this country at the present moment. Sir, under these circumstances, it will be most inopportune, if not anything else,

to contemplate any legislation which will in its effect, either directly or indirectly, tend to discourage capital or to discourage industrial enterprise. Sir, I, therefore, oppose the Resolution.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt: Sir, at the very outset when I moved the Resolution I explained to the House what my object was in having this Resolution moved. I wanted a discussion, I wanted realisation in this country that the industrial policy of this Government has to be recast now. I did not say that my Resolution was perfect and had to be accepted without a change of a word or a comma. Of course, Honourable Members have looked into the details of the Resolution and have found objections in it. I knew that the Resolution was open to such objections. But I think my purpose has been understood by my friend, the representative of the Commerce Department, better than the other Members who have spoken on this Resolution. So far as the observations of my friend, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, are concerned, I wonder if he realises that many of his observations in this House are not nowadays taken seriously, and, therefore, I do not propose to give much of my time to answer him. With regard to the observations made by the representative of the European Group, I do admit that what he has said is really something which should be taken into consideration. As I have said my object was that attention should be focused on the question of labour in this country, the discontentment amongst them and to alleviate their conditions and make labour contented. I wish the Resolution was drawn up in better terms than it is. However, I think it has served its purpose and, therefore, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw this Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to convey to the Secretary of State for India the opinion of this House that steps should be taken as early as possible to bring about the removal of disabilities to which Indians are subjected in various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Sir, the plight of Indians abroad is so bad that we have to advert to it again and again, not because it is so very pleasant a topic to talk about, but because something or other, every now and then, happens to our nationals abroad which compels us to raise a wail. The Resolution which I have moved is very modestly worded and I hope the House will pay to it the attention which this subject deserves and will consider the matter from a practical point of view as to what is to be done. I do not propose to cover the entire field of the grievances of Indians living in foreign countries, nor is it practicable within the short time which falls to my share in this debate to cover the entire field. I shall, by way of illustration, take the case of Indians living in Burma and the case of our nationals living in Ceylon as illustrating the hardships, the grievances, the humiliations and indignities to which they are subjected, and, I hope, by giving you the salient points of the facts relating to Indians living in these two countries, I shall be able to induce the House to decide to pass this Resolution.

It will be noticed, Sir, that I am referring in this Resolution to the British Commonwealth of Nations and judging from the meaning of that

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

expression one would expect that in common with other members of that Commonwealth, India would enjoy a status worthy of its position. But it so happens that everywhere the Indian finds himself at a discount and finds his position very far from comfortable.

Now, taking the instance of Burma, it is most regrettable that Burma, which was a part of India till the 1st of April, 1937, should have immediately, after its separation from India, become a place where the Indian found himself in hot water. The anti-Indian feeling generated and fomented among the Burmese and the developments which followed the intensification of that anti-Indian feeling were such that they came as most disagreeable surprises to everyone living in India. Prior to the separation of Burma from India, Burma was, of course, looked upon, although it was across the Bay of Bengal, as a part of India and there was every kind of peaceful intercourse between the two countries. In fact, Burma was a province of India. Not only that, Burma owes almost everything in its commercial and economic development to India. There are places in Burma, such as, Rangoon, Mandalay and other towns, the development of which was entirely due to the commercial enterprise of the Indians. Any amount of Indian capital was sunk in developing these towns and in raising them to the status which they occupy now. Any amount of commercial and trading intelligence was expended by Indians on the development of that country and yet what happened was that there were sanguinary riots from July to September, 1938, in which there was loss of life, loss of property and constant agitation against the Indians leading to actual flight of thousands of Indians from Burma to save their lives and their skins. The Indians in Burma had to leave that country and even the Government of Burma was compelled to assist at its own expense in the transportation of those Indians to the shores of India. These matters came up before this House and were discussed in great detail. A Committee had to be appointed to go into the whole question of the causes of those riots and other relevant matters. That Committee which was presided over by a Judge of the Burma High Court and had on it some Indians also as members carried on the inquiry and published one interim report and one final report. The findings of that Committee show that about 200 lives were lost in those riots and property worth about 2½ million rupees at least was destroyed and the lives of Indians in Burma were made miserable and unsafe. Not only that, there appeared to be an apprehension of permanent alienation of the Burmese from Indians and a constant agitation against Indians was kept up who were looked upon by the Burmese, strangely enough, as intruders and parasites. These are matters, Sir, of such recent occurrence that I need not go into their details, but, when this Resolution requests the Governor General in Council to approach the Secretary of State for India to take certain action in the matter, it is important to bear in mind that even the amount of compensation to those who had suffered in these riots as assessed by the Committee of Inquiry to which I have already referred has not so far been paid. No compensation has so far been paid and, although the Government of India have sent an Agent to Burma to safeguard the interests of Indians there, it is not clear yet what the position of Indians in Burma will be in the future. The intense agitation which was being carried on at the time and which went on for a long time afterwards appears to have subsided for the moment, but there are circumstances which show that there may be a recrudescence of the same feeling

again and the matter is of such importance that it must not be allowed to rest till effective steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities in the future and to guarantee a safe position for the Indians in Burma.

As regards Ceylon, it appears to be a very much worse place than even Burma so far as the Indians are concerned, judging from what has been going on there for a long time in the shape of anti-Indian legislation and anti-Indian action on the part of the Ceylon Government. No doubt, there has not been bloodshed in that island like what happened in Burma, but I think there have been certainly a series of measures, legislative as well as executive, against the Indians which, in practice, is quite as good or as bad as bloodshed. I have got a note here which was issued by the Diwan Chaud Political Information Bureau of New Delhi which gives quite a list of the grievances of Indians in Ceylon. I base my remarks on that note and I hope the note is based on authentic information. For instance, there is a barrier created against Indians to enter the Ceylon Civil Service, although in India there is no such barrier against the Ceylonese. That is one thing to take note of. Then, in the Constitution of 1929 universal adult franchise was granted to all in Ceylon except the Indians on whom restrictions were imposed which had the effect of depriving 75 per cent. or perhaps even more of Indians who are permanently settled in Ceylon of the right to franchise.

Then, Sir, the medical degrees and diplomas granted by the Indian Universities were not recognised in Ceylon. Then certain relief measures consequent on unemployment were adopted, but no relief to unemployed Indians was given although the funds raised for that purpose were very largely composed of subscriptions paid by the Indians. Then, there are the income-tax ordinances and laws which operate very harshly against Indian capitalists and discrimination is exercised in the matter of income-tax against Indians. They are not placed in the same position as the Ceylonese. Again, there were laws relating to crown lands and the practical effect of these laws was to prevent Indians from getting the crown lands or settling down thereon. Certain duties were imposed on ghee, eggs, vegetables, etc., imported from India, of course under the very convenient plea of giving incentive to local production. The Indian paddy imported into Ceylon was also subject to discriminatory duty. Then, there are the village community ordinances in which village communities are practically given autonomy within their bounds, but the practical effect of the ordinance is that Indians residing in those villages are disenfranchised and they have no status in those communities. Then, Sir, there is the ominous information as to what is proposed to be done in the near future against Indians. It appears that there are certain measures under contemplation which will have the effect of compelling Indians entering Ceylon to get identification cards which will bear their thumb marks, counter parts of these cards also bearing their thumb marks will be kept with certain officers and it will be the duty of the Indians to report themselves every month to the officer or at a certain office where the identification cards will be examined, the date of entry into Ceylon will be noted and no Indian will be allowed to remain in Ceylon for more than three months. Such identification cards will also be issued to Indian estate labourers bearing the words 'estate labourer' so that a person who has been labelled as estate labourer will not be in a position to take to any other trade. He must

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

either work as an estate labourer or must leave Ceylon. Forced repatriation of Indians is also going on even at an enormous cost to the Ceylonese Government, but the idea appears to be to see that every Indian leaves the shores of Ceylon.

Although like Burma Ceylon also owes much of its development to Indian labour and Indian capital, yet this is the gratitude which is being shown to India. I think, Sir, the points which I have enumerated will suffice to make out that in a country not very far from the shores of India, in just a Crown colony over the administration of which His Majesty's Government should have every influence and control, India is being treated in this humiliating fashion and Indians are being put to every sort of indignity and every sort of loss. I submit that if this is the way in which India should be treated in a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, little wonder that in parts of the world which have no political connection with the British Commonwealth of Nations, they should be treated worse, although in certain parts of the world, it is a fact that they are treated much better, for instance, in France there is no colour bar against them while in America there is—of course America and France are independent nations and anything done to Indians there would stand on a different basis altogether. But as far as Ceylon and Burma and other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations are concerned, this sort of humiliating treatment is accorded to Indians and it is certainly a matter worthy of serious attention of the Government of India, and therefore, Sir, we say that the Governor General in Council should take up this matter seriously with the Secretary of State for India and see that effective steps, not mere expressions of disapproval or mere representations for securing a better state of things, but effective steps should be taken to see that Indians are not treated in the way in which they are treated at the present moment and that they get a better and fairer treatment. With these words, I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the House. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to convey to the Secretary of State for India the opinion of this House that steps should be taken as early as possible to bring about the removal of disabilities to which Indians are subjected in various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Sir, it was more than a year ago that the position of Indians overseas, particularly within the various units of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was discussed in this House. Honourable Members will remember that the discussion took place on this subject on the cut motion moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Avinashlingam Chettiar, on the 16th March, 1939. Earlier, I had endeavoured to draw the attention of the House by moving a motion for adjournment—that was in February, 1939. In view of my experience of the attitude of the Government on that occasion, I would ask my Honourable friend, the Secretary for the Department of Education, Health and Lands, to put a little more confidence in us and not to look upon us with suspicion, but to realise that, after all, we here, situated as we are in this country, are to assist the Government on those questions on which the Government take it upon themselves to stand up for the rights of the people of this country. This is one of those questions on which, so far as I know, there has never

been any vital difference of opinion, or any serious difference of opinion between the Government and the people. All the same I cannot help recalling that when I tried to move my adjournment motion in February last year, it was just the time when the question of promoting segregation legislation was under consideration by the Union Government. My Honourable friend took refuge in the plea that he had no information on the subject. But it appears now from this pamphlet published by Government and entitled "Review of Important Events relating to, or affecting, Indians in different parts of the British Empire during the year 1938-39" that the question which formed the subject matter of my adjournment motion was very much before the Union Government. In fact, paragraph 7 on page 2 clearly discusses this question, namely, the question of promoting anti-Indian legislation in the form of setting up a system of servitudes and giving power to the Registrar of Servitudes to prohibit any areas being occupied by Indians if 60 per cent. of Europeans as I then thought, or 70 per cent. of Europeans as appears now, were against any Indian living in any predominantly European area. I leave it at that. I do hope, however, that Government will treat this House with the courtesy that it deserves, and, speaking for my Party as well as other non-official Members, I can say that if they trust us, they will have nothing to regret.

The position in South Africa today is an extremely difficult one. I do not propose to discuss the position of Indians in all the parts of the British Commonwealth, but it will be convenient if I confine myself to South Africa of which I have some little experience. The position is that when this House rose in April last year, there were doubts and suspicions about the position of our countrymen in South Africa, and it was generally realised that the Union Government were considering the question of passing legislation intended to add to the disabilities of our countrymen there. Those fears unfortunately proved too true. An Act known as the Transvaal Asiatic Land and Trading Act was passed towards the end of last May or the beginning of June forcing legal segregation of Indians for a temporary period of two years. This House unfortunately was not in Session at the time, and, therefore, no action could be taken here. That Act had serious repercussions. The Transvaal Indians, I may briefly mention, thereupon decided to consider the question of offering passive resistance against this measure. A Conference took place in Johannesburg in June, 1939, shortly after the passing of the Bill. Some of us, including myself, were consulted by cable, and ultimately the Conference ended in violence. In fact, force was used, and one Indian was killed on the spot. The question, as I said, was simply this, whether our countrymen in the Transvaal should oppose that Act by offering passive resistance. The Transvaal, as this House knows, is a very difficult problem. It is a Dutch province and the majority of the people are Dutchmen, and, from my experience, I can say unhesitatingly that in South Africa there is not much to choose between Dutchmen and Englishmen. All the same, I must recognise that among Britishers, specially Britishers of Cape Town and some other parts, there are good friends who have helped us even at considerable risk to their own position. I do not want to make any invidious distinction between our friends in South Africa by mentioning names. Were I inclined to do it, I could mention a number of those who have helped us, whole-heartedly. Not the unfortunate part of it is that the contagion has spread from the Transvaal to Natal, and today, I believe, the position is that there seems to be a strong prejudice in Natal against our people as was noticeable last

[Sir Syed Raza Ali.]

year in the Transvaal. India, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, would not expect Britishers in Natal to add to the disabilities of Indians in that province. Yet I do not know what turn events took in that province. The result seems to be that there was a cry on the part of certain Europeans, whose number I think is not very large, that there should be no penetration of what they call European or predominantly European areas by Indians. That idea was mooted when I was in South Africa.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has two minutes more.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: However, that was confined to the Transvaal. Now, this idea is working out in Natal. Our countrymen in South Africa have got two political organisations today,—the Natal Indian Congress and the Natal Indian Association. Unfortunately it appears that these two parties are at loggerheads. It is not for me to complain if they are at loggerheads—they are our own cousins and they take their cue unfortunately from the mother-country. It is not for me to reproach them, but still the fact is there that, as a result of this little quarrel between them, it appears that one party has entered into a sort of working arrangement with the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Lawrence, who is fairly well disposed towards our people; that they are willing to give effect to segregation voluntarily, while the other party which is represented by the Natal Indian Congress is very strongly opposed to that. The result is this: that a speech was made on the 30th January this year when Parliament started its Session in Cape Town, by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Lawrence, announcing the appointment of a judicial committee of inquiry. This Commission will inquire into the extent of the invasion, if any, of areas by Indians in those quarters which are predominantly occupied by Europeans. Now, the question is what should be the attitude of the Government of India on this question and what should be the attitude of their representative, the Agent General? I understand unfortunately that, by taking up a certain attitude, the Agent General has incurred the displeasure of the Natal Indian Congress. It is not for me to apportion blame. All that I can say is that very great care and caution should be exercised by the Government of India in giving instructions to their representative. Unless these parties, our Indian political parties in South Africa, unite on main and substantial questions—I am not speaking of minor differences—it occurs to me that the result is going to be extremely prejudicial to our people in that country.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member's time is up.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: Time will not allow me to say more. All I can say is that it will be greatly appreciated if the Education Secretary, when the time comes for him to reply to the discussion, will not make his speech with a certain amount of mental reservation. I will ask him to put his cards on the table of this House and to take us into his confidence. Some of us in any case can perhaps help the Government of India even though we are in this country and even though most of these questions have got to be settled in a distant country like South Africa.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney (Nominated: Non-Official): Sir, my reason for joining in this debate is because I whole-heartedly support the Resolution and also because it affects members of the all communities in India including Anglo-Indians. I should have much preferred the Mover of this Resolution to have worded it in a different way and frankly said that as the British Government lacks the quality of imagination, that early steps should be taken to emulate the methods of colonisation and recognition of its subjects as those who go into the colonies of Holland and France. There is one thing that can be truly said that the Britisher, apart from all his many good qualities, lacks the sense of imagination and instead when they form themselves into coteries and occupy certain spaces in the Empire, particularly in certain parts of Africa. I have listened very many times to a discussion on this very same subject being threshed out on the floor of this Honourable House, and above all other impressions created in my mind one stands out. It is this: the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai has always been not only sympathetic but as keenly resentful and desirous of helping us in his replies to questions and debates. I have not seen any cards up his sleeve, except may be the joker which he may be hiding in his pocket; and if that joker is going to make the matter clearer to us today, I should like to join him in that game of poker.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can resume his speech after Lunch.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Mr. Chairman, before lunch I asked the Honourable Member in charge of the Department whether he had the Joker in his pocket. Now, let me proceed to compare the treatment given to the peoples of India in other British possessions with the treatment that is given to our people by other nations. Take the Dutch possession—Batavia. The Dutch-Javanese control the whole country. They have no desire to exclude any one of us from coming there. France does not exclude Indians from her colonies, and, yet, it is practised with great severity in certain parts of the British possessions. Sir, this is a matter, in which every side of this House should co-operate in resenting and in no mild terms. Indeed, I am sure the Government desire to help us in every way possible, but, unfortunately, the Government of India themselves are in a limited measure at fault in similar matters. As an instance look at the marked distinction that is made even in this country between the Britishers and the Indians in the Indian Medical Service. What greater distinction could be made between two classes? But that is by the way. What are the facts? The facts have been put forward very clearly by the Honourable the Mover of this Resolution who referred particularly to Ceylon and to Burma, and my friend, Sir Raza Ali, referred to South Africa. Let us go a little bit nearer home, Afghanistan. What is the treatment that an Indian receives in Afghanistan? He is absolutely taboo over there. A motor driver cannot stop in that country for more than a few hours, with his motor car. Indeed, the Indian is not wanted in the neighbouring

[Lt.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney.]
 nation—Afghanistan. It seems we are powerless; it seems that the Government of India, try as hard as they can,—and I know they have tried,—are also powerless to exert any effective pressure on these parts of the Empire. It is not because the Government of India have not tried to do so; we all know they have done their best. It is not because the Honourable Member in charge is not sympathetic; we know that, as an Indian, his heart beats in unison with us in this matter, but, surely, there must be some reason why greater pressure cannot be brought to bear on those British possessions who insult the peoples of India. The question is,—and I ask the Honourable Member to tell the House,—Is India, in all respects, a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, i.e., is she a real member of the British Commonwealth of Nations or only when it suits the British Government? If she is, then she has the right to demand that the British Government should interfere in this matter as vigorously as possible. For instance, say two nations have an irreconcilable dispute between themselves? Who will settle it? Is there nothing by which these matters can be settled?

Take the question of treatment of Indians in South Africa. South Africa has been treating our people over there in a most humiliating and insulting manner. Is there no means by which this can be stopped, or is it because we are not really a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations that we are not able to do anything effective to put a stop to such things? One would have thought that the present war had brought us all together, fighting as we are for the common cause. I look upon the British Empire as a rainbow of human pigment. With its multicoloured possessions and subjects ranging from the ultra-red end of the spectrum to the ultra-violet end; each one as important as the other in the formation of this pigmented Empire and, yet, the Government of Britain tolerates this unjust treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa and other colonies and which is nothing less than a damned insult to this country. It does not speak well for the future of India; it does not speak well of the British Government if they can tolerate, without effective action, such terrible treatment of its Indian subjects who are, today, giving their lives in the war for the Empire. What can we in this House do? We waste time in talking. What do the Government do? They occupy their time in listening to debates, and the result is as always nugatory. No Government should allow its subjects of an important country such as India to be treated and insulted in this manner. What then is left for us to do? Should we go to the extreme length of passing a Resolution and ask the Government to threaten and exercise reprisals on those countries? Reprisal seems to be the method of settling all international disputes today; we see it being practised throughout the present war. Why should we tolerate this insult? Why can't we hit back and exercise reprisals on those who treat our people in this manner? I know the Government of India is acutely alive to this question of the treatment of Indians abroad. We could not have a more sympathetic and generous-minded Member than Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai who has been dealing with this matter for years, but what have we achieved so far? Something else, something more drastic, has to be done now. As things are we cannot truly say we are a part of the British Empire. If it were a question of cheaper labourers from India and so upsetting Africa's economic problems one can understand it; but that is not always the reason or the chief reason. The prejudice in treatment arises mainly on account of colour. But, Sir, I would ask every one

in this House to join hands in this matter. Whether we win or not,—and we will win in time,—I ask the Government openly to declare what the exact position is today and how far they can go and what more they propose to do to satisfy Indian feelings in this great matter.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): My friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, thinks that by calling upon the Governor General in Council to take effective steps for the removal of disabilities of Indians abroad he will succeed in securing that removal but I am afraid it will be a cry in the wilderness. Many many years ago we heard this cry. We called upon the British Government, times out of number, to take suitable action to safeguard the interests of Indians settled abroad. The Government have declared times out of number that India is a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, that we are a part of the British Empire, while we have called upon the Government of India times out of number to remove the indignities perpetrated on our Indian brethren abroad; but what have the Government done? Sir, whenever I think of the maltreatment to which we are subjected in South Africa, Kenya and other parts of the Empire, of which we are equal members, with whom we share equal status, my blood boils with indignation and moderation in language becomes well nigh impossible, when dealing with the subject. What are we, and what is our status? Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa may be equal partners in a concern which is called the British Commonwealth. But what are we? Our position is that of slaves, and the world treats us as such. We go to Kenya, and we are told, "who are you, you blackies? Get out." We go to South Africa. Ask Gandhiji how he was treated there, and how we are being treated there even now. Sir Syed Raza Ali told you a bit of his experience. Then, coming nearer home, look at Ceylon. My Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, has given you a brief account of the indignities heaped upon us even in Ceylon, although it is not a land peopled by the Nordic race with blue eyes and white skin. They belong to the Dravidian stock. They are those people whom many thousands of years ago Sri Ramachander went and conquered. Perhaps they want to retaliate upon us for that. We will have to reconquer Ceylon. Again, what is happening in Burma? Burma was part of India not very long ago, but directly it is separated, well there are riots, there is bloodshed. Who is responsible for that bloodshed? Not the Burmese, not the Indians, it is the British Government which is responsible for that. I call them to account in that regard. Then we go to France, we go to Germany, we go to other parts of the world. How are we treated? They tell us, "Go back to your own country. First emancipate yourself from foreign bondage and then call upon us to treat you like men. At the present time we look upon you as members of a great race, being something like 400 millions in number, and you are the slaves of a people who are only about a few millions, not even a few millions, but barely three hundred thousand in India." So, I think that the Resolution before the House will come to nothing. We will probably hear a very fine speech by our Honourable friend, the Education Secretary. But may I remind Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, although he may be a great man to us,—he is a great man, he has qualities of head and heart,—that if he were to go to South Africa, they would tell him, "get out, you blackie."

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): I have been there three times.

An Honourable Member: How were you treated?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir Syed Raza Ali will tell you.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: So, my Honourable friend will make a fine speech, he will say that effective steps will be taken to see that indignities are not heaped upon Indians. We have been given that assurance before. What is that assurance worth when we are constantly being subjected to this maltreatment? Can there be no retaliation? There is no reason why those people who treat us so foully should not be hit back?

Sir Syed Raza Ali: How? Suggest something.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: We must be free. As long as we are not free in India, as long as we have not got an army of our own, as long as we have not got the strong right arm to hit back, there is no hope for us. Therefore, the question is, not of passing a milk and water Resolution in this House calling upon the British Government through the Governor General in Council, to make an effective noise. The question really is, are you going, in view of all that has happened,—are you going to declare that we are a free people? You are not. You will say, "Here these Hindus and Mussalmans are going to divide India into a Hindu India and a Muslim India. As long as that division exists, as long as this sort of thing goes on, there is no use talking about the grant of independence to India." They will say that, although they know perfectly well, the Britisher knows, the Hindu knows, that what has been done in Lahore means neither more nor less than this. It means that the position occupied by the Hindus in Madras will be occupied by those who live in the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Nothing more than that. We have never said that there are two Indias. India is one, only the Muslims want the same rights as those exercised by the Hindus in Madras, the United Provinces, and other predominantly Hindu regions. The question of questions finally and ultimately is that the Government should take effective steps to immediately assure us that we are a free people. If this is impracticable then let them after the war is over assure us that we are a free people with a sanction behind us, that sanction being the army and the power to retaliate and to hit back. Then alone an awakening would come in South Africa, in Kenya, in Australia, in New Zealand, in Ceylon, in Burma. Only then will we come into our own. With these words I support the Resolution.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): The Resolution wants that steps should be taken as early as possible to bring about the removal of disabilities to which Indians are subjected in various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. My Honourable friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, said very pertinently that these paper Resolutions can do us no good, and he rightly stressed that unless we become free and we have the power in our own hands to make these foreign nationalities regard us as having power to retaliate,—until that time nothing can be done by these paper Resolutions. I agree with him there. Then came a question from Sir Syed Raza Ali, what is it that we should do? The answer came from Maulana Zafar Ali Khan that we should be free. Then I put one question to him. "How can we be free?" The reply will be, from my own point of view, when we are united. Let Hindus and Mussalmans of India unite and

the next day you will see that foreign countries recognise our demands and our rights. That is the remedy and it is universally admitted. I do not admit that this dispute between Hindus and Mussalmans in India has been of our own making. It is not so. It is also a political manoeuvre which has brought about this dissension between us. At the time of war do we stand together? If we do what will happen? There will be every effort effective.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The Honourable Member appears to be going away from the Resolution.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: I am only pointing out the remedy that was asked for. I do not mean to say anything derogatory of one community or another. But I say there should be that remedy of unity in our hands and as it is not a Resolution of this nature comes up to appeal to Government. Resolutions of this kind have been discussed several times. The Government of India have always been saying that they are also helpless in the sense that it is not the Government of India which under the constitution can ask for these reforms and for these disabilities being removed. They say it is the British Government. That is true. Therefore the cause for all this is the political subjection of India. The question is—why is not the British Government taking the steps we want. Why are they not coming forward to remove these disabilities which are admitted? The evil is admitted and why are they not going to help us. Then again it is a question of political conditions. They first see from their own point of view and they are not able to see things from the point of view of India.

In the few minutes that I have I will mention briefly some of the disabilities which are referred to in the Review of Important Events relating to or affecting Indians in different parts of the British Empire during the year 1938-39. Now, Sir, the first and foremost disability that they have created is with regard to colour. This colour disability so far as the United Kingdom was concerned was non-existent before but since a short time even that has been allowed to enter into the United Kingdom. In some of the hotels and in some of the boarding houses Indians are looked upon with contempt and they do not allow them in. This was not in existence before and it is a great pity that they are not going to remove that even in their own country and yet Europeans when they come to this country could have access to any both Hindu and Muhammadan hotels. They are open to them and why is it that there is a restriction on Indians in the United Kingdom. It is a matter in their own hands. They are guilty for that. There is no question of any political difficulty there.

Then, Sir, what do we find even as regards our near neighbour, Afghanistan. What help

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If I may draw your attention to the terms of the Resolution, we are dealing with the British Commonwealth of Nations and, as far as I know, Afghanistan is not a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: I wish the Honourable the Secretary for External Affairs had been here. Then he would not have raised this objection.

[Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.]

However I will let that go and will deal with the other countries. So far as this colour prejudice is concerned, we do not find it in France. In Italy and Russia, theoretically there are no disabilities, at least none that is not shared with others. It is, however, a moot point as to how far under the existing regimes over there, Indians would be allowed to carry on business or reside permanently. In Japan there are said to be no disabilities but there is a disability in all these countries about currency. They are not allowing the currency to be moved out. Then coming to Persia, there are said to be some disabilities recently imposed.

Now, I come to the Colonies. Coming to the British Dominions and the Colonies, I submit that South Africa and Kenya are the worst offenders in this regard. The Indians enjoy the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Provinces. In all the remaining provinces they are totally unfranchised. Indians are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses all over the Union and specially in the Transvaal. In Transvaal, Indians are not allowed to acquire immoveable property outside localities. In 1937, many attempts were made to humiliate Indians. The most notorious of these measures sought to be enacted then were the Mixed Marriage Bill and the Transvaal Asiatic Land Bill. Now, with regard to all these, I find some replies in this pamphlet. First, with regard to the Transvaal Land Commission. The recommendations of the Commission which have been published in the Press are generally considered to be satisfactory but no action has so far been taken by the Government of the Union on the report. I should like to know from the Honourable Member whether any action has been taken or everything is in the melting pot? With regard to the Mixed Marriage Commission also, I find here that the Agent General in the Union supplemented the evidence already given by the local Indian community and the Commission had not submitted its report before the end of the year. I would also like to know as regards that too if any report has been submitted and whether it has been implemented?

Then, coming to the question of the segregation scheme. There also I find the form of legislation remained under the consideration of the Minister. The local Indian community and the Government of India protested in unequivocal terms against any such legislation for which in their opinion neither the necessity nor the justification had been established. Pending consideration of the Minister's proposals in regard to this matter, the Union Government did not proceed with the Resolution. Now, I should like to know whether any definite solution has been arrived at by this time or it is only kept in abeyance and the difficulties still remain. There ought to be a solution of that and I would like to know how the matter stands there.

Coming to the question of Kenya, the position of Indians in Kenya is too well known to need any recapitulation. Mr. Churchill stated about Indians in East Africa that it was the Sikh soldier who bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these East African countries and that it is India which has been helping them in the development of these colonies. But still what do we find? The same thing. With regard to that also I find in this pamphlet that the establishment of the Kenya Immigration Advisory Board and the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill, 1938, have both the same object in view, namely, to prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the colony. There were no Indians on the Kenya Immigration Advisory Board which was established in October, 1938.

Then, Sir, the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill passed its second reading in December, 1938, and was referred to a Select Committee. The local Indian community—this is what I want to draw the attention of the House to—was opposed to two provisions of the Bill. I will not read them. They are clearly shown there. But it is said: The objection of the Indian community was that the stiffened provisions may at any time be applied to Indians also. This objection was communicated to His Majesty's Government and the Bill was still under consideration at the end of the year. I would like to know with regard to that also how we stand. With regard to Ceylon, my Honourable friend, the Mover, has put things very clearly and so far as Ceylon is concerned the retaliation measures that the Government of India should adopt would be successful and I do not think there would be so many difficulties in bringing round the Ceylonese to whom we give all facilities here. We give them Government service here whereas we do not get Government services there. And so far as labour is concerned we have put restrictions on our labour which are detrimental to our country. We make a rule that there should be no emigration. That is not what India wants. If anybody like to go and work anywhere, in that case why should we impose these restrictions. Very stringent measures should be taken to see that Ceylonese do not trouble us at all. With regard to Burma also there have been many riots there but what have the Government of India done or what has the British Government done. Nothing. This is not creditable either to the British Government or the Government of India. That the position of Indians outside is deplorable and pitiable has been conceded by the Government and it is really pitiable that they are so impotent as not to be able to do anything in the matter.

Mr. P. E. James (Madras: European): My Honourable friend, Syed

3 P.M. Ghulam Bhik Nairang, has rendered a public service in tabling this Resolution, because it cannot be too frequently emphasised by this House that the position in various parts of the Empire of the Indian communities is unsatisfactory. I take it, Sir, that by the phrase 'the British Commonwealth of Nations' my Honourable friend, the Mover, really means the British Empire which includes within its scope what is technically known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. Now, Sir, I understood from my Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, that he expressed some scepticism as to whether the Government have taken this Legislature into sufficient confidence in all the matters relating to Indians Overseas, and he pleaded that the Legislature should be given more confidence than has been given in the past. Well, Sir, I have been a member of the Standing Committee for Emigration for a number of years and in that capacity, as a representative of this House, I have some right to speak on this matter. We have held frequent meetings of the Committee when matters of importance came before us. We are also supplied with frequent reports from our agents in various parts of the British Commonwealth and it has not been my experience that there has been any lack of desire on the part of the Government to take us as fully as possible into their confidence.

Here may I digress for a moment to pay a tribute to the work of the Honourable Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, who is shortly laying down his high office, in connection with the position of Indians Overseas. Those of us who are on this Committee have seen him in the past five years

[Mr. F. E. James.]

at work on this subject at close quarters, and I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that he has spared no effort, he has lost no opportunity to do what lay in his power and in the power of his Government to alleviate the sufferings and to remove the difficulties of Indians throughout the Empire. I count it a very fortunate circumstance that he is to be succeeded, on that inauspicious day the 1st of April, by my Honourable friend, the Education Secretary, who has been for so many years a valuable Member of this House. It is, I think, very suitable that Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, who is one of the most eloquent and certainly the most suave speaker in this House, should succeed to a task for which he is eminently qualified owing to his very wide administrative experience in the Department which he is now to control. And it is also good from our point of view, in that it ensures a continuity of policy which in this particular matter is of special value.

There is one point I should like to make in referring to this question of the confidence between the Members of this House and the Government on this matter: I have more than once felt, and I have expressed this feeling in the Committee to which I belong, that there has been an undesirable reluctance on the part of Government to make known more widely to the public the efforts which it has undertaken on behalf of Indians overseas. I remember raising this question in particular on the South African issue which came before us very acutely in the middle of last summer. Very few people in this country know what this Government actually is doing and I suggested that it should not be impossible for summaries of their despatches in the form of white papers to be supplied from time to time to the public and to the Members of this House. I hope that perhaps the public will have a better appreciation of the efforts of the Government in regard to their citizens overseas.

The difficulties of this problem are very great but they should be approached scientifically and it should be realised that the difficulties in different parts of the Empire are different. I have before on various occasions urged the House to realise that the disabilities in the Dominions are much more difficult to remove than in the case of Colonies. In the Dominions we are dealing with practically self-governing people who are particularly sensitive of their own national sovereignty. Therefore, all we can do with regard to them must be done through representation, through the strength of the Indian community in those countries, and through persuasion. Here let me say that one of the great difficulties that confronts any one who is anxious to improve the conditions of Indians overseas in the Empire, is that in so many of the Empire territories, the Indian community itself is hopelessly divided. That is a tragedy, and it is a tragedy which is not confined to the Indian communities overseas. I think we can learn from the experience of the minorities in Europe in recent years that nothing but absolute unity among them is likely to help them.

Then, there is the second problem of the difficulties of Indians in the countries in what are described as the Colonial Empire, and there I feel that His Majesty's Government has a special responsibility. I have come to learn, from some personal experience, that the attitude of the Colonial Office of His Majesty's Government in regard to Indians in the Colonies is both obscurantist and obstinate, and I use both those words with a

sense of responsibility and with some knowledge. It is, therefore, fitting that this House should emphasise this point because here is a matter which is within the direct responsibility of His Majesty's Government. I had hoped that when the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, took office, we should see in that position a more liberal expression of policy in regard to the position of Indians than we have yet seen. It is true that the war intervened, but I do claim—and I say this with the full knowledge that this debate may possibly be seen, if not by the Secretary of State for India, at least by some of his advisers—upon the attention of the Colonial Secretary a little more sympathy than he has shown to the unfortunate position of the Indian community in Ceylon.

Sir, these problems of Indians overseas are difficult, as I have already said. They are complicated in that they involve social, political and economic aspects. My Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, is in a position to speak with great authority on the question of these difficulties in South Africa. What can this House do? First of all, it can specifically direct His Majesty's Government's attention to the need for appreciating to a fuller extent the difficulties of the Indian communities within the Colonial Empire, over whom they have a special responsibility. Secondly, it can recommend to the Government of India an expansion of the principle of appointing their own Agents in those countries overseas in which Indians have settled. We have learnt from experience that the appointment of Agents in certain parts of the Empire has had good results and I have read with great interest, in particular, the recent reports that have been received by us from the Indian Agent in Burma. I wonder whether the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai can tell us whether there is any chance, under existing conditions, of extending the agency of the Government of India in other directions. Thirdly, as far as the Dominions are concerned, it seems to be the responsibility of everyone in this House who has any influence in the matter or who has any contact in the Dominions, to urge upon their fellow-countrymen the vital importance of the unity of the Indian community in those countries.

My Honourable friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, fresh from his triumphs at Lahore, dilated on the importance in this problem of the freedom of India. I was glad to hear that point mentioned by him and I was glad to hear him speak of the possibility of a united India under all the circumstances of the present times. I hope he spoke with some authority. Whatever may be the position in this country, there is no doubt that the union of the Indian communities overseas is of paramount importance in connection with their own self-defence. Fourthly, mention has been made of the ugly face of racialism which appears to raise itself in different parts of the Empire and which has shown some signs of increased life even in my own country. That is bad and I do hope that wherever we get a chance of hitting that vicious principle of racial arrogance, we should hit it hard. We have a marvellous opportunity at the moment in the present war, of hitting the supreme example of racial arrogance in connection with our hostilities against the Nazi regime. But my real point in mentioning this matter is to suggest to my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, and to others who think like him that retaliation is not necessarily the best and the only weapon. Retaliation is a double-edged sword which can only be wielded and should only be wielded when we are perfectly certain that it will not recoil against us to our

[Mr. F. E. James.]

disadvantage. Where you are particularly strong, strike; where you are weak, wait. That, to my mind, seems to be a correct summing up of the position of India in this matter at this time.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Mr. Chairman, I should like in the first instance to join with Mr. James in congratulating the Honourable the Mover of this Resolution. He has, as Mr. James said, rendered a public service in focussing the attention of this House once more on what may be a perennial with us, but what is a thorny perennial and, as such, needs very careful and very attentive handling. I should like also to acknowledge the temperance, the moderation and the lucidity with which my Honourable friend has moved his Resolution. Temperance is a quality which might not appeal to the more fiery gentleman who sits on the Mover's left but it is a quality which those who recognise the difficulties of the problem will appreciate as being necessary for the treatment of it.

Now, Sir, before I pass on to the many points that have been raised in the course of the discussion, both general and particular, I should like to express to Mr. James what I am sure the Honourable Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad will feel, his gratitude for the very kindly and generous reference that he has made to his work during his terms of office as Member of the Executive Council. I know that it was Sir Jagadish's intention to be present here today but, unfortunately, he is confined to his bed with a severe attack of fever, and that, rather than any lack of courtesy to the House, is responsible for his absence from the House today. As to what Mr. James had to say with regard to me, generous as it was, I wish to mention a story, I believe authentic, relating to the first Lord Chatham. He had, in his day, in the House of Commons been a great opponent of the then ruling King, George III. Ultimately, political events so shaped themselves that King George III summoned the Earl of Chatham and asked him to accept the high office of the First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Chatham was, apart from being a great debater, also a great courtier and he said: "Sire, give me your confidence and I shall deserve it". And the reply of King George, of whom wit was not characteristic but who was witty for once, was, "Deserve my confidence and have it, you shall". Sir, I should leave my relations as regards the exchange of confidence between the House and myself at that. At any rate I can give Honourable Members the assurance that it will always be my endeavour to deserve their confidence.

Now, Sir, my Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, who spoke with the authority that belongs to an ex-Agent of the Government of India, and not merely an ex-Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, but a very careful student of overseas problems, suggested that there had been some lack on the part of the Government of India of confidence in Honourable Members of this House with regard to Indians overseas, that when we spoke, we spoke with mental reservations. Sir, he has held a quasi-diplomatic office and, therefore, he would appreciate better than most of us the inhibitions that sometimes press upon us, despite the desire that surges in us to take the world into our confidence. But in so far as the general position is concerned, I can do no better than

quote from some of the observations which I had occasion to make during the discussion of Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar's cut motion on the 16th March 1939. This is what I said then:

"We are glad, Sir, that the House has brought up this discussion because it gives us an opportunity to ascertain the views of Honourable Members, not that these views need be ascertained, they are pretty well known—and it will strengthen the representations that we shall be able to make to other governments; the realisation that in this matter, the Government of India have behind them the opinion of the people of this country and their representatives is undoubtedly a very great asset to us."

That, Sir, was the attitude of the Government of India then and that is the attitude of the Government of India today. And, subject to the limitations of public interest, Honourable Members may rest assured that everything with regard to Indians overseas that can be disclosed or published shall be disclosed and published. My Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, is a man of versatile abilities; he is a politician, he is a debater and he is also a scholar of Persian . . .

An Honourable Member: And a poet.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Yes, and a poet as well and what I am going to quote has something of poetry, even if it is not poetry that is capable of scansion according to Persian prosody. My Honourable friend enumerated a long list of the difficulties of Indians in Ceylon. I shall say to him:

"Guzashta ra salawat, aindā ra ihtiyat."

It is on that principle that I propose to deal with these points which relate to the future and not to the past.

Mr. F. E. James: Will the Honourable Member please translate the Persian quotation which he just made.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: "We say salutations of peace to what is past and we say caution for the future".

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: "Let by-gones be by-gones" would be a more correct translation.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I was giving a literal translation and not a colloquial translation as my Honourable friend with his greater knowledge of Persian has done.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan:

"Guz zi dast-e-zulf-e-mishkinat, khatai raft raft."

"War zi hindu-e-shuma bar ma jafai raft raft."

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:

"Un che man guftam, un ham raft . . ."

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): I hope the Honourable Members will realise the difficulties of the Reporters in taking down these remarks in Persian.

Sir Girdja Shankar Bajpai: I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I did not diverge into another language because of a great desire on my own part to do so. But, being interested in Persian myself, when others provoked me, I found, like Oscar Wilde, that it was very difficult to resist the temptation.

Sir, the point on which my Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, laid great stress was the projected immigration restrictions in Ceylon. As regards that, I think I can inform him that as soon as we heard of this, the requisite approach was made to the Government of Ceylon. And, speaking on 1st August last year, His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon stated publicly that any definite proposals for restriction of immigration into Ceylon would be referred to the Government of India and that any legislation in this direction would have to be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. No project of such legislation has yet materialised, but we have assurances which give us an opportunity of doing what we can to safeguard Indian interests.

Then, Sir, from Ceylon I pass on to Burma. The story of the riots in Burma has been discussed in this House more than once and it would be tedious for me to attempt to repeat it. The main point arising out of the riots, on which my Honourable friend laid great stress, was that of compensation. We have, as my Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, can testify, from personal knowledge, addressed a very strong representation on that subject to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Burma. It is true we have not yet had his final answer, but I can assure the House that that point has not been lost sight of. As regards the general relations between the two communities, my Honourable friend himself conceded that there had been some improvement. I can testify on the evidence of our Agent that, in so far as the interior of the country is concerned, and even in the cities, on the whole the atmosphere today is much better than it has been for some time.

Undoubtedly there is legislation still pending or passed with regard to which there is controversy. One of the most important pieces of legislation pending relates to land purchase so that the Burman cultivator may be settled on the land. That is a subject of discussion between us and the Government of Burma, and my Honourable friends may have seen this morning in the *Statesman* newspaper a report, showing the result of that discussion. Apparently a solution has been evolved which is not altogether unacceptable to the Indian community in Burma, but we have not given up, as it were, that particular matter, and it still continues to receive our attention in order to ensure that further grievances which are still to be redressed, in so far as in us lies, shall be redressed. Sir, the Riots Enquiry Committee, to which my Honourable friend referred, mentioned immigration as one of the causes that had tended to inflame the relations between the two communities. That particular subject is being investigated by a special commission today and its report is not yet available. But when it becomes available, we shall examine it and see what action thereon is called for.

Now, Sir, I shall pass on from the particular instances which my Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, brought up to one which was referred to by my Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, that relates

to certain controversies which have arisen in Natal with regard to the undertaking which the Indian community there has given as regards the voluntary abstention by Indians from the purchase of land in predominantly European areas. I think, Sir, my Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, must have been misinformed as to what exactly has happened with regard to it. I happen to have with me here the relevant literature on that subject. As long ago as 1936-37, and I am quoting from the report for that year, paragraph 64—I give the reference for the convenience of Honourable Members—the then Agent General, my Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, mentioned that an agreement was arrived at between the Municipal Association and the Congress—the Natal Indian Congress—whereby the Association undertook to bring to the notice of the Congress any case in which an Indian endeavoured to purchase property in the European residential area and the European community opposed it. And the Congress on their part undertook to endeavour to persuade the person concerned from effecting the purchase.

I think the word "dissuade" was intended.

That, Sir, is the engagement or agreement which has been reaffirmed recently by a meeting of the Natal Indian Association; and if there should be any suspicion that the extracts that I have read out already had not the support of the Natal Indian Congress, I shall proceed to read out a Resolution which was passed by a conference of the Congress in December 1938. This Resolution said:

"This conference observes with regret a recrudescence of the cry of penetration of European areas by Indians.

This conference records its most emphatic opinion that the Indian community has not been guilty of penetration of European areas. There has taken place a gradual expansion of Indian areas necessitated by the increase of the Indian population. But the Congress has arrived at a working agreement with the Natal Municipal Association whereby individual Indians are deterred from purchasing residential sites in European areas, and this conference has pleasure in recording that this agreement has worked most satisfactorily."

I have just quoted that in order to make it clear to the House that what our Agent-General has done on this occasion, without involving himself in the personal controversies, is to associate himself with the policy which the Congress itself has adopted in the past; and he has done so for reasons which my Honourable friend, Sir Raza Ali, will appreciate better than anybody else in this House, namely, that the situation in South Africa in so far as the Indian question is concerned is so critical, the marshalling of political parties within Parliament so evenly balanced, that we have to go very carefully indeed lest worse befall us. Honourable Members will recollect,—and Sir Raza Ali referred to it in the course of his speech this morning,—that last year we were actually threatened with legislation which would have placed segregation on a permanent basis. The present ministry has given an assurance that it is not going to bring in any such legislation. All that it proposes to do is to set up a commission which will be a fact-finding commission, pure and simple. I think Honourable Members will agree that in the situation which I have attempted to describe it is desirable that the path of discretion and the path of prudence, which are also the path of safety and the path of honour, should be followed by all concerned.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: Sir, I am afraid that is not the point. I do not want to interrupt my Honourable friend, but the point is this. The fact-finding commission will be set up in the Transvaal and it can ascertain the extent of Indian penetration into the European areas. But who introduced this question in Natal and why should Indians give any guarantee whatsoever in Natal? That was the point.

Sir Girdja Shankar Bajpai: The extract which I read out related not to the Transvaal but to Natal. My Honourable friend knows as well as I do that specially in and around Natal this question of Indian penetration has been a live one for a long time. I am not at this stage suggesting that the Government of India should deviate to the extent of a hair's breadth from their opposition to statutory segregation that they have put up in the past or that they propose to put up in the future. I am merely trying to disabuse his mind of certain misapprehensions as to what exactly the Natal Indian Association has done and what the share of the present Agent-General in the activities of the Natal Indian Association is.

Now, Sir, before I pass on to the general part of the Resolution I should like to answer certain special points which were made by my friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. He first of all wanted to know what the attitude of the Union Government was with regard to mixed marriages. The Minister of the Interior has given an assurance that there is to be no legislation with regard to mixed marriages, at any rate for the duration of the war. His second question was, what was happening with regard to the segregation scheme. I have already explained to the House that the segregation scheme is in cold storage, at any rate for the moment, and that the preliminary of it, which we have asked for and insisted on, namely, a fact-finding investigation, is in hand. Then he wanted to know something about the Kenya Immigration Ordinance. The position as regards that is that we have had an assurance from His Majesty's Government that both the provisions of the Ordinance to which the Indians had taken exception were not going to be administered adversely to the entry of Indians into Kenya.

Now, Sir, I pass on to what I called the general aspects of the problem. There you have, as my Honourable friend, Mr. James, pointed out to draw a distinction between the colonies and the self-governing dominions. So far as the self-governing dominions are concerned, His Majesty's Government are merely the allies of the Government of India in any representation that may be made. So far as the colonies are concerned His Majesty's Government are the ultimate arbiters of any decision that may be taken. We at this end have never hesitated to draw attention to that distinction. We have said that we recognise that His Majesty's Government may not be able to help us in South Africa, except in the matter of according to us their moral support, that we must carry on ourselves as best we can. Equally we have conceded that in regard to countries like Ceylon and Malaya His Majesty's Government can and should help us directly. That is in so far as the constitutional position is concerned. Then, as regards the method of approach, retaliation has been mentioned. If you want retaliation, apart from the fact that it is undesirable for integral parts of the same political unit to be indulging in retaliation against each other, you have to consider whether retaliation is practicable or not. On more than one occasion in the past I have

ventured to explain how, so far as the self-governing dominions are concerned, ours is rather a weak hand. In so far as the colonies are concerned, specially those to which emigration is still permitted, we are in a stronger position; and I have informed the House in answer to questions on other occasions that we have had to warn these colonies that we were not going to sit supine and silent over action which we considered to be discriminatory against our nationals. The ban on emigration to Ceylon and the ban on certain kinds of emigration to Malaya are instances of that.

I do not think, Sir, that very much more remains for me to say on the subject of this Resolution. But before I announce the acceptance by Government of it, I should like to add one personal word. This war is being fought for certain ideals. Nobody can predict at the moment what the outcome of that war is going to be; nobody can say for certain whether victory is going to shine on the swords of the allies or whether it is not. But speaking for myself, and I think most Members of this House will share that view, if victory should come, we hope that that will also give a radiant light which would ensure that Indians in the self-governing dominions are meted out even-handed justice.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Sir, after the very reassuring speech of my Honourable friend, the Education Secretary, I have nothing to say by way of reply to the debate. In fact whatever has been said has been said in support of my Resolution and nothing to oppose it. Therefore, Government having accepted it, you may put the Resolution to vote.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to convey to the Secretary of State for India the opinion of this House that steps should be taken as early as possible to bring about the removal of disabilities to which Indians are subjected in various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE UTILIZATION OF THE KAMRAN DUES FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PILGRIMS.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan (Central Provinces and Berar: Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a portion of the savings of the Kamran dues realised from the pilgrims of Hedjaz be utilized in building a suitable house at Karachi for the accommodation of pilgrims."

Sir, it seems necessary that I should give a short history of Kamran quarantine station. This quarantine station was first established by the Turkish Government when Hedjaz was in their possession before the Great War. This was done to protect their country from the import of any diseases. After the Great War when Turkey lost possession of the Hedjaz, the British Government took over the control of Kamran island and quarantine station. Sometime thereafter, an international sanitary convention was signed at Paris to which India was a signatory. But it is interesting to know that this convention has not been ratified by India till this day. Under this convention it was made obligatory for pilgrim ships coming from the East, i.e., India and Java, bound for Hedjaz to call at Kamran and to undergo quarantine if infected with any diseases. The

[Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.]

usefulness of this quarantine station, at least as far as Indian pilgrim ships are concerned, was understandable up to a few years ago, when vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against cholera was not compulsory. But now, when since the last five to seven years vaccination and inoculation has been made a compulsory condition before pilgrims are allowed to embark on ships, the usefulness of the quarantine station has been lost, as will be proved by the fact that during the above period not one ship has been put into the quarantine. The only formality that pilgrim ships have to undergo at present at Kamran is to call there, when the Civil Administrator and the Medical Officer of the island come on board the ship, have a chat with the captain, of course, accompanied by some drinks or refreshment, have a cursory round of the ship and go back to the island after signing a clean bill of health for the ship. The usefulness of Kamran quarantine station has now been further lost in view of the fact that the present Government of Hedjaz, for the protection of which country from diseases, this quarantine station was originally established, have now established a quarantine station of their own at Jeddah, for the maintenance of which a fee of about Rs. 25 is charged from each pilgrim. Pilgrims coming from Egypt or Sudan have not to call at this or any other quarantine station on their way to Hedjaz. It is only on their return journey, that they have to undergo quarantine before entering Egypt or Sudan, and that too because, firstly, the Governments of Egypt and Sudan want to protect their countries from any diseases which the pilgrims might bring from a huge and mixed gathering in Hedjaz, and secondly, the duration of the voyage from Jeddah to Suez or Port Sudan is less than three days and therefore under the international law this duration at sea is not enough to clean any infection which they may have. It must further be remembered that Indian pilgrims on the return journey are not to undergo any quarantine anywhere, as their voyage at sea extends to over five days. On the outward voyage from India to Hedjaz also it definitely takes more than five days to reach Kamran and therefore as also in view of the fact that there already exists a quarantine station at Hedjaz, there is no reason why ships should be made to call at Kamran.

Formerly pilgrims were being charged Rs. 10 each as Kamran quarantine fees. It was however reduced later to Rs. 8, and since 1938 it has further been reduced to Rs. 8. But even this is not necessary. Apart from the question of fees and the unnecessary inconvenience caused to the pilgrims, there is also another disadvantage which the pilgrims and the shipping companies have to suffer. The anchorage placed for ships at Kamran is inside a gulf, the way of which is not clear and the water is shallow. There are no light-houses. As such the ships have to reach Kamran in the day in good time to be able to go in, stay there for two or three hours and come out again before it is too late in the day. It has, therefore, been the practice with ships to either reach there before 2 P.M. or, if they cannot reach by that time, to slow down and reach there the next morning. This affects her arrival at Jeddah. For at Jeddah also ships have necessarily to reach there before 11 A.M. or 12 noon at the latest as otherwise it has been found to be very difficult for the pilgrims to disembark in boats in the afternoon as then the sea gets very rough. Therefore, again here by the delay at Kamran if the ships cannot reach Jeddah in time, they slow down again and reach the next morning. Thus there

is a definite delay of at least 24 hours, if not more, by this unnecessary call at Kamran.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

During the year before the last, on the 14th September, 1938, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, the Secretary of my Party, had asked a question to this effect:

"Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state the savings in the Kamran fees since 1930?"

My Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, replied to that question in the following words:

"The amount of these stands at Rs. 4,34 lakhs."

But, Sir, may I suggest to the Honourable Member that this money be utilised for building a suitable house at Karachi for the accommodation of pilgrims. The housing arrangement at Karachi is not what it should have been. I do not want to say much on this subject as I fear that my friends, Mian Ghulam Kadar Shahbhan and Haji Sir Abdoolah Haroon, will get angry with me as they happen to be members of the Karachi Haj Committee. I hope the Honourable Member in charge who has been elevated to the high position, the honour, which I think he richly deserves, will as usual sympathetically consider this matter and redress this long standing grievance of the Hajis. Sir, I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of this Honourable House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a portion of the savings of the Kamran dues realised from the pilgrims of Hedjaz be utilised in building a suitable house for the accommodation of pilgrims."

There is an amendment in the name of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha (North-West Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, I move:

"That in the Resolution, the words 'a portion of' be omitted and the words 'and that no such dues be realised in future' be added at the end."

Sir, in moving my amendment, I congratulate my friend, Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, for having come forward with a Resolution which aims at providing the pilgrims to Hedjaz a suitable house at Karachi, which will be built not at the expense of the Government, but with the money realised from the pilgrims themselves. I do not think that any Honourable Member in the House will oppose this beneficent Resolution. Sir, while supporting the Resolution, I differ from the Honourable the Mover in two points. Firstly, I would propose that instead of a part of the saved money the whole of the savings be spent in providing the proposed accommodation, and, secondly, that no dues be charged from the Hajees in future as Kamran Quarantine dues, because under the present conditions it is not at all required to maintain a quarantine station at Kamran. Sir, the saving which I understand is over four lakhs of

[Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha.]

rupees is an amount which is realised from the Hajees to meet the proportionate expenditure of the quarantine station at Kamran with the Dutch Government, and should be spent for the benefit of the Hajees only. The expenses of the quarantine station have decreased very considerably and it is therefore on that account that the Quarantine charges have come down from Rs. 10 per head to Rs. 3 only, and there is no chance of the increase of the expenditure at all. There is no use keeping such a big amount in reserve and the whole amount should, therefore, be spent as proposed by the Honourable the Mover. Sir, there is no suitable accommodation provided for the Hedjaz pilgrims that embark the ships at Karachi and which are in thousands every year. The existing Hajee camp besides being not at all sufficient to accommodate all the pilgrims and is in a deplorable and most unsuitable condition. I do not think that in this state of affairs any Honourable Member of the House will deny the Hajees being provided with a commodious and suitable building at Karachi, at the expense of the money realised from themselves. I do not know what do the Government propose to do with this money. But it is a patent fact that the money is that of the Hajees and should be spent for their benefit only.

Sir, as to the second point of my amendment, that is, that no Kamran quarantine dues be realised in future, I beg to submit that since the last many years it has been made compulsory for each and every pilgrim proceeding to Hedjaz to get himself vaccinated and inoculated before he can be allowed to embark a pilgrim ship. Sir, in doing this the chance of passengers getting or carrying any infection is a remote one. It is on that account that in the International Sanitary Convention it is laid down that, when all the pilgrims on board are protected against cholera and smallpox, they will not be required to undergo the prescribed measures of disinfection at the Kamran quarantine station. If the reports of the last six or seven years of the Kamran quarantine are seen, it will be found that not a single pilgrim ship from India had to be stopped in quarantine, as it was not needed at all. If such is the case why maintain the quarantine at all and burden the Hajees with unnecessary expense? To keep a quarantine station at Kamran appears to be absolutely useless for the Hedjaz pilgrims when the Hedjaz Government are themselves keeping a quarantine station at Jeddah and are charging Rs. 25 from each Hajee on that account. This is a sort of double payment that a Hajee has to make for one thing, and it is on account of this that I propose that the quarantine station at Kamran should be abolished for the purposes of the Indian Hajees at least. By doing so the Hajees will be relieved of an unnecessary burden of quarantine fee and the voyage to Jeddah shall be expedited and therefore a proportionate expenditure on food, etc., will also be reduced.

Under the present system, the steamers only stop for a couple of hours at Kamran where they have only to make a formal call. The civil administrator, accompanied by the medical officer of the Island, visit the ship for a moment and go away. For this formal call it is quite unreasonable to charge the Hajees Rs. 3 each which amount appears to be too much as compared to the utility of the quarantine station. I would urge upon the Government to abolish the calling of the pilgrim ships at Kamran altogether and discontinue charging any fee from the Hajees. If

however, the Government are not prepared to agree to this proposal, I would suggest that in view of the very little work required to be done at Kamran, the expenses there be curtailed to the lowest possible limit, and the Kamran fee be reduced to a rupee per head only. Sir, I move my amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in the Resolution, the words 'a portion of' be omitted and the words 'and that no such dues be realised in future' be added at the end."

If the amendment be adopted, the Resolution will read thus:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that the savings of the Kamran dues realised from the pilgrims of Hedjaz, be utilised in building a suitable house at Karachi for the accommodation of pilgrims, and that no such dues be realised in future."

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, I rise

to support the Resolution with the amendment of my friend,

4 P. M.

Khan Bahadur Piracha. Sir, this matter of what is known as the Kamran dues has been not only a mystery to the Muslim community in India, but a source of constant complaint and heart-burning. Sir, it was in the year 1929 that I had the privilege of proceeding to the Hedjaz to perform the sacred duty of pilgrimage, and it was then that I tried to ascertain the position. Before that time the pilgrims at any rate never dreamt that out of the amount of the fare they paid to the shipping companies, an amount of Rs. 25 per pilgrim was being regularly appropriated by the Government for some purpose. They did not then know even this bare fact. Much less did they know to what account the amount so collected was charged because they were not even aware that Rs. 25 per head used to be paid to Government by the shipping companies out of the fare realised from the Hajis. I had a year before collected some information about certain grievances of the pilgrims, prepared a memorandum and sent it on to the Government of India, and copies had been forwarded to every Muslim Member of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. On this occasion when I made the discovery about this Rs. 25 per pilgrim, during the course of my voyage and my sojourn in the Hejaz, and on my return I collected further materials and prepared another memorandum in which I raised the objection that Government appeared to be levying a tax on the performance of a religious duty. That memorandum of mine was laid before the Haj Enquiry Committee and I was specially summoned to give evidence before it and it was for the first time then that I was told by the Honourable the President of the Haj Enquiry Committee that I was mistaken, that the performance of a religious duty was not being taxed, and that this Rs. 25 which certainly was paid to Government by the shipping company out of the fare paid by the Haji, was on account of two things. Rs. 15 was paid to the Hejaz Government out of this, and Rs. 10 was meant for the maintenance of the Kamran disinfection station, so that there was no tax levied on the Hajis for performing their Haj. Then it became a question why this Kamran station should be maintained at all, and why the Hajis should pay for it, because it was a certainty that every Haji resented being detained there and being subjected to a process which was called disinfection but

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

which really served only to make the Hajis undergo a most uncomfortable process, which at any rate made their persons and clothes unclean and unfit to perform their prayers. They had to change their clothes, bathe again and make their bodies clean in order to be fit for offering prayers. They not only felt it as so much personal inconvenience, but resented it as being against their religion. Anyhow, the objection was, "If for some reason of your own you want to maintain the Kamran station, why should you charge me for the maintenance of that station, and in that way add insult to injury?" You charge me Rs. 10. You render my clothes and my person dirty, you make me unfit to perform my prayers. I have to bathe again and change my clothes. What is this charge of Rs. 10?" Then, the Honourable the President of the Haj Enquiry Committee showed me a document. He said, "My friend, you do not know. This is a matter in which the Government of India, or for the matter of that, His Majesty's Government are powerless. Here is a convention between 59 civilised Governments who have decided that in order to prevent the spread of infection and importation of any disease into Hejaz ships must be detained at Kamran and disinfection must take place. People suffering from infectious diseases should be detained in quarantine. All that has got to be done under this convention, and so long as we are compelled to maintain the Kamran station a charge has to be levied for this purpose." As far as I am aware, before that time nobody knew that there was any charge being levied for the maintenance of the Kamran station under an international convention entered into by 59 civilised Governments. Anyhow, since that time this knowledge has become public. Before that the initiated few like Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai might have known it, but the public did not know anything about it. It is a matter of gratification that, at any rate since that time, the charge of Rs. 10 has come down to Rs. 3, and although I have not looked into that matter myself, I am told that the Government of the Hejaz has raised their demand from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per Haji for the maintenance of their own disinfection station or quarantine, whatever it is. It is a matter to be considered by the Government of India whether the continuance of this Rs. 3 per Haji on the ground of necessity to maintain the Kamran station is a valid and proper charge against the Hajis. The Haji is justified in not only objecting to it but resenting this demand as virtually another hurdle in his way to perform the Haj. There are so many other things which already stand in the way of his performing that sacred duty, for instance, the insistence on his getting a return journey ticket. Many people consider it an obstacle, artificially raised in the way of performance of the Haj, but leave that alone.

There may be good reason for insistence on the return journey ticket because otherwise there may be so many destitutes in the Hejaz for the Government of India or for the Kingdom of the Hejaz to repatriate. But why should this Rs. 3 be continued to be charged or any charge whatsoever be levied because under a certain alleged convention of 59 civilised powers which do not appear to pay a pie for the maintenance of that Kamran station—why should the Government of India feel compelled to exercise compulsion on the Hajis to pay Rs. 3 because the Kamran station must be maintained? I submit there appears to be every reason for abolishing this most objectionable tax on the performance of the Haj, and whatever

money lies collected out of the monies so far levied should be utilised for erecting a rest house or *Musafir-khana* for the accommodation of Hajis at Karachi. I beg to support the Resolution.

Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur (South Madras: Muhammadan): I rise to wholeheartedly support the amended Resolution of my Honourable friend, Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan. As a member of the Haj Enquiry Committee I had the honour of visiting all the Haj ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. The arrangement made at Karachi was hopelessly bad, so much so that even then we felt the necessity of putting up a decent rest-house for the comforts of the Hajis. Now, the necessity is felt all the more. So, it is necessary that the amount of nearly four lakhs realized from the pilgrims should be utilised towards the construction of a house for the convenience of the pilgrims. But in so doing, Sir, the Government should call for reports from the three Port Haj Committees. So far as Karachi building is concerned, I do not think a sum of four lakhs will be necessary. Moreover the Government of India in the interest of the public good is bound to pay half the building grant for the proposed building. So if the building itself is to cost even four lakhs of rupees, the Government should be prepared to set apart two lakhs as building grant-in-aid. So far as Calcutta and Bombay ports are concerned, it may be necessary to attend to the comforts of the pilgrims embarking from those two places. Therefore this sum of Rs. 4 lakhs which has been lying idle with the Government of India for the last so many years should be added to in equal amount of four lakhs, for which I do not think there will be any objection by the Auditor General or the Finance Member. So my humble suggestion is that in addition to the requirements of pilgrims at Karachi, the Port Haj Committees at Calcutta and Bombay should also be called upon to submit their reports as to what their requirements are and the amount which has been realised as quarantine fee at Kamran at the rate of Rs. 3, and previously at the rate of Rs. 10 per pilgrim, which has now amounted to four lakhs, should accordingly be distributed. As regards the abolition of this fee of Rs. 3, there is very strong reason to advocate its cause. Formerly a sum of Rs. 25 was being levied from each and every pilgrim out of which, the Government of India got Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 went to the Government of the Hedjaz. When the Government of the Hedjaz itself gets Rs. 25 per pilgrim man this additional levy of Rs. 3 on every pilgrim is quite unjust nor is it necessary. The previous speakers have spoken at length on the non-necessity of levying any fees at all. See the injustice meted out in the case of pilgrims who go to the Hedjaz for the performance of a religious duty which is incumbent on every Muslim who can afford to meet the expenses. They say it is in the interest of sanitation that provision has been made by way of inoculation and vaccination. When no other nation such as Holland and others pays even a single pie towards the upkeep of Kamran quarantine, where is the necessity of the Government of India maintaining quarantine establishment at Kamran.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): On a point of information. My Honourable friend is not correct. Pilgrims coming from the Dutch East Indies pay exactly the same fee as pilgrims going from India.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: What about other nationals?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Every Muslim pilgrim to the Hedjaz from what is called the South-east region, that is to say, the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India pays them.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: Now, when there is no necessity of having quarantine at Kamran the collection of this may be put an end to. With these few words, I support the amended Resolution.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division : Muhammadan) : I want to make some observations regarding the necessity or otherwise of the Kamran quarantine. Here in India I find that every sort of facility is given to the persons who go on pilgrimages within the country. Concessions in the Railway fares and all sorts of arrangements are being made every year for the upkeep of the Indians who go on pilgrimage within the country and no fee is charged from lakhs of people. I fail to understand why a handful of poor Muslim pilgrims from India, say 29,171, are not extended the same concessions as already pointed out. The figure first quoted is for the year 1937-38. I am not in possession of the number of pilgrims this year—so I must content myself with the figures for last year as given in the report. It is said that Rs. 8 is charged per head for the upkeep and establishment charges at Kamran quarantine. If you look at page 2 of the Report of the Civil Administration of the Kamran quarantine station for the year 1937-38 you will find that the total number of Hajis going via Kamran is 37,543 and the dues realised from them comes up to Rs. 2,88,666. This comes up to Rs. 7.6 per Haji if the average is taken but only Rs. 8 is said to be charged. I cannot say how.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I should just like to explain the discrepancy between our charge of Rs. 3 and the total figure which my Honourable friend has mentioned for that particular year. The explanation is this, that pilgrims from India paid only Rs. 3 but pilgrims from other places paid Rs. 8.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Number of pilgrims from India, according to the last report available, is 29,171 and they had to pay Rs. 87,513 at Rs. 3 per head. Other Governments may or may not pay but, irrespective of their payment, the sum of Rs. 87,513 is a very enormous sum for the upkeep of the station at Kamran if it is at all needed.

Before I make some observation regarding the higher or the lower charge, I want to tell you, what sort of help is given to these poor Hajis. If there is any suspicion of any disease, then the Hajis are asked to come from board the ship. They have to go to a house and some kind of dirty water in a dark room is sprinkled and all their clothes become wet and they have to come back again to the ship in that condition. This is all they get in return for the payment of Rs. 3 per head. You know, Sir, in these days, whenever the Haji intends to travel, he gets himself inoculated and those of them who remain uninoculated, they get it done at the port of embarkation. And in this matter if any strict measure is taken by the Government nobody will grudge. After they are inoculated, I do not understand what is the necessity of asking these Hajis to get themselves again disinfected. If there is at all any necessity of getting them disinfected, they should be disinfected at the port of embarkation. They

should not be detained there and there is no necessity of throwing soiled water on them and defiling their clothes with which they cannot offer their prayers. Besides these difficulties they have to pay a fee for their being defiled, which is Rs. 3. They have not to pay these three rupees only but, as it has already been pointed out, an additional tax of Rs. 25 which also includes Rs. 10 as a fee for the upkeep of the Kamran is charged. Why this double payment is made by them? I was all along thinking that we should secure some sort of facilities for these poor Hajis but instead of securing any facilities we find that they are put to many difficulties. I think it is very unjust and unfair on the part of the Government of India and it is high time that the Government should take this matter into consideration and abolish the Kamran quarantine fee altogether. It is the duty of the State to see that their people are well looked after out of the revenue which is being paid in India. No additional amount is required for the upkeep of health whenever an Indian goes out. There is no justification at all for that. Here in India the Health Department is being maintained at an enormous cost, but it is not any individual living in India who has to pay a tax for that. Not at all. No tax is being paid by any Indian within this country for the welfare and looking after of his health. The Public Health Department is run at the expense of public revenue and the Government should in all fairness send some officers there, if at all needed, and spend out of the revenue. If this is accepted, then the Indian subjects will be taken care of, but what about the Hajis from other parts of the Continent? In their case all that the Government of India can do is to ask for contribution from those countries from where these Hajis come. I hope the Government will seriously consider the equity and justness of the demand which is put forward in the amendment of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha. I further hope that as the demands have been addressed by two Khan Bahadurs the Government will consider their claims favourably. With these words I request the Government to accept the Resolution as amended by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab : Muhammadan) : Sir, on a previous occasion I pointed out to this Honourable House that pilgrimage to the Hedjaz was a cardinal principle of Islam, that every Mussalman is required to proceed to the Hedjaz at least once in his lifetime provided that he has got sufficient funds to defray the expenses of this holy journey. I also pointed out to this Honourable House and to the Government Members particularly that they owed a duty to the Mussalman subjects of His Majesty, who were at least ten crores in this country. Although on various occasions we have been given an assurance from the Official Benches that every thing is being done and every thing would be done for the Mussalmans so far as this pilgrimage is concerned by way of placing all facilities at their disposal; yet when we look into the question closely we find that nothing has been done. For instance, one small thing that could have been done for the Hajis was that return railway tickets on concession rates might be issued to every Haji who starts on pilgrimage, from say a town in the North-West Frontier Province and proceeds to Karachi and from there embarks on a ship to proceed to the Hedjaz. The Government, if they had been sympathetic, Department could have issued return tickets to the Hajis on concession rates and that could have gone some way towards being of some benefit to them. But even that much has not been done. That is of course by the way.

[Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.]

Coming to the Resolution before us, I lend my cordial support to the Resolution as put forward by my Honourable friend, Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, and amended by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazal-i-Haq Piracha. What is the gist of the whole Resolution and its amendment? The Honourable Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan has gone closely into the history of Kamran and told us that before the Great War of 1914, Kamran was a Turkish possession and as Turkey was bound by international agreement, quarantine was established in Kamran, because European mind is very careful about how the East comes into contact with the West. All microbes of Cholera and Plague are supposed to come from the East and go to the West. So, at Kamran and at some other places on the coast of the Sanai peninsula there are quarantines and pilgrims proceeding from the East or the West must remain for a few days in those quarantines and undergo disinfection. When, as a result of the war, Kamran came into British possession, the same arrangements continued. I have been to Kamran myself and I know how they treat the pilgrims there. As a result of the fees levied and as a result of the taxes imposed at the rate of Rs. 3 per head, much money was made and that money, we are told, now amounts to four lakhs of rupees, which is lying with the British Government. Later on, when Sultan Ibn Saud came into his own, he established a quarantine at Jeddah and therefore the need for the Kamran quarantine no longer existed. The Indian Government ought to have abolished at once the quarantine at Kamran because there was no longer any necessity for it, but they did not do it. Now, Sir, except for the detention of the pilgrims for a few hours at Kamran, no other useful purpose is served by it. So, the first thing that we expect the Government to do is that the Kamran quarantine should be abolished altogether. The second thing that we want the Government to do is that the four lakhs which are lying idle with them should be invested in the construction of houses in Jeddah and Mecca for the benefit of the pilgrims and to this amount something should be added by the Indian Government out of its own revenues because, after all, they have got certain responsibilities and we expect them to be sympathetic towards the Mussalmans. After all, what is Islam? I have said times out of number that it consists of five great principles and one of these great principles is the Haj or the pilgrimage. So, you ought to place every facility in the way of the pilgrims. Do away then with Kamran and invest the four lakhs which you have already got lying idle with you in the construction of houses in Jeddah and Mecca and add a few lakhs from the Indian Treasury. Last of all, be sympathetic, because one touch of human sympathy makes the whole world kin and, applying the principle closer, one might say, one touch of British sympathy makes the Muslim world kin. That is what we want. With these few words, I lend my support to the Resolution moved by Nawab Siddique Ali Khan and amended by Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Haq Piracha.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution and for two reasons. One is that it is moved by my Honourable friend, Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, who comes from my part of the country. Secondly, I support it for the better reason that it relates to a question which is essentially of a religious nature. It has been repeatedly said and rightly said on the floor of this House by most

of my Muslim friends in the House that the Haj is one of the sacred duties of every Muhammadan and, if he has got the means, he must do it. So, I take it, that the Government which claims seven crores of Muhammadans and, according to my friend ten crores, as its subjects has a responsibility in this matter and they should see that every facility is placed in the way of their subjects to discharge their religious duties properly, efficiently and comfortably. The difficulties arising out of the Kamran quarantine have been detailed by those who have actually had the experience of them and so we must accept those facts and their accuracy cannot be challenged by anybody. The difficulty, as a matter of fact, is probably due to the International Convention by which the Government are bound.

Sir, I want to have information upon a few points before I sit down. I would like to know whether the ships which carry those Indians who go to perform their Haj also carry pilgrims from other parts of the world or whether the Indian Hajis alone go in those ships and there are no other persons in them? I see from the nod of the Honourable the Education Secretary that Indian pilgrims alone go in those ships and no other pilgrims go by them.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Except for a few from Central Asia.

Mr. M. S. Aney: But generally they are not there. So, I really do not see the propriety of asking the Indian pilgrims to go through a process of disinfection at the Kamran quarantine when they are inoculated here. Had they been in company with other persons coming from different places who might not have gone through inoculation, then there was at least some ground to apprehend that probably during the course of their journey they might have caught some kind of infection and a disinfection process might have been justified. But as it has been made clear that the Indian pilgrims go by themselves and there are certain kinds of restrictions already imposed upon them in the interests of their health before they embark upon their voyage, I think an additional trouble or harassment, if I may be permitted to use that word, calling upon them to go through a disinfection at Kamran quarantine station is wholly unjustified.

Then, there is also a third thing to be borne in mind. The Hedjaz Government has opened a quarantine station and, therefore, the Indian pilgrims have to undergo this process of disinfection and this trouble of quarantine measures twice. I, therefore, think that if it be not possible for the Government of India to put a stop to what the Hedjaz Government might be doing in their quarantine station, at least, so far as they are concerned, they can put an end to this bother which the pilgrims have to undergo at the Kamran station. I would ask them to go even a step further. They should try to induce the Hedjaz Government to dispense with the difficulties which their quarantine station creates in the case of our pilgrims, but that is not part of the Resolution here but which, I think, would be a natural corollary. If the Government of India decides to take that step, they would be in a position to dictate or write to the Government of Hedjaz to take proper steps in that direction.

There is another part of the Resolution on which I would like to have some information. It has become clear in the course of the questions and answers that have been given across the floor of the House that the money

[Mr. M. S. Aney.]

that is collected at Kamran is not collected purely from the Indian pilgrims as such. Pilgrims who come from other parts of Asia and who go to the Hedjaz have also got to pay something as their fees at the Kamran quarantine station, so that whatever surplus the Government of India may have is not entirely surplus recovered from the Indian pilgrims. That is the position. Anyhow I will ask the Government of India to do this. This is money recovered from the people who have left their homes for the sake of performing holy pilgrimage. So that money which is in their pockets and which is not spent by them even for the sake of quarantine remains in the hand. The money that is there is, I am told, to the extent of four lakhs or something like that. The best way for them to spend that money is for the sake of adding to the amenities and comforts of the pilgrims either in India or in the Hedjaz or in Jeddah or Mecca or some other place which has to be visited by the pilgrims. That, in my opinion is a very proper suggestion and if really there is no constitutional or other difficulties in the way of Government which they are unable to overcome, I do not see any reason why Government should not be able to abolish the Kamran station and also along with it the fee of Rs. 3 which is recovered from the pilgrims. I, therefore, support the Resolution.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Mr. President, after the fairly long speech which I made on the earlier Resolution today, I do not propose to inflict a long oration on Honourable Members this time. It is quite clear from what all Honourable Members speaking from those Benches have said that there is feeling, and a very strong feeling about this fee of Rs. 3 which is levied even from poor pilgrims proceeding from India to the Hedjaz to perform what is an Islamic injunction. I must confess that I share to some extent the feelings which have been expressed, and I think myself that, to the extent that it is possible for Government to help their subjects or nationals from this country to avoid payments of this kind, they should be assisted by Government. The difficulty, Sir, which I wish to bring to the notice of Honourable Members is a two-fold one. In the first place this island is maintained as a quarantine station, as I had occasion to point out the other day in reply to a question, not because of our will to do so but because of the obligations which we have assumed under the International Sanitary Convention. My Honourable friend, Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, said we had not ratified the convention. I may explain to him the secret of non-ratification. It was because there are certain maritime Indian States which were not prepared to come into the orbit of ratification and whom we could not compel to come in. So far as we, in British India, are concerned, we have assumed the obligation to conform to the requirements of this International Sanitary Convention. That is the first point.

The second point is that this quarantine station is not maintained by us alone. It is maintained by us in co-operation with the Government of the Netherlands East Indies and, so far as I know, they have not merely accepted the obligations of the International Sanitary Convention but have actually ratified the Convention. Now, Sir, any move that we make, whether in the direction of the reduction of the fee, or even the complete abolition of the fee, can be made only in conjunction with the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, and after an international settlement or arrangement which would absolve us from the obligation that we

have accepted under the International Sanitary Convention. I submit that while there is force in the arguments which Honourable Members from the Benches opposite, including my Honourable friend, Mr. Aney, have urged, we must be given a little time to examine those arguments and, what is more, to explore our international obligations and also consult with the other party in this particular arrangement. From that point of view, Sir, more than any other it is not possible for me at this stage, however sympathetic I am really with the wishes and views expressed on the other side, to accept the Resolution at the moment. That is in so far as Kamran is concerned.

But there is the other part of the Resolution which relates to the improvement of accommodation for Hedjaz pilgrims at Karachi. It has been suggested that some part of Kamran funds should be diverted for the purpose of those improvements. From what I have said already with regard to our joint responsibility for the administration of this island, and also from what I have said in answer to an interjection as to the sources from which the fees are derived, it would be clear that the money is not ours entirely to do what we like with, even if we were inclined to do so. But apart from that, it seems to me that the first claim of the Hajis with regard to improvements at Karachi is on the revenues of the Government of India and not on money which may have accrued to us from the levy of this fee.

Now, Sir, sometime ago I had occasion to inform the House that we had actually approved a scheme for the improvement of these quarters for the Hajis at Karachi at a total cost of one lakh and 64 thousand Rupees. Unfortunately, 1938-39 was a year of financial stringency which repeated itself in 1939-40. We were, therefore, unable to spend up to the full extent of our sanctioned estimates. We have effected some improvements at the expense of about Rs. 38,000, but I am not contending that all that can be done has been done. But in response to the very generous references made to me by my Honourable friend, Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, I would say this. Today I am speaking only as the Secretary in the Department, but a few days hence, I shall have a little greater authority in regard to this matter, and it will be one of my first duties to see what we can do at Karachi to eliminate as quickly as possible the legitimate grievances of the Hajis there. That, Sir, is all that I am in a position to say at this stage and I hope my Honourable friend would consider my answer conciliatory enough and sincere enough to justify him in not pressing this Resolution to a Division.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan: Sir, a few minutes ago my Honourable friend, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani, advised the Government to accept this Resolution and the amendment moved by my Honourable friend, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, on the ground that the Resolution was moved by one Khan Bahadur and the amendment was moved by another senior Khan Bahadur. But my Honourable friend probably forgot to lay any stress on the point that the Government should consider it sympathetically and favourably. Sir, I knew that my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, as usual would consider this matter sympathetically and whatever I had expected turned out to be true to a word and to a letter. Sir, in view of the statement made by Sir

[Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.]

Girja Shankar Bajpai that he will consider the matter favourably and sympathetically, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As the Resolution has been withdrawn by leave of the House, the amendment drops out.

RESOLUTION RE FISCAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to examine the present fiscal policy of the Government of India and recommend suitable modifications."

The subject matter of this Resolution is extremely important. The fiscal system of this country was inquired into by a strong Commission that was set up nearly 20 years ago. It had some very distinguished men as members and was presided over by a very eminent businessman. It toured the country on a very large scale and examined a very large number of witnesses, and, after having examined the subject very carefully, made a report which is a landmark in the direction of control of our fiscal policy. The fiscal policy of this country till then was in an extremely nebulous state. No careful examination had been held till then. There were a number of demands as to what should be the main features of our fiscal policy for the future, specially in view of the fact that the war of 1914-18 had just been concluded, leaving open for careful consideration a number of extremely complicated and difficult points. As this House will remember, a number of industries had been established during the period 1914-18, and the question that had to be very carefully taken into consideration was, what should be the policy of Government with reference to those industries. Protection was much in the limelight then. Every industry that had made some headway thought it had made good its claim to receive protection from the Exchequer. All these were important and weighty points and all these points were carefully considered.

Now, the report of the Fiscal Commission itself is a very weighty document, and with regard to the developments that the fiscal policy of the Government of India took later on, constant references were made to the formulation of our fiscal policy by this Commission. Subsequently the matter formed the subject of discussion in this House on a number of occasions. I do not propose at this stage to refer to those discussions at any length, but it is important to remember that a number of Tariff Boards were appointed in consequence of the recommendations that were made by the Fiscal Commission. Each one of these Tariff Boards that was charged with inquiring into a specific industry again examined and carefully went into all material and relevant questions connected with that particular industry and made recommendations in consequence of which protection in a number of cases was recommended to be given for a period by the Tariff Board. A number of Tariff Boards, as I pointed out, were appointed and they made their reports which were substantially accepted, after discussion in this House, by the Government of India. And, as a

result of the acceptance of those recommendations, we find that a number of industries are in enjoyment of protection. The question that was considered at that time and that will have to be considered again in connection with this Resolution is whether India should be out and out for a policy of discrimination or whether it should adopt a policy of discriminating protection. On going through the history of this question, it seems that at first the demand pointed to our industrialists not being satisfied with anything short of out and out protection. But, as a result of discussions that took place in this House, it was finally agreed that a clear distinction should be made between the two policies and that having regard to the stage which the development of our industries had arrived at the best thing for India would be to adopt a policy of discriminating protection. That policy is today in force and, as Honourable Members will remember, for some time honest doubts have arisen whether the Government of India are not helping these industries too much by giving them an amount of protection which is not justified by the circumstances of the case. I am sure, Honourable Members will remember the strong views that are held on this subject by certain Members of my Party as also by Members belonging to some other sections of the House on the question whether the policy pursued at present by the Government of India is not favouring the industrialist unduly at the expense of the consumer.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Assembly will now adjourn till tomorrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 28th March, 1940.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 28th March, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

ALLOCATION OF QUOTA OF PILGRIM TRAFFIC[†] TO SHIPPING COMPANIES.

+544. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state if it is a fact that Government allocated 75 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the Pilgrim Traffic between the Mogul Line and the Scindia Line, respectively, this year on the basis of seven ships of the former and three ships of the latter?

(b) How many ships did the Mogul Line actually use this year for carrying pilgrims from Bombay and Karachi to Jeddah, and what were the names of those ships?

(c) Is it a fact that last year the Scindia Line carried 23 per cent. of the Pilgrim Traffic with two ships only?

(d) Is it a fact that, as there was no other ship ready, the Mogul Line carried 10 per cent. more pilgrims than the steamer's maximum carrying capacity, in their last steamer "Rizwani"?

(e) If the Mogul Line were going to employ only three ships on the Haj run, why did Government not accept the Scindia Line's proposal for alternate berthings?

Sir Girdja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) Three ships, viz., "Islami", "Rizwani" and "Khosrou".

(c) Yes.

(d) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to part (d) of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha's starred question No. 236.

(e) The number of ships to be berthed by the Mogul Line was not limited in advance to three. Only three ships were employed by the Company because, in the course of five sailings performed by those ships, they were able to carry all the pilgrims.

HELP TO INDIAN SHIPPING.

+545. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state what steps Government have taken, or if they have not taken yet, propose to take, to further the cause of Indian shipping both in the coastal as well as overseas trade?

[†]Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The steps taken by Government to assist the development of Indian shipping have been explained on more than one occasion in the past. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited in this connection to the answer given to part (c) of question No. 1753 by Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, and the supplementary questions and answers arising therefrom, on the 5th December, 1938.

OPENING OF A DEGREE COLLEGE IN NEW DELHI.

546. *Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Education Secretary please state if it has been ever considered to open a Degree college in New Delhi for the wards of children of the residents of New Delhi? If so, when and with what results, and, if not does he propose to consider this now and establish an up-to-date college for boys in New Delhi? If not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Before the establishment of the Delhi University there was a proposal to transfer St. Stephen's College from Old to New Delhi. The establishment of the University, however, has altered the situation. The scheme for the development of the University, which has recently been approved in principle by the Government of India, requires that the University and its constituent colleges should be in close proximity to each other. It is not, therefore, possible to establish a college in New Delhi away from the University Area.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: If there be any demand from the people residing in New Delhi to establish a college here in order to save their children from travelling about 12 miles every day, will Government accept the proposal?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No, Sir, unless Government were also prepared to let this particular college affiliate itself with an outside University, which they are not. And as regards the journey of 12 miles, I may inform my friend that my own son who studies at St. Stephen's College goes not by car, but by bus every morning to the College.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: May I know, Sir, when deciding the factor that all the colleges should be shifted to an out of the way place, that is, the Government House, did Government consider that a new college might come into existence later in New Delhi or even in Old Delhi?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: My Honourable friend is aware of the fact that for purposes of education people go hundreds of miles in order to attend a college or join a college, and I don't think it is a particular hardship for students from New Delhi to go to Old Delhi when there is a good communication service.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: My Honourable friend in reply to my question is confusing the two words,—the colleges in England are very different from the colleges out here

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is making a speech.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: But I want to correct him, Sir. . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): He is making a speech; he must put a question if he wants information.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Is the Honourable gentleman aware of the fact that students in colleges in Europe are much more advanced in age than students in colleges in India where they begin at the age of 13 or 14?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If my friend had paid some attention to the scheme for the reform of the Delhi University

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I do not want an explanation; I want a reply

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order; let the Honourable Member reply.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Well, Sir, my friend says he wants a reply to his question. That is what I am attempting to give. I was saying that if he had been good enough to read the scheme of reform of the University, he would have found that we are contemplating a three years' degree course, which means that boys will go to this University when they have reached the age of 18 or 19.

LOCATION OF A TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI.

547. *Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Is the Education Secretary aware that plots of lands for building purposes were disposed of or sold by the Delhi Improvement Trust quite recently in Karol Bagh, Delhi?

(b) Is he aware that there is great resentment among those who have bought the plots over the decision of the Trust to allot a piece of land for a Tuberculosis Clinic in a populated area?

(c) Is he aware that no public announcement or notice was issued by the Trust before the plots were sold out regarding the allotment of a site for Tuberculosis Clinic in the area?

(d) Is he also aware of the apprehensions and fears of the public who will be living round the clinic, and how does he propose to satisfy them?

(e) Were any representations from the public received by the Delhi Improvement Trust, or the Chief Medical Officer of Health, Delhi, and were the objections raised therein examined by the Tuberculosis experts? If not, why not? If so, what was their opinion?

(f) What are the reasons for not acceding to the demand of the public to shift the present site of the clinic to a remote and lonely place?

(g) Have Government considered whether it will not be desirable to have such clinics in the towns at a distance of at least 1,000 yards from a residential house? If not, what are the opinions of the Public Health Commissioner and other Tuberculosis experts in regard to the distance that it should have from a habitable place, and does he propose to lay down such restrictions on the locations of clinics? If not, why not?

(h) Does he propose to have the location of the Tuberculosis clinic in Karol Bagh shifted from the present site to a place far away from the populated area? If not, what are the difficulties, administrative or otherwise?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have asked for certain information and shall furnish replies in due course.

APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI, BY THE ASSISTANT MANAGER.

†548. ***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state whether Managers of the Government of India Presses are authorised to delegate to Assistant Managers their powers of making appointments of industrial staff?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state why selections/appointments in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, are made by the Assistant Manager? What are the special reasons justifying a departure from the general rule in this case?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) No.

(b) Appointments are made by the Manager. Reports by the Assistant Manager are, however, considered before any workman is engaged. The second part does not arise.

NON-CONSIDERATION OF MUSLIMS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN UNRESERVED VACANCIES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

†549. ***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Labour state whether it is a fact that Muslims are not considered for appointment in unreserved vacancies in the Government of India Press, New Delhi? If so, why?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state how many Muslims have been appointed to unreserved permanent vacancies of compositors, copy-holders and Lino and Mono operators in the said Press during the year 1939?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) No. The second part of the question does not arise.

(b) Two Muslims were appointed against permanent unreserved vacancies of compositors.

OFFERING OF VACANCIES RESERVED FOR MUSLIMS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI, TO NON-MUSLIMS.

†550. ***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that vacancies reserved for Muslims in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, are offered to non-Muslims even when suitable Muslim candidates are forthcoming? If so, why?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) Is it also a fact that last year a vacancy of type-supplier in the said press reserved for a Muslim was in the first instance offered to a Hindu? If so, why, and what steps do Government propose to take to avoid repetition of such breaches of the Government of India standing orders?

• **The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) No.

(b) The vacancy referred to was a temporary vacancy of less than three months' duration and to it a Muslim was eventually appointed. The orders regarding communal representation are not obligatory in such cases, but the Controller's attention is being drawn to the desirability of observing them except when a candidate from a minority community is not readily available.

EMPLOYEES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI, SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY.

†551. ***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that certain employees of the Government of India Presses, Simla and Calcutta, were removed from service because they were suffering from leprosy?

(b) Is it a fact that certain employees of New Delhi Press are suspected to be suffering from this infectious disease?

(c) Are Government prepared to arrange for the medical examination of all such suspected persons to check the spread of the disease?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) One employee of the Calcutta Press was invalided from service in 1938 because he was suffering from leprosy.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

ERECTION OF A PLANT BY THE IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

552. ***Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state whether it is not a fact that, (vide Administration Report of the Director of the Contract, 1938-39), Government have asked the Imperial Chemical Industry to erect at the expense of Government a plant costing three lakhs of rupees at Resipra (Calcutta) and they are entering into contract by which Government will pay a subsidy of five lakhs a year?

(b) Is it not a fact that Metro-Dam and Mysore Government were willing to erect the same plant at their own expense and demanded no subsidy, in case Government were willing to make purchases from them? Will Government be pleased to state why they adopted the course which was more expensive to tax-payers?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Discussions are going on with Messrs. Imperial Chemical Company with a view to the erection of a plant for making bleaching powder, but no decision has been arrived at and no such suggestion as that referred to by the Honourable Member has been made.

(b) The Mysore Government thought of erecting a plant primarily for the purpose of producing caustic soda. They offered also to produce bleaching powder and asked the Government to take a certain quantity every year but the Government could not agree to this as their peace-time requirements were negligible.

The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, had a proposal for manufacturing bleaching powder but could not raise sufficient capital to complete the erection of their plant. As already indicated, no decision has been arrived at by Government, but the Honourable Member may rest assured that the interest of the tax-payer is one of the most important considerations that is being kept in mind.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: May I know whether the Honourable Member will consult the Standing Finance Committee before sanctioning the subsidy mentioned in part (a) of the question?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: No, Sir.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Will the expenditure be made without reference to the Standing Finance Committee?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I do not know whether any particular expenditure will be involved.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: This will be a new expenditure of a subsidy of five lakhs. . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Next question.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, LAHORE CIRCLE.

553. *Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddique: (a) Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state who the permanent Superintendent of Archaeology in charge of the Lahore Circle is?

(b) When was he appointed in this Circle?

(c) What is the number of employees in the Archaeological Circle whose increment he stopped? How many of them were Muslims?

(d) How many employees, including menials, did he dismiss or discharge, and how many of them were Muslims?

(e) How many temporary and permanent appointments were made by him and how many of them were Muslims?

Sir Gita Shankar Bajpai: (a) to (e). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply to starred question No. 969 by Mr. Muhammad Nauman on the 10th March, 1939. Since that date four employees

have been discharged. Of these, two were Muslims, one Sikh and one Hindu. Six persons have been appointed and of these two were Muslims, two Sikhs and two Hindus.

UNORTHODOX 'C' TYPE QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

554. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) With reference to the reply given to starred question No. 161 on the 24th February, 1940, will the Honourable Member for Labour please state the names of all the Departments, the staff of which is entitled to Government accommodation, and how many from each office have asked for 'C' type of unorthodox quarters in Delhi during the present year?

(b) What is the number of such quarters allotted to the staff of each of such Departments or offices, what percentage does it form to the total number of quarters and the establishment of that class in each office, and how does that compare with that of the Central Public Works Department?

Mr. P. M. Menon: (a) and (b). The information is not readily available and its collection would not justify the labour involved. I may however state that the allotments of houses under the allotment rules are on an individual basis and not on a pro-rata basis to Departments.

AMENDMENT OF ALLOTMENT RULES OF QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

555. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) With reference to the reply to starred question No. 316 on the 8th March, 1940, is the Honourable the Labour Member aware that the allotment of quarters in New Delhi, is still being made, and has not yet been issued to the Departments?

(b) Is he aware that, as a result of the recent amendment of the rules for the allotment of Government quarters in New Delhi, a person will not be ousted from his quarters until he is provided with a higher type of quarters for which he may be eligible?

(c) Is he also aware that those who are living in their quarters practically for the last time have now as a result of this amendment been given further lease of stay in those quarters for an indefinite period and have been placed in an advantageous position?

(d) Is he further aware that this change has adversely affected the claims of applicants for 'C' and 'D' type unorthodox quarters, and that many of those who were waiting for quarters for the last four to seven years have been placed in a very disadvantageous position?

(e) Is he aware that, due to the decision of the Government not to build more 'C' type unorthodox quarters, the question of accommodation for the applicants of that type of quarters has become more acute?

(f) Is he further aware that the one option promised by the Honourable Member to be allowed only after the allotment for the year 1940-41 would not materially help them, unless the said change is allowed from the date of the amendment or allowed at least to have effect from this year even if it is to be allowed after the present allotment?

Mr. P. M. Menon: (a) The allotments have been made and are being issued to the Departments.

(b) to (e). The Honourable Member is referred to replies to starred question No. 160, parts (d) and (f) of question No. 164 and parts (c) and (e) of question No. 316.

(f) The point raised by the Honourable Member will be duly considered when the question of permitting clerks to change their classification is taken up.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Honourable Member issue orders to these persons very soon so that there may not be any inconvenience to them?

Mr. P. M. Menon: I shall convey that to the Honourable Member for Labour.

LAYOUT OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOTS IN CERTAIN AREAS IN DELHI.

556. ***Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** (a) With reference to the reply given to part (c) of starred question No. 165 on the 24th February, 1940, will the Education Secretary please state which are the plots in Karol Bagh, Delhi, lease rights of which have been transferred to others, and how many further divisions have taken place in each case?

(b) Is there any complete row of houses or a line of houses in Karol Bagh which at present is in the possession of one lessee only, who, or the original lessee of that piece of land, had got the lane originally left out for public purposes also covered up? If so, which is that?

(c) Is there no condition in the lease whereby leased land cannot be acquired or resumed for a public purpose? If none, why not, and if there is one, how and when action under that is resorted to?

(d) Is he aware that there are many other plots, houses and pieces of lands which are being acquired by the Delhi Improvement Trust for public purposes almost daily?

(e) If the reply to the foregoing parts be in the affirmative, what are the difficulties on account of which the Trust cannot take over or resume the portion of that area only which belongs to a single lessee for providing a lane which is a public purpose, and which would provide air and light to many of the houses which open on only one side?

(f) Is he prepared to see that necessary steps are taken by the Trust in taking over at least that piece of land only which should have been left out for the land and is now covered up and is now in possession of one lessee (whether he is the original allottee of that land or not) in order to provide necessary land for the purpose of making these houses open on both sides like others? If not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Cases of transfer and sub-division have been so numerous and frequent in Karol Bagh since the land was leased that no complete list of such cases is available.

(b) No case is known of an original lessee or transferee having built over land originally laid out as a public lane.

(c) There is a condition in all leases of Nazul land in the Karol Bagh area whereby the land can be resumed for a public purpose subject to payment of compensation under the terms of the lease. Action in accordance with this condition can be taken if land is required for a public purpose.

(d) The Delhi Improvement Trust has acquired land to the west and north of Delhi for the Roshanara and Northern City extension schemes. Land is acquired from time to time as required for execution of sanctioned schemes.

(e) Land can be resumed or acquired for providing a public lane if the necessity for the acquisition is established.

(f) In view of the reply given to part (b) above, this does not arise.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know, Sir, if the Trust has received a representation that a lane should be acquired from Rai Saheb Kartik Das, and have Government done anything in the matter?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I should like to have notice as to whether any representation from the gentleman mentioned has been received. I do not know.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Honourable Member then inquire into the matter, and, if there is any inconvenience to them, see that a lane is acquired for them?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If the Honourable Member will be good enough to send me the particulars, I shall see what we can do.

ALLOCATION OF QUOTAS OF PILGRIM TRAFFIC TO SHIPPING COMPANIES.

557. ***Mr. Umar Ali Shah:** (a) Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state if the decision which Government conveyed in their telegram to the shipping companies concerned on the 2nd November, 1939, in regard to the allocation of the quota of the pilgrim traffic, was final?

(b) Is it a fact that Government made it clear in that telegram to the shipping companies concerned that they should attend a further meeting on the 7th November, 1939, provided they agreed to participate in that traffic on the basis of the quota set out in that telegram?

(c) Was it open to the representative of the shipping companies who were asked to attend the meeting on the 7th November, 1939, to re-open the question regarding the allocation of the quota in the pilgrim traffic the decision about which was conveyed by Government in their telegram of the 2nd November, 1939?

(d) If the answer to part (c) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state whether the following observation, namely:

"circumstances would appear to indicate that Scindia, even prior to the Government of India's invitation to attend this meeting (7th November) and in disregard of any outcome of this meeting, had already decided to withdraw from the pilgrim trade"

made on page 7 of the Booklet issued by the Mogul Line, Limited, under the heading 'Facts about the Haj Pilgrimage, 1939-40' is in accordance with facts?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes, as far as the 1939-40 pilgrim season was concerned.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Government are not aware what the circumstances were which made the Mogul Line draw the conclusion mentioned in the statement quoted by the Honourable Member.

AMENDMENT OF ALLOTMENT RULES OF QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

558. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Labour aware that if he decides to permit the clerks to change their classification from unorthodox to orthodox and *vice versa* only after the allotment for the winter season 1940-41, as stated in reply to starred question No. 316 of 8th March, 1940, without applying the benefit to the current year's applications, it would not give much relief, as a very large number of the clerks concerned would become entitled to a change next year even under the existing orders?

(b) Is he prepared to consider the desirability of giving them the option of change in respect of this year's applications (submitted in last December) and permit another option which may be allowed even after the allotment for the year 1940-41, and to treat the applications to be submitted by them in December, 1940, as having been made for the second year? If not, why not? And what are the difficulties?

Mr. P. M. Menon: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to my reply to part (f) of starred question No. 555.

RESERVATION OF A SUPERIOR APPOINTMENT IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR A SIKH.

559. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) With reference to the reply to starred question No. 169 on the 24th February, 1940, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if he is aware of the percentage of representation in the Central Public Works Department that is being enjoyed by the Europeans and Anglo-Indians together, and whether any of the appointments to be filled in April next, have been reserved for these communities? If so, why, or on what grounds?

(b) Is he aware that in almost a couple of years' time the percentage of the Sikh community would come to almost nil?

(c) Is he prepared to consider the desirability of reserving at least one appointment of Class I Service of the Central Public Works Department for a member of the Sikh community? If not, why not?

Mr. P. M. Menon: (a) Yes. Until the Federal Public Service Commission have been consulted and have expressed their views, I regret I can give no information about the proposed methods of recruitment.

(b) It is possible.

(c) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to my reply to part (a).

Sardar Sant Singh: May I enquire from the Honourable Member whether it is a fact or not that some of the appointments have been reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians?

Mr. P. M. Menon: I want notice.

STAFF OF THE DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

560. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state the total strength of the ministerial and other establishment of the Delhi Improvement Trust, and how many of them are Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs and others?

(b) Is this office exempt from the operation of the Home Department orders regarding recruitment on communal lines? If so, why, and if not, why no Sikh has been appointed in this office as a clerk?

(c) How many temporary and permanent appointments were made during each of the last two years, and why no Sikh was appointed?

(d) For how long has the Building Inspector been on the staff of the Delhi Improvement Trust?

(e) How many complaints have so far been received by the Delhi Improvement Trust against the Building Inspector from the public?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have asked for certain information and shall furnish replies in due course.

CHARGE OF PRESERVED MONUMENTS IN NEW DELHI.

†561. *Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: (a) Will the Education Secretary kindly state whether it is a fact that preserved monuments in New Delhi are held under the charge of a senior clerk of the Land and Development Office? What allowances, if any, are granted to him?

(b) Was there any press agitation to the effect that the charge of New Delhi preserved monuments should be held by the Archaeological Department, as in the case of Old Delhi monuments, or be under the charge of a technical man of the Land and Development Office?

(c) Is it a fact that a previous Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner sounded a note of warning that a clerk should not hold charge of the monuments?

(d) What action, if any, have Government taken on his note, or contemplate taking now?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have asked for certain information and shall furnish replies in due course.

MINERS AND GANGMEN WORKING IN KHEWRA SALT MINES.

562. *Mr. Lachand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state if it is a fact that the miners and gangmen working in Khewra Salt Mines, are employed on a basis similar to piece work system?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) Is it a fact that the gangmen are not allowed to join the miners union recognised by Government, while the miners are permitted to become members of the same?

(c) Is it a fact that on a question raised by the Honourable Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, M.C.S., in the Council of State, in the year 1936, Government stated that they had no objection to gangmen joining the union?

(d) Is it a fact that the Chief Mining Engineer, Khewra Salt Mines, objects to gangmen joining the union? If so, why, and what steps do Government propose to take?

Mr. P. M. Menon: The question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Finance Member.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

†563. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary kindly state if it is a fact that retired officials of the Department of Education, Health and Lands have been re-employed in the offices of the Keeper of Records and the Indian Research Fund Association?

(b) Is it a fact that the retired official employed as Secretary in the Research Fund Association was given a number of extensions while in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, and if so, how many?

(c) Is it a fact that a Superintendent in the Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, was doing this work in addition to his own, and was granted a special pay of Rs. 100 for the extra work and continued to do so for a number of years?

(d) Was this appointment specially created to provide the retired official of the Education, Health and Lands Department?

(e) How do Government propose to remove the hardship of unemployment, if they continue to persist in their policy of giving extensions on the one hand and of re-employment after retirement on the other?

(f) Was the post widely advertised, and what was the number of applications received?

(g) How many retired Muslim officials of the Education, Health and Lands Department were similarly employed; and, if not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) A retired clerk of the Department has been employed in the office of the Keeper of Records on the classification of records as the work demands previous office experience. As regards appointments by the Indian Research Fund Association I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply I gave to part (d) of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha's starred question No. 176 on February 24, 1940. I would add that in neither case was the sanction of the Department of Education, Health and Lands required or given.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) The retired officer of this Department was not appointed as the Secretary of the Indian Research Fund Association. I would again invite the Honourable Member's attention to the replies I gave to Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha's question mentioned above and to the supplementaries arising out of it.

(c) The post of Assistant Secretary was originally sanctioned in March, 1931, but as a measure of retrenchment the arrangement referred to by the Honourable Member was in force till recently. This arrangement was found unsatisfactory and a new post on a lower scale of pay was created last year.

(d) No.

(e) The Honourable Member is not correct in his presumption that Government have any policy of giving extensions of service to persons beyond the age of superannuation and employment to retired personnel. The first part of the question does not therefore arise.

(f) Yes; 111 applications were received.

(g) Government have no information on the first part of the question; the second part does not arise.

APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

564. *Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee: (a) Will the Education Secretary kindly state if the officer in charge of the Frontier Circle of the Archaeological Survey has been designated for the post of Deputy Director General?

(b) What literary work has that officer so far published, and what work has the next 'junior' Muslim officer published?

(c) Is it a fact that one of them is a University examiner and is selected to preside over historical conferences held in this country? If so, which of them is he?

(d) If the Muslim officer, referred to, is not being appointed as Deputy Director, how does the Secretary reconcile his statement in the House on the 13th March, 1939 (page 1966 of the Legislative Assembly Debates) that the claims of the Muslim officer would not be affected for promotion to higher posts?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) to (d). I refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by me to his identical starred question No. 508 on the 21st of this month.

STOPPAGE OF INCREMENTS OF TWO MUSLIM CONSERVATION ASSISTANTS AND ONE OVERSEER.

565. *Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee: (a) With reference to the answer to starred question No. 969, dated 10th March, 1939, will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands kindly state if it is a fact that increments of two Muslim Conservation Assistants and one Overseer had been stopped? How long have the increments of these Muslims been withheld?

(b) Is it a fact that the increment of the Hindu referred to in the same answer had been restored? What loss has he suffered in pay by the stoppage of increment?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) The information supplied in reply to part (c) of Mr. Muhammad Nauman's starred question No. 969, dated the 10th March, 1939, related to two employees whose increments had been stopped by the present Superintendent of Archaeology, Frontier Circle. In addition to these employees the increments of a Muslim Conservation Assistant and one Overseer were stopped under orders passed in 1934 and 1936, respectively, but these employees are now again earning their increments.

(b) Yes. No loss has been sustained as the increment was restored with retrospective effect.

TRANSFER OF THE CHARGE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN DELHI.

566. *Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddique: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands kindly state, if, as announced some time ago in the press, the transfer of the charge of ancient monuments in Delhi was to have saved about Rs. 2,000 annually in the shape of agency charges formerly payable to the Public Works Department, Delhi?

(b) What savings actually accrued in the agency charges during the last and current year (up to date) after deducting the pay of the non-permanent staff employed as a sequence to the transfer of the work? Will the Secretary kindly place a list of such staff on the table?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) When the transfer was made it was estimated that a saving of over Rs. 1,000 would accrue.

(b) The savings during 1938-39 and 1939-40 (up to date) amount to Rs. 2,456 and Rs. 3,128 respectively. No additional staff was employed in consequence of the transfer and the second part of the question does not arise.

NON-APPOINTMENT OF A MUSLIM AS AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

567. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member kindly state whether it is a fact that no Muslim has ever been appointed as an Electrical Engineer, or Assistant Electrical Engineer, in the Central Public Works Department? If not, why not?

(b) Is it a fact that at present there is a vacancy of an Assistant Electrical Engineer in the Central Public Works Department, for which the Federal Public Service Commission has advertised in certain English papers, and invited applications from qualified Electrical Engineers? If so, are Government prepared to reserve this post for a Muslim and appoint some Muslim candidate?

Mr. P. M. Menon: (a) Yes. No fresh appointment has been made to the post of Electrical Engineer since 1924. One of the two temporary posts of Assistant Electrical Engineer, which exist at present, was offered to a Muslim candidate in 1938, but he declined it as he considered the initial pay too low.

(b) The post referred to is a new one and will be grouped with the other posts in the superior cadre of the Central Engineering Service for purposes of communal representation. Government do not propose to reserve it for a Muslim.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It appears that one Honourable Member put down an identical question for reply today which has already been answered a few days ago. This is rather strange. The Chair hopes that Honourable Members will take care to remember the answers that are given to their questions before putting down another question on the same subject.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 33 asked by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad on the 8th February, 1940.

CREATION OF NEW DEPARTMENTS AS A WAR MEASURE.

The following new branches have been created on account of war.

Communications Department—

1. War Transport Board.
2. A branch to deal with matters arising out of the war.
3. A branch in the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate to deal with matters arising out of the war.
4. Branches in the Indian Meteorological Departments at Poona, Karachi, Calcutta and Delhi to deal with matters arising out of the war.

Defence Co-ordination Department—

Man Power Section.

External Affairs Department—

A branch to deal with matters arising out of the war.

Railway Department (Railway Board)—

Stores War branch.

Labour Department—

Office of the Rent Controller.

Home Department—

1. Office of the Director General of Information.
2. Office of the Chief Press Censor.

Commerce Department—

1. The Economic Resources Board.
2. Office of the Controller of Purchase (Jute).
3. Office of the Tea Controller for India.
4. Office of the Controller of Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property and sub-offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of unstarred question No. 23 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 15th February, 1940.

WITHDRAWAL OF BED COUCHES FROM CERTAIN WAITING ROOMS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(a) "Bed couches" are not part of the normal equipment of furniture provided in waiting rooms on the East Indian Railway. Canseated benches are part of the normal equipment and no orders have been issued withdrawing these.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 31 asked by Mr. Umar Aly Shah on the 23rd February, 1940.

MAINTENANCE OF THE ROAD RUNNING FROM BRIDGE TO GOODS SHED AT DELHI SHAHDARA.

(a) The Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway, Delhi.

(b) During and after the rains the road becomes muddy at times. Otherwise the condition of the road is reported to be good.

(c) I am informed that the road does not require repairs at present. Repairs are carried out from time to time when necessary.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 213 asked by Mr. H. M. Abdullah (on behalf of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha) on the 27th February, 1940.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF STAFF ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

The following statement gives the required information,

Statement showing Minimum Qualifications laid down for Recruitment to certain Categories of Staff during the year 1929, 1934 and as at present.

Categories of staff	1929	1934	1940
(i) Journeymen in the Mechanical Work-shops.	(i) No specific minimum qualifications.—Vacancies are filled from— (1) Workshop Apprentices. (2) Apprentices of the Maclean Engineering College, Moghalpura (now Punjab College of Engineering and Technology). (3) Those who had secured a satisfactory apprenticeship elsewhere, and (4) Others who were able to produce evidence of practical experience. For recruitment to the post of Sub-Inspector of Works (now designated as Assistant Inspector of Works) no rules were laid down. Men with suitable engineering training were taken.	As in 1929 Sub-Overseers, Diploma or its equivalent from the recognised Engineering College or schools. NOTE.—This was laid down in November, 1934, recruitment in accordance with the rules was made in 1935 when the age limit not more than 27 was fixed. They were taken as apprentices in the first instance for 1 year.	Mostly recruited from the approved list of qualified apprentices of the Punjab College of Engineering and Technology. When this source of supply does not meet requirements, those who have qualified from recognised technical institutes and colleges are considered.
(ii) Assistant Inspectors of Works.		Junior Cambridge or the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate examination of the Punjab University or an equivalent examination of other Universities. Age limit—17 to 21 years. NOTE.—No recruitment was made in 1934.	Upper subordinates class examination at Roorkee or an equivalent examination of any other recognised Engineering College or School. They are recruited as Apprentices for one year before appointment. Preference is given to candidates with training and experience of reinforced concrete construction and design of works. Age limit—not more than 24.
(iii) Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors. (Qualification for Apprentice A. P. W. I. S.).	For appointment as Apprentice Permanent Way Inspectors. An examination equivalent to Standard VI of the Government Educational Code or the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate examination of the Punjab University or an equivalent examination of other Universities. Age limit—17 to 21.		Matriculation examination in 2nd Division, Junior Cambridge or its equivalent from a recognised University or Diploma examination of the Aitchison College, Lahore, or the "Dufferin" Final passing-out examination. Proficiency in Mathematics being essential. Age limit—18 to 22.

Categories of staff	1929	1934	1940
(iv) Works Ministries	No minimum qualifications. Vacancies were filled in by railway employees having practical knowledge of the work as well as by outsiders who had received sufficient education in engineering institutions, or who had practical knowledge and experience as required.	As in 1929.	As in 1929.
(v) Gang Mates	Posts generally filled by promotion of suitable Keymen and Gangmen.	As in 1929.	As in 1929.
(vi) Draftsmen, Class I, Grade I.	No such grade in 1929. No minimum qualifications.	As in 1929.	Draftsmen are not recruited in Class I, Grade I.
(vii) Tracers, Class I, Grade I.	Candidates having previous practical experience of the work or holding certificate from Engineering School or institutions were taken on.	As in 1929.	Tracers (Civil Engineering Branch)—Qualified draftsmen from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Government School of Engineering Roorkee or any other recognised school of equivalent standing. Age limit up to 25. Tracers (Mechanical Branch)—Practical training and previous experience in tracing. Age limit—18 to 25.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 272 asked by Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta on the 5th March, 1940.

PLACING OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY BAZAR OF ALLAHABAD CANTONMENT OUT OF BOUNDS FOR TROOPS.

- (a) Except for the Indian Infantry Battalion the British Infantry Bazar is and always has been in bounds for the troops.
(b) and (c). No.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 283 asked by Mr. J. Ramsay Scott (on behalf of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney) on the 6th March, 1940.

EXPENDITURE ON IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BRIDGE ENGINEERING WORKS AT MANMAD, GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

The total expenditure incurred by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in connection with improvements in the Central Engineering Workshops at Manmad is as follows :—

	Expenditure. Rs.
(1) Saw mill shop	20,041
(2) Blacksmith shop	30,604
(3) Combined machine shop	31,319
(4) Structural shop	39,626
(5) Improved handling facilities in structural machine shop	16,101
(6) Accommodation and provision of machinery for cutting and binding sleeper ends	3,297
(7) Workshop buildings other than masonry	33
(8) Provision of racks and platforms for stores	3,333
(9) Wiring of shops and machines, etc., including provision of motors	5,695
(10) Dismantling of old machines	605
(11) Temporary establishment	520
Total	1,51,174
Less—Credit for released materials	4,515
Net total	1,46,659

The work has been completed with the exception of the installation of two motors.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 355 asked by Mr. H. M. Abdullah on the 12th March, 1940.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VENDING AERATED WATERS TO MUSLIMS AT THE DELHI RAILWAY STATION.

No. The arrangements are in the hands of one of the Section contractors, of whom there are four on the North Western Railway system. As regards the second portion of the question, these contracts are not awarded on a communal basis; and it is not regarded as necessary to introduce such an arrangement.

Information promised in reply to parts (a) and (c) of unstarred question No. 77 asked by Mr. M. Ghiasuddin on the 12th March, 1940.

HARASSMENT OF VENDORS AT THE AMBALA CANTONMENT AND DELHI RAILWAY STATIONS.

(a) I am informed that no complaints have been received from any vendors at Ambala Cantonment or Delhi station of harassment by the railway staff.

(c) Does not arise.

ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that upto 12 Noon on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1940, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committee for Emigration eleven nominations were received. Subsequently the candidature of one member was withdrawn by the proposer and two Members withdrew their candidature. As the number of remaining candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, I declare the following non-official Members to be duly elected, namely:

- (1) Mr. M. Ghiasuddin;
- (2) Shams-ul-Ulema Kamaluddin Ahmed;
- (3) Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha;
- (4) Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan;
- (5) Mr. Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur;
- (6) Mr. M. S. Aney;
- (7) Mr. F. E. James; and
- (8) Sir Syed Raza Ali.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Secretary of the Assembly: Sir, the following Message has been received from the Council of State:

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that the Bill to impose a tax on excess profits arising out of certain businesses, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 20th March 1940, was passed by the Council of State at its meeting held on the 27th March, 1940, with the amendments shown in the enclosed statement.

The Council of State requests the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly in the amendments."

Sir, I lay on the table the Bill as amended by the Council of State.

THE INDIAN FINANCE BILL—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume consideration of the Indian Finance Bill. Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad may continue his speech.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I have still to discuss two major questions, which I want to deal with fully, and there are some minor questions. I shall take up the question of supply first. Then, I shall deal with some minor questions, and then the major question of sugar, but if there be no time left, I shall leave it over for discussion when we take up the clause relating to sugar. Let me begin with the Supply Department. The present system is that we have, for the purpose of food supply, the Canteen Contractor's Syndicate, called the C. C. S. These contractors supplied the foodstuffs to the army. They kept a large stock with them at their own expense and they were really responsible for the food supply. There is the Master General of Ordnance for the supply of munitions. These two bodies function even now during the war. In addition to these, there is a third body for the army supply which used to be called the Supply and Transport Department. That was abolished some time ago on account of embezzlement, and this was replaced by the Director of Contracts who is still functioning with enlarged purchasing powers at present. In addition to these three, there is the Indian Stores Department established sometime ago, and the Legislature has been repeatedly pressing that all Government purchases should be made through this Department. Most of the Departments of the Government of India are now following the instructions issued by the Government of India:

"In 1929, the Government of India laid down the policy that stores for public services should be purchased in such a way as to encourage the development of the Indian industries of the country to the utmost possible extent consistent with economy and efficiency."

Later on, instructions were issued that they should purchase through the Indian Stores Department. The railways being one of the biggest purchasing departments followed those instructions and out of the total purchases of Rs. 15 crores in 1937-38, they spent only Rs. 4.41 crores in direct orders and all the other orders amounting to 10½ crores were placed in purchasing articles through the Indian Stores Department. So, the Railway Department has been really carrying out the instructions of the Government of India and the instructions of the Legislature. But the Army Department has not been following the instructions of the Government of India, and they established their own Directorate of Contracts which is really a department parallel to the Indian Stores Department. Two Departments of the Government of India for making purchases are neither economical nor efficient, and this double system is not in the interests of the State. I shall just give the House one or two illustrations how the Directorate of Contracts works to the detriment of Indian finance.

Some time ago, the Director of Contracts gave a very large order for bacon from Australia, and when that large amount came, they did not know how to use it. They purchased this bacon at a price of 12 to 14

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

annas a pound, and now they are using it in place of beef which costs only one and a half anna or two annas a pound. Such a large order was placed in Australia for the purchase of bacon which really the Indian army could not consume. Had they followed the old practice, they ought to have asked the Canteen Syndicate to purchase this amount at their own expense so that the taxpayers would have been relieved from the enormous wastage by such unnecessary purchase.

Then, again, they have got a system by which they have established a ring of contractors, and all the orders are placed through these contractors. No tender of any kind is invited and no attempt is made to purchase at the lowest possible level. In regard to ghee, the Honourable the Leader of the House informed me in reply to a question that they have a contractor who supplies ghee to the satisfaction of everybody. It is quite possible that the Director of Contracts may be satisfied that the contractor supplies good ghee to the army. It is quite possible that the contractor himself is satisfied by the profit he makes but we who really pay for it are not satisfied with it. I really believe that we are spending a lakh and 25 thousand every year extra on this contractor which I think could be saved had we adopted a better method. The purchase of ghee might have been left to the Canteen Syndicate and they would have purchased the whole thing at their own expense, and the taxpayers would have been relieved from this additional amount of a lakh and 25 thousand rupees which is unnecessarily spent. Examples of this nature can be multiplied. It is not a question whether the contractor is satisfied or the contractee, if I may use the word, is satisfied, but it is a question whether the taxpayers are satisfied or not. If the taxpayers are satisfied, that is the crucial test to find out whether the system is right or not. Therefore, I do beseech that this Department is really wasting enormous sums of money and creating a ring of contractors about them and all the orders are confined to this particular ring and no attempt is made to purchase these things at the lowest possible terms, and, therefore, it is very desirable that we ought to follow the instructions of the Government of India laid down for all the Departments and they would save enormous sums of money if they follow the practice of handing over the purchase of foodstuffs to the Canteen Contractors Syndicate who will purchase the whole thing at their own expense and the taxpayers will be relieved from any unnecessary burden. Everything that they require besides the munitions and the foodstuff ought to be purchased through the Indian Stores Department as already laid down by the Government of India. The Munition Department should be left entirely to the army to be managed in their own way. It is not desirable to disclose anything about it. I do not say a word about the purchase or manufacture of munitions which should be at the disposal of the munition board and we should not interfere with their arrangements. But if we come to the purchase of boots, blankets and other things for which no secrecy is required, those things can be purchased in the open market by inviting tenders in the same manner as the railways are purchasing for their requirements. These articles stand in different categories. There ought to be a distinction between the two classes. The munitions should be entirely under the Director of Ordnance and there should be no interference of any kind with that. In the case of foodstuffs, they have got a very efficient and well tested body in the Canteen Contractors Syndicate, but in the case of other things, such as

blankets and shoes, which are not strictly of a military type, they ought to be purchased through the Indian Stores Department in the same way as the railways are purchasing and in accordance with the instructions already laid down by the Government of India.

Now, I come to the new department, the Supply Department. Now, as regards the Supply Department, it is very essential that every member of the Supply Department must be a permanent official of the Government of India. They should take the best men from various Departments of the Government of India, because this is really a department recently created on account of war conditions. They receive orders from the Government of India and they receive orders from foreign Governments, and it is for them to decide which of these orders they can fulfil, keeping in view the requirements of India herself and of the Indian army. This Department should decide what we can sell to other countries. The existence of this Department, to my mind is necessary, and there must be some kind of co-ordinating agency to decide what things we can supply and what things we cannot supply, but the essential thing here is that it should consist only of permanent officials and there should be no liaison officer, no controller and no adviser. This is a thing which is not good, and I tell you that these things will really affect the efficiency of its working and great danger may occur in future. Suppose you have a liaison officer, say, Director of Jute. This gentleman belongs to the trade. He himself is a producer in the trade. Now, let us say that he gets information on the evening of Tuesday from the Supply Department for the purchase of 50 million bags of jute. Overnight the following morning he makes a large purchase for himself and for the firms with which he is connected. In the afternoon he announces the proposals of the Government of India to purchase 50 millions of jute bags to the Chambers. The moment he announces the proposals, the prices go up and immediately there is a large demand. What happened is that this particular officer who had this information beforehand and who purchased these things overnight would be benefited, and this is certainly very unfair and very undesirable. The thing may work the other way round also. Now, the Government give a large order for the purchase of jute bags. Afterwards they cancel this order. As soon as the adviser receives the order of cancellation, he will immediately sell his own stock overnight, and, on the following morning, when the order of cancellation is known, the price of jute bags would go down at once by Rs. 4, and, therefore, all those persons who were not in the "know" would lose and this gentleman who is really the adviser to the Government of India is in a privileged position and he would get the benefit of it. Besides these things, there is another difficulty. I request the Government of India to consider this very seriously. If you appoint a man in the trade, as liaison officer or adviser, he will know the secrets of his contemporaries in the trade and of his brother merchant men, and as soon as he knows the secrets of these people, he will make good use of it, if not during the war, certainly after the war, and it is not desirable that you should place one business man in such a privileged position, so that he should know the secrets of all business men. The men who are in the know of these trade secrets will be placed in a privileged position and all the other men who are dealing in that particular trade will go out as soon as the war is over and this will create a very dangerous situation. My friend may say that the trade is not objecting

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

to this, but I think he is labouring under great misapprehension. No business man will ever raise an objection, because, the moment he does it, he will be put in the black list and no order will ever be given to him. To say that no business man is objecting is a very bad argument and no business men will boldly come forward to protest against this arrangement, and I am speaking on behalf of all those business people who cannot speak for themselves. Because the moment they speak, they will be put out of the trade altogether. Government will put them in the black list and they will never get any order. I am voicing the objections of business men and I am laying these arguments before you on their behalf. This is perfectly wrong and not justified.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Scandalous?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Yes. I will give you an example of a scandal with respect to hides and skins. I will say some thing about hides. I think my Honourable friend, Sir Zafarullah Khan, said on the floor of the House that Mr. Inskip has not been appointed as an adviser in hides but I have repeatedly said on the floor of the House that he calls himself an adviser or liaison officer in hides. I have now got a letter here a part of which I will read out to the House in order to clear the position. It is from Mr. Inskip, Adviser to Government to the Secretary, Calcutta Shippers' Association, Calcutta:

"Will you advise all members of your Association, who are interested in hides, that I have been appointed as Adviser to Government.

and he says in paragraph (b):

(b) to advise the Department of Supply from time to time on the question of export of hides with a view to ensuring that adequate supplies are available to meet the requirements of this industry in India.

It is quite clear from his letter that he is appointed to advise the Government about export of hides, but my Honourable friend, the Leader of the House, said that he has nothing to do with hides. It is obvious that either Mr. Inskip is right or the Government of India are attempting to misrepresent the case before the Members of the Assembly. Either he is Adviser in hides or he is not. He says in his letter that he is Adviser, but on the other hand my Honourable friend on the floor of the House says that he is not. I am puzzled to find out what the true facts are.

The arguments which I am now advancing are the arguments which are discussed in a very important article published in the 17th February issue of the *Economist*. This issue was not received in the Library. They had in the Library the *Economist*, dated 10th February, the 24th February and the 2nd March, but the issue, dated the 17th February, which unfortunately discusses the principle I am now discussing, is not in the Library.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What is the suggestion of the Honourable Member?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I want to read out a part of the article to the House, I got the paper elsewhere.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is making an imputation against the Secretary of the Department.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I am not. I request that I may be permitted to read out a portion of this article, because it is not available to other Members of the House:

"The weakness is that with very few exceptions the Controllers have been drawn from the trades they control. In a large number of important trades one dominant personality is learning how his competitors run their businesses. There is not the slightest need to suggest that any of the controllers are consciously grinding their private axes, most of them are keenly anxious to avoid anything of the sort. But it will be so fatally easy at the end of the War to suggest that an official control shall merely be transmuted into an unofficial "ring"—without any hampering duty to a supervising State. To endow the representative of a trade with legal powers inevitably creates suspicion in the minds of his customers."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If I am not mistaken, I think, this very article was read out the other day by the Honourable Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I was not present.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But it is a repetition of the same thing.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I will read only one sentence which has got a bearing on the point I am discussing.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the issue of the *Economist*, dated the 17th February, was missing, how could Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi get hold of it?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I cannot say how he got hold of it. The paper was not missing in Delhi.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member was not justified in making imputation against the Secretary of this Department.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I will quote only one sentence from the article which is relevant to the subject under discussion: I make no imputation.

"It is a sound principle that no one should be judge in his own cause."

This is one thing, and as the whole article has, I understand, been quoted by the Honourable Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, I leave it alone, and now I come to constructive suggestions. I now make some suggestions in order that the difficulties which are experienced may be overcome, and these are for the consideration of the Government. They are:

(i) The purchase of foodstuffs should continue as at present in the hands of the Canteen Contractors Syndicate. They should keep sufficient stock which the Government may require, even under war conditions.

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

(ii) The Ordnance Department of Army Headquarters of the Government of India should function as at present and should be responsible for munitions. Their activities should remain confidential.

(iii) The office of the Director of Contracts should be abolished for the same reason as the Supply Transport Corps was abolished some time ago. The Army purchases should be made through the Indian Stores Department as recommended by the Government of India in 1929.

(iv) The Supply Department should consist only of permanent officials borrowed from other Departments of the Government of India. It is essential that no businessman or other non-official should be appointed in the Supply Department.

(v) The Supply Department should receive the orders from the Army Department in India and from foreign Governments, and should classify them, keeping in mind the needs of India as well. It is for the Supply Department to see how much they can supply, but once this is decided, the actual purchase of articles should be made by the Indian Stores Department and not by the Supply Department or by the Director of Contracts. That is to say, the Supply Department should really be a kind of advisory body and it should have no concern directly with the purchases. Now, if it is conceded that the Supply Department should have nothing to do with purchases, it will not be necessary for them to have any liaison officer. If it is necessary to control any particular article, say tea, it should be controlled not by a business man entirely interested in tea, but by an officer of the Government of India, may he be an I. C. S. or an Accounts man.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As regards the statement made by the Honourable Member, the Chair would like to know from him when he looked for a copy of the *Economist*, dated the 17th February, in the Library of the Indian Legislature?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I went to see it in the Library several times. I got out the issue of the 2nd March which I quoted day before yesterday. The issue of the 17th February was not there.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This paper was received in the Library only yesterday. The Honourable Member should withdraw the imputation which he has made against the Department.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I will withdraw my remarks, but let me give a brief explanation. I went to the Library day before yesterday and I wanted to have the *Economist* of the 17th February and also of the 2nd of March. I got the *Economist* of the 2nd March all right, and the Librarian said that he had not yet received the *Economist* of the 17th February.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair has just been given the copy of the *Economist*, dated the 17th February, and it was received in the Library only on the 27th March. The Chair would like to know what made the Honourable Member make a reflection on the officials of the Department?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: The fact was that the copies of the *Economist*, dated the 24th February and the 2nd March, were received, but the copy dated the 17th February was not received.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Without making proper inquiries from the officials concerned, the Honourable Member was not justified in making the insinuation.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: It was too trivial to go to any other higher authority and I withdraw every word that I said about this incident. I was having only some jokes. Now, Sir, I was referring to certain suggestions that I would like to make to the Supply Department, and one of those suggestions is this. I think it is desirable that they should have a small Advisory Committee in order to co-ordinate the work and it should consist only of the permanent officials. I should not have any non-official or a businessman on it. It should consist of the Director of Supply, the Director of Stores, the Economic Adviser and some other officials who are intimately connected with the subject of supply. In addition to that, I would also suggest that a Committee of the House may also be appointed, not for purposes of advice, but for carrying on the *post-mortem* examination. They should be given an opportunity to see whether the stores were properly purchased and at proper prices. It will give satisfaction to the public if a small Committee of the House were appointed to do this *post-mortem* examination. It may be said that we have already got the Public Accounts Committee for this purpose, but this Committee meets only once a year, and, therefore, we must have a special Committee set up by the Government consisting of persons who have not got their own axe to grind. We may have on it persons like Dr. Banerjee and Mr. James and some other Members who will examine the whole thing from the point of view of the tax-payer and will see that no extravagance is committed and also that there is no loss to the tax-payer.

Now, Sir, I have given my views about the Department of Supply. Whatever might be said about them, there is a general feeling everywhere that things require improvements. I have already said that we should have an Advisory Committee of officials and that will be of great help. This is really an essential point on which I think a change ought to be made.

Now, I have one or two other minor points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. Last time I was discussing the Labour Department and then I discussed the question of Unions. The next point that I want to take up in regard to this Department is the appointment of a Council as recommended by the Whitley Commission, and it is very desirable that that Council ought to be appointed. This is what they said:

"The most important recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers, of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session. The Secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for the current business throughout the year"

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is a well-known report and the Honourable Member ought not to read long extracts.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I will read out only a few more words:

"The function of the Council would be to examine proposals for labour legislation to promote a spirit of co-ordination, and to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations."

I think it is very desirable that the Labour Department may seriously consider the appointment of such a Council.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Labour Department is the Resolution moved by my friend, Mr. Essak Sait. The essence of the Resolution was that there should be some kind of co-ordination between the labour and the capital.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That Resolution was moved only yesterday, and, therefore, the Honourable Member cannot revive that discussion now. It is not allowed.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Very well. Not even the inference. I now come to the Postal Department. There are only two important points in connection with this Department to which I would like to draw attention. At present they have got the extra-departmental officers, and I think it is not desirable to continue this system. This system works very well in England, but the position in India is quite different. You cannot get in this country the same class of men which you pick up in England. In my opinion it is high time that whenever the finances of the Department permit, these extra-departmental officers should be changed into regular and whole-time paid officers for the efficiency of the work. The second thing that I wish to mention about this Department is the purchase of the telephones. I am glad that they have undertaken to purchase the telephone system in Bombay and Calcutta. It is a policy in the right direction, and the whole of the telephone organisation should be controlled by the Government. The automatic telephones, which we have installed here, require a very careful supervision. If the battery runs short, then very often we get the wrong number, and if two persons simultaneously ring up the same number, then we hear the conversations that the two persons are carrying on. This is my experience and probably it is the experience of others also. This ought to be avoided, and it can be avoided by paying a little more attention to the batteries which should be kept in a good condition.

Now, I wish to say a few words about the Vizagapatam harbour. It is really a white elephant just now, and it is very desirable that Government should think out a plan for its future administration. We have spent large sums of money on it, and we are running it at a very great loss. I would like to give a few figures in connection with this harbour. In 1925, the Vizagapatam harbour scheme was estimated to cost 223 lakhs and it was estimated that it would take five years to build up the Port. Then, in 1932, the estimates were revised and they were raised to 5.07 lakhs inclusive of 1.81 lakhs as interest charges. It was expected that it would yield a net revenue of five per cent., but instead of having an income, we are having a loss. This loss is being accumulated and is being heaped up year after year. It is very desirable that the administration of this harbour should now be handed over to somebody who may be in a better position to administer it. I understand that negotiations are being carried on to hand

it over to the Bengal Nagpur Railway. I am not in a position to express at present any opinion about this. I think the Honourable Member for Communications should seriously consider this question and see that this harbour may not be a great burden to the taxpayers of India. It should at least pay the interest charges on the amount we have invested in it and we should see that the harbour is run in an efficient condition.

Now, I come to the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. We know that this particular agreement will expire on 1st April, 1940, and today it is 28th March. Still, even three days before, we do not know what is going to happen to this agreement. Will this agreement continue? If it will continue, on what conditions, and whether they will consider the whole position? I think it is high time that we ought to know something about it. What will be its position on 1st April? I put a short notice question about this subject; but, unfortunately, owing to the indisposition of the Honourable the Commerce Member, that short notice question could not be answered, but I hope, when the Deputy Secretary of the Commerce Department gets up to reply, he will enlighten us on these points and particularly on one point. We gave protection of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* to the industry. In addition, we have got the quota system, and the point which we have to consider is whether a high protection of 50 per cent. is necessary when we are giving quota. When we give quota in a country, it means a large amount of these articles cannot be received here. There is that much protection to our industries. We cannot have more than a prescribed quantity in our country at all. You cannot reduce the quota in order to encourage the industry. Once quota is given, high tariff walls are not necessary. If you give a quota, you cannot get more than so much from foreign countries, and if you also have high tariff wall, what would then be the result? The result would be that you raise the price artificially for the consumers over and above the normal price which the consumers have to pay for the article. I put this sum as equivalent to 80 crores per annum. This is simply due to high tariff wall. Therefore, give protection to these industries, either in the shape of high tariff wall or in the shape of quota, but not in the shape of both. Otherwise the burden will be quite unnecessary on the consumers. There are some minor points in connection with the agreement which I hope will be considered later on. There is the question of artificial silk and various other foreign articles which we consume. I am not going to suggest at present what the Government should do. But I certainly press that something should be done at the proper time when it will be useful.

We have just received a copy of the tariff board report on sericulture. The Government of India have not expressed any opinion on this report. It has got a majority report and a minority report and both reports differ in principle. The majority report says that you should protect the industries by putting a high tariff wall. The minority report says, "No, you should lower the prices so that people may consume larger quantities of this commodity, and in this way the industry will prosper". These are two fundamentally different principles raised by the majority report and the minority report. I hope the Government will give us a chance to discuss this particular report in the House either by tabling a motion that the report be taken into consideration or by putting forward a Resolution. I do hope they will not bring forward in the form of a Bill which they very often do. We always object to this procedure. Before the Government regulate the tariff duties by putting a tariff wall, the House must be given

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

a chance to consider the report. I do beseech the Honourable the Commerce Member to give us an opportunity of discussing the report in the House before he lays his proposals for the alteration of the duty on this particular commodity.

An Honourable Member: A Bill has already been introduced.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: That is my complaint. Before the Government lay down proposals in the shape of amendment to tariff rates, they should give us an opportunity to discuss the report itself. It is unfair to the House that the Bill embodying the recommendations of the Tariff Board report should be introduced in the House before we discuss the report itself. The discussion on the Bill narrows down the scope of discussion.

There are some more points which I have to deal with, but I understand there are other Honourable Members who wish to take part in the debate, and so I resume my seat. I will take up those points when clauses come for consideration.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Sir, the Finance Bill is a consolidated demand for supplies. In other words, it means that it is a demand for a vote of confidence. If the Members of this House have any confidence left in the Government of India in spite of the distress that we see all round in the country and the way we are being kept down they are free to vote and pass the Bill. But as things stand at present and with the experience that we have had of this administration and the ways in which it is carried on in this country, I have always urged that we should throw out the Finance Bill. If in any year there was any justification for throwing out the Finance Bill, I think it is in this year and we will be more than justified in throwing out the Bill today. Sir, the world is in a chaos, we are sitting on the brink of a volcano. (Interruption by the Leader of the House.) It seems the Honourable the Leader of the House feels his seat safe; he does not realise that we are sitting on the brink of a volcano which might erupt any moment and devastating lava might spread and engulf the entire world. In our own country troubles are looming large on all sides. In order to give a complete picture of the way in which the administration is carried on by this subservient Government of India for their masters who are sitting in England, I would just begin with a glimpse of the picture which Europe presents today. It gives me no pleasure to say so, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the statesmen of Great Britain and the Allies have bungled all along and that they have lost all along the line. (Interruption.) My Honourable friend of the European Group says that what I have said is nonsense. I wish I were wrong. In his case it is a case of wishful thinking and I pray they may be right. But if they are thinking that somehow or other they will be able to keep their heads above water, I wish them luck, but the situation today is that they wanted to isolate Germany and starve her out by their blockade.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must realise that on this Finance Bill he can discuss any action of the Government of India in any manner he chooses, but not any action of the Government in England.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am not doing that. I am simply painting a picture of Europe and the world as it is now.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should not go outside India.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I will not, but India as a part of the world is affected by whatever goes on in the world.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should stick to that part of the world.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: With all respect I may point out that India is linked with Britain and the fate of Britain affects India and we are, therefore, anxious to point out how things are at present.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): In so far as it affects India, that is all. The Honourable Member cannot discuss the policy of the war as it affects England.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am not doing that at all. I only want to draw a picture to show where we stand and what fate awaits us.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Where India stands in regard to the war is a matter of speculation. The Honourable Member should confine himself to the subject before the House.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: After all is said and done, the fact remains that even the neutral countries and the smaller States want to keep out of the war even at the risk

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair would ask the Honourable Member not to go into those matters. It is not relevant, and he must confine himself to the administration of the Government of India, and to the Finance Bill.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: In two sentences I will complete the picture. I will content myself by saying that the picture we see today in Europe is not the one which the Allies wanted to draw. If, as is said, there is to be some settlement or arrangement between Germany and Russia

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair would ask the Honourable Member not to go into these matters. They are not relevant to this discussion.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: All right, Sir. They think they will be able to get out of this trouble

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the Honourable Member cannot confine himself to the question before the House, the Chair will have to ask him to discontinue his speech. He must confine himself to the Finance Bill or to the administration of the Government of India if he likes. But the Chair will not allow another sentence which is not relevant to the subject.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: All right, Sir. So far as the Finance Bill is concerned, at the time of the general discussion, I said:

"It seems the idea is to have India as a depot for the supply of raw produce. They say that they do not allow the prices to rise in the interests of the consumers, but really the purpose is to keep the prices low in order that our masters may be able to export our produce to their own country at a cheaper price."

I thought I was the only one to see how things were managed, but an indictment by the Indian Chamber of Commerce of the Government of India which has appeared in this morning's papers supports my point of view. I said, Sir, that the figures of income

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the Honourable Member said all that, he need not repeat it. It must be in the recollection of the House.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I want to emphasise what I said and point out what they are doing lest we lose sight of the policy of the administration.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is no use repeating what he has already said.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: They are trying to bring about an artificial depression in the Indian market. The prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials have been considerably brought down and rise in the same in tune with the international markets has been arrested. We strongly emphasise that India on the other hand needs a rise in the standard of living which can be brought about only by a rise in agricultural prices and by measures to promote industrialisation. We realise that both of these are inter-dependent, but the process has got to begin once and we feel that the present is the best opportunity for doing so.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What is the Honourable Member reading from?

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am reading out an extract from a communication addressed to the Government of India by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, which came out today in the *Hindustan Times* and other papers and these extracts support my point of view.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): He cannot read it in *extenso*.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I want to read only two sentences. The Chamber further take strong objection to the move of the Government of India to bring about artificial conditions of depression and keeping the purchasing power of the people low and consequently, their standard of living, in order to enable United Kingdom to buy essential raw materials needed for war purposes at as cheap prices as possible!

"The Committee regret that the Government of India have framed their economic policy as a supplement to the war economy of the Allies in subordination of the wider economic interests of the country."

The fact is that this was a time when our agriculturists could have made some money and realised more value for their produce; but because our policy is inter-linked with the economic policy of Great Britain and because our commercial policy is guided in the interests of England, the prices of our commodities are kept low and all sorts of restrictions are placed so far as the shipping of our commodities is concerned. We are not naturally allowed to trade with enemy countries. I have no complaint so far. At the same time we have not freedom to export our commodities even to the neutral countries or to friendly countries. The quotas are there. Even if we want to export, say, linseed, or any other commodity to Belgium or any neutral country, we have not got the freedom to export. Even those merchants who entered into contracts to supply some of our commodities to other countries have been put to heavy losses because they are not allowed to supply those commodities and to honour their agreements. Some Indian merchants have had to suffer losses of lakhs and lakhs of rupees. I want to know in whose interests these restrictions are there. Not one of us is anxious to export our commodities to the enemy countries or to help the enemy in fighting Great Britain; but all the same we should have liberty to make our fortunes by exporting our produce to neutral countries from which even the British Consul can certify that not one unit of things will be exported to any enemy country. I know of a case in which castor seed was to be exported to Italy. A merchant entered into a contract foolishly to supply a certain quantity of castor seeds. The British Consul in Italy certified that this castor seed was wanted for *bona fide* purposes by the Italian Government and that not one ounce of it would be exported to any enemy country. I also know that highly-placed officials both at the British Embassy and the Italian Embassy certified to this fact, but the Government of India in its subservience thought better than its masters and did not allow the poor merchant to export the castor seed and he had to suffer heavy loss. The truth is that our administration wants that our commodities should not be exported to any neutral country also, so that there are no purchasers left. Naturally the prices will go down then and when the prices go down, the agents of the United Kingdom will purchase the commodity and export it to England. I want to know this: even if England wants to purchase these commodities and is willing to pay for them, there should be some agency to fix a fair price for the commodity we are asked to supply. We are debarred from sending our commodities to any neutral country: no purchaser can purchase our commodities and we are at the mercy of these our masters here and masters there and they want to pay the lowest price they can, and it is said that all this is done in the interests of the consumers. I want to know and I am sure the Honourable Member when he gets up to reply will be kind enough to note these points and tell us what justification there is for allowing this sort of embargo and preventing our merchants from exporting our commodities to neutral countries. I am told that some such thing is going to be done about linseed also, in addition to the castor seed I have mentioned. I am not in the know of what is going on behind the scenes, but intelligent guess is that because the United Kingdom wants to purchase almost the entire crop that India has produced this year, very soon you will read some communique in the press saying that the export of linseed has been banned. The result will be that the market will go down at once because there will be no purchasers, and as soon as the market goes down our masters will purchase it. They only want our produce for a song and are

[Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya.]

depriving us of the profits that we can reap during this war time. They want to purchase at the lowest price—in order to help our agriculturists. That is the interest which the Government of India take in the agriculturists of this country and in our trade.

Coming to the question of sugar, the Honourable Member somewhere got the figure of nine lakhs. Those who are interested in the industry, that is, members of the syndicate, who know what quantity has been produced by such and such a factory, think that the total production will come to 11½ lakhs of tons: stocks on the 29th February or the 1st March amounted to 3,13,000 tons with members of the syndicate and 37,000 tons with non-members or a total of 3,50,000 tons. End of season production U. P. and Bihar—Members 3,32,000 tons and non-members 90,000 tons; likely despatch during the next season within the next financial year 1940-41 will be about 2,68,000 tons and the total thus comes to 10,40,000 tons. If we multiply it by three or Rs. 60 per ton, the yield will come to something like Rs. 6,24,00,000 crores. Our Finance Member has estimated the yield from sugar at Rs. 5,40,000. The difference between the estimated figure of the Finance Member and those who are running the industry and who know better is 84 lakhs. The Finance Member is thus getting these eighty-four lakhs without even acknowledging it. I want to know, Sir, whether it is fair, just and equitable to have the excise duty on sugar which was manufactured long before the Finance Member brought forward his Bill. The sugar has been lying in stock for the last eight or ten months. I want to know if there is any justification for taxing the sugar which has been lying in stock for a long time, for which the sugar merchants paid high prices to cane growers, and the cost of production of which has been high. Now, the United Provinces Government has reduced the minimum that is to be paid to the cane grower. The Finance Member assured us that the burden will fall upon the richer class of people. I would request him to kindly write to the Government of the United Provinces and find out how is it that the Government of the United Provinces is reducing the minimum to be paid to the cane grower. The Finance Member knows and knows very well the real position of the sugar industry in this country. He knows what the crushing capacity of these factories is. He also knows that there has been overproduction, and that due to internal competition the price of sugar has gone down, whereas on account of the interest which the Bihar and the United Provinces Governments are taking in the agriculturists the cost of production has gone up very high. My friend, Mr. Ramsay Scott, in one of his most valuable speeches pointed out that the sugar industry was in a very bad plight. The average selling price of sugar as quoted by him was Rs. 11-14-0 per maund and the expenses to the manufacturer were Rs. 11-8-0, and the profit of the manufacturer came to only six annas; whereas the Tariff Board recommended when they wanted that protection should be given to the sugar industry, that the sugar manufacturers should at least be able to earn ten per cent. on their investment, and still the Finance Member has thought it proper to impose a duty on an industry which is getting protection from the Government of India.

Now, Sir, I just want to refer to the manner in which the administration of this country is carried on and what troubles we have to face here.

Sir, the British statesmen are experts in dividing and ruling. They created Ulsters in Ireland. They managed to get one Sir Edward Carson to play their part, and they think that with these tricks they will be able to keep their heads above water and keep India also in its place. They tried this game in Palestine also. They divided the country, gave some portion of it to Jews

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Government of India have nothing to do with the Palestine question.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: My contention is, Sir, that the Government of India is a subservient Government and is a pet disciple of the Government in England

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is all too far fetched.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: They have learnt their lessons from the Government of England. They are following in the footsteps

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair does not see how it is all relevant here

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am pointing out how they are managing India. I am not talking of England

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair thought the Honourable Member was discussing the problem of Palestine.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: No, no. That was only an illustration. I want to tell my friends, I mean to those who may not be knowing it, that both Pan-Islamism and the scheme of Pakistan are the products of British brain

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Is there any Ulster in India? If there is any, the responsibility for it lies with Congress leaders.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Do not get excited please. All lessons of modern history have been lost on you. Only the other day we heard of the National Autonomous States. People who talk glibly know little what their words mean. They do not know, or knowing perhaps they think that they can only flourish with bluffs and blusters

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): What has it got to do with the Finance Bill?

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Yes. Racial States cannot prosper and cannot exist for long. The division of territories on a racial basis has failed and means only blood baths. It was said that in order to achieve the end, there might be civil wars in galore. I can only say that only the fools and ignorant can talk in this strain

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muhammadan): Who talks about it?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Did the Government of India say that? The Honourable Member must confine himself to the action of the Government of India if he wants to criticise it.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: My contention is that this is the result of the policy of the Government of India. I am criticising the way in which the administration of the country is being carried on

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): All that he must say.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: This is the result of the policy of the Government of India. I can only say that those who talk of civil wars know not what they mean. They have not visualised, they have not realised what a civil war means

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Again the Honourable Member is digressing. Is it the case that the Government of India said all that?

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I say that the fact that an important political party in India stands for the division of the country is the direct result of the policy of the administration that is carried on in this country. That is my contention

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot really impute to the Government of India what other people are saying.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am saying that this is the result of the policy of the administration which is carried on here

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): May I remind my friend that it was Mr. Gandhi who talked of a civil war to the people of Sind when he asked them to give a slap for a slap.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Let it be Gandhiji. I am not going to name Mr. Jinnah in the same breath or bracket him with Gandhiji.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Then it was Savarkar who talked of civil war, then it was Dr. Moonje who spoke of civil war.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This is the result of discussing other peoples' words and policies. The Honourable Member must really confine himself to whatever has been done or said by the Government of India and not by any other body.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: With all due respect and defence to the Chair, I may be permitted to say this, that if there is interruption in this House, I know how to take care of it

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Will the Honourable Member speak loudly?

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: If interruptions take place in this House, it is the privilege and the duty of the Chair to see that decorum is observed.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is making some sort of suggestion that the Chair has allowed these interruptions to be made. As a matter of fact, the Chair is always doing its best to protect Honourable Members who are speaking from being interrupted.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I have never questioned that.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member himself transgresses in that respect very often. The Honourable Member had better go on with his speech.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I wanted to point out what these civil wars will mean.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair must ask the Honourable Member to obey its ruling.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: If the Chair wants that I should not prove what I asserted, namely, that all that is happening in this country is the direct result of the policy of administration which is being followed by our masters, I bow to your ruling most respectfully.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can criticise any particular policy of the Government, but not any policy of any political party outside the Government.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I have not named any political party. I do not want to name any political party. I do not regard them as any political party. No political party can think of dividing this country. Those who think in this way may be babies playing with live bombs. I am not going to name them or add to their importance. I know that every country has produced traitors but God is great and every country knows how to deal with them. It is not that I want to condemn this party or that party. I am simply painting the picture in which we find the country today, the position in which we are going to be placed in this country, what the duty of the Government is and how should we meet the situation that will arise. If you will allow me to proceed, I shall; otherwise

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): So long as the Honourable Member confines himself to a discussion of the Finance Bill or the administration of the Government of India, he is in order; not otherwise.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: All right, I will leave it. I will only say this. If I fight or any other friend fights, the result will be—the result of a civil war will be, their daughters, their sisters and their relations, will be raped by *goondas* and ruffians.

An Honourable Member: Who are “their”?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is again harping on the same thing.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: All right. I will say this much, that brave people do not brag, that empty vessels make much noise, and I will add “*Badal jo garajta hain, woh barsa nahin karte*”. On one side are people who believe in bluff and bluster

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: Again the same.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair will be obliged to ask the Honourable Member to discontinue his speech, if he goes on like this.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I discontinue my speech.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): I hope to fight with no one, and I hope there will be no interruptions. I do not propose to be very long.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: So long as you remain within your duty.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Of course, duty first. At present we have the Finance Bill before us. The budget stage is over and the budget has been passed. Now the question is about supplies. We have to see whether the methods which the Honourable the Finance Member is adopting to get those supplies are such that this House should grant the supplies. Therefore, the first question that arises is with regard to the deficit. Half of the deficit he puts down to the war purposes. Half of it he wants to raise by imposition of certain excise duties. So far as the war question is concerned we need not say anything now because the Act has been already passed, but so far as the duties are concerned, the method followed by the Finance Member is a wrong one. My Honourable friend wants to raise about three or four crores of rupees. So far as the figures of the budget and the Finance Bill are concerned, my conviction has up till now not been shaken that they can be manipulated, and if the Finance Member desires to use the right method for making up the deficit, he should not ask that the two excise duties should be increased. On the other hand, we have been asking that there should be relief from these taxes. But the Finance Member has ignored all our requests, and like his predecessor wants one or the other tax. My Honourable friend's predecessor put the slab system of income-tax, and also several other taxes and excise duties have from time to time been increased. From that point of view I would say that these taxes with regard to sugar and petrol should not be imposed. There is no need at all to raise taxes. This is a matter

over which public opinion is very strongly against them. Therefore, the first point is how is the Honourable the Finance Member going to justify the imposition of the sugar tax? I will not go into details because the time will come when the details will be placed when the amendments come up. I will say generally I find from one pamphlet which has been put into our hands which is headed: ‘Sugar industry heading towards a crisis’. Now that must have been received by the Honourable the Finance Member as well and I would like him to make it clear how he is meeting the allegations that have been made. The first and foremost allegation is with regard to the industry itself, the manufacturers, and then the grower of cane and the consumer. I feel that with regard to all the three, there ought to be an explanation because I feel that as shown by this pamphlet the manufacturers have shown that they are running the industry at a loss and that their industries will be crushed and ruined. It is the crushing of the sugarcane which crushes them. That is how it is represented. Now, the manufacturer suggests he will have a loss and the profit to the manufacturer will come to only two per cent. Now, I would like to know if this figure is correct.

Another matter which the Honourable the Finance Member should explain is with regard to the report of the Tariff Board. It is no easy thing to shelve the Tariff Board's report. The Tariff Board is appointed to go into a subject and it is a body which has more or less specialised in that subject. They get evidence and they find out whether a certain thing is such that it can bear more or less duty. With regard to that, we find that the Tariff Board recommended ten per cent. If it is so, it is a serious question to answer. These people say it will be only two per cent. and they cannot carry on the business. It is for the Honourable Member to justify this. In paragraph 102 of their report, the Tariff Board recommends about ten per cent. Now, what these men have said with regard to shelving the report is this. They say that superficial considerations have been made the excuse of the Central Government to shelve the recommendations of the Sugar Tariff Board appointed by the Government themselves. Even the Government incurred so much expense in getting their report and then the Government shelve that report. I know one or two times before also the reports of the Tariff Boards have been thrown away like that and it pleases the Finance Members to do things on their own imagination and fancies. When a Tariff Board is appointed and they give a decided opinion, their recommendations should not be lightly treated.

Coming to the question of the grower, the allegation of the manufacturers in the United Provinces and Bihar is that the cane cultivators are themselves making a profit of 5½ annas per maund. Now, the point is this. We must protect the growers also. That is our first duty but then we cannot do it at the cost of anybody else, either the industry or the consumer. Therefore, that is a serious question. I am not competent to give my opinion on the question as to what profit they should have or whether they are making more profit than they should but the point of the allegation is that. That must be controverted by the Honourable the Finance Member. He must prove to us that none is being affected by this excise. Of course he cannot possibly say that the consumer is not being affected. The consumer will be affected as soon as there is an increase in the excise duty. In these days other prices have also risen.

[Mr. Lalchand Navarai.]

The point is that this is a home industry. It is an industry for which we have been striving for a long time. We wanted that this sugar should not be imported into this country from Java and other places and it is with that intention that the Boards and other officers have been appointed to see that this industry is not affected. Now, I find that the Treasury Benches profess anxiety that certain industries should be started. They give protection also, but soon we find that they get slack and again we find that the industry is suffering. I do not want to say more on this sugar industry now because the time will come when there will be more facts before the House. In the meantime we want to know how the rejection of the Tariff Board's report is being justified.

Now, coming to the other question about income-tax. Wherever the Honourable the Finance Member finds that there is a surplus he must come with a helping hand to the taxpayers. We know the history of the income-tax. In the beginning the man who had an income of 1,000 was not to be charged any income-tax. There was a time like that. Then it was held that income over 2,000 should be levied. That limit again in these days is a limit which should not be considered to be that of a poor man. In these days the expenses of everybody have increased and nowadays the limit of 3,000 or say between 3,000 and 4,000 would be considered to be the limit in the case of a poor man. Now, Sir, my submission with regard to that is this. Looking at the Budget I find on page 2 there is a surplus with regard to this estimated income from income-tax. I find that the surplus is as much as Rs. 124 lakhs more than the revised estimate. Of this striking increase in income-tax, Rs. 56 lakhs were due to less refunds than estimated. Then further on it is said that the main rise of Rs. 68 lakhs was due to the increased collection of tax, and so forth. Again I find at page 5 that "our revised estimates for the total yield from all taxes on income including corporation tax and other allotments entirely Central is placed at Rs. 1,809 lakhs, which is 81 lakhs more than the actual for 1938-39 and Rs. 155 lakhs higher than the estimate of Rs. 16-54 lakhs adopted at the time of the last budget". At the time of imposing income-tax it was said that it may be revised later on, but we find that the revision is always against the taxpayer which should not be the policy of Government. Now that there is some surplus I request the Honourable the Finance Member to help the poor man in the way I suggest. The slab system, which was introduced last year, was a trial system to see whether by its adoption the taxpayer would be a loser or gainer. Now, Sir, we find some surplus which may be due to this system or on account of anything else. I request, therefore, that the present exemption limit of Rs. 1,500 should be raised to Rs. 2,000. This would save the poor man from paying any income-tax if his income is even over 2,000. Gradually, this limit of exemption should be increased, and this is what I want the Honourable the Finance Member to examine and come to a conclusion. Personally I consider it necessary that the question of income-tax should be reconsidered and the poor people relieved to that extent.

Coming to the Postal Department, I want to draw the attention of the House to the price of cards. As you know, Sir, there have been many requests, demands, entreaties and all sorts of persuasions from time to time for the reduction in the price of card. We know of days when it was

only one pice per card, then it was raised to two pice, then again it was raised to three pice. I suggest that that should be reduced.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): See that it is not raised to four pice.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: If gentlemen like you help us and not help the Government, as you mostly do, excuse me for saying so, I feel sure that we can get the rates reduced. What I have said does not apply only to my Honourable friend, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, but it is a general remark.

With regard to cards, I submit that the Honourable the Finance Member may reduce the rate and thereby help the poor man. We are remembering the predecessor of the present Finance Member but what makes us think of him everybody knows. I wish, therefore, that the Honourable the Finance Member may leave a good impression by considering, and wherever possible, helping the poor man.

With regard to Posts and Telegraphs, I find on page 6 of the budget: "Although we do expect to close the year with a small deficit, the present indications are that we shall actually have a surplus of nearly Rs. 86 lakhs". Here is some money which could be spent for giving relief in that direction. I will leave this to the Honourable the Finance Member to consider, because after all this has again to come before us for discussion at the second stage when amendments are moved.

Now, Sir, coming to the question of salt: This is a commodity which is being used by poor as well as the rich. But so far as the poor are concerned they had formerly good many facilities of getting salt without paying anything for it.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: When did the poor have that facility?

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: It has been in my life time. I remember having seen people going to saltish land, digging salt out from there and using it. I do not know whether people on Meerut side had the same facility or not. I submit that a tax on this commodity should be reconsidered.

I will now come to the next question and I request the Honourable the Finance Member to consider it from a dispassionate and a considerate point of view because I find that his predecessor has bungled in this matter. That is the question of the protection against foreign salt which is being imported into India. This question should be re-opened and re-examined because even the predecessor of the present Finance Member did not close it completely. The history of the foreign salt is that protection was given in the year 1931 with a duty of four annas and six pies per maund. In 1934 it was reduced to two annas and six pies. It was again reduced to one anna and six pies in 1936 against all protests because the then Finance Member said that it should be so reduced without giving any substantial reasons. Deputations waited on him and many pamphlets were placed before him which must be on record even now and I would request the Honourable the Finance Member to re-examine that question. The duty was altogether stopped in 1938 for reasons best known to the Government. I know something about this matter because I took interest in it. All that we know is that the

[Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.]

Finance Member went down to Calcutta and there he received some advice as a result of which he stopped the duty altogether. Now, Sir, in order to realise the importance of this matter I would like to quote certain figures. Before the protection was given import of foreign salt was 3,27,000 tons. When the protection was given in 1937, it at once came up to above 63,000 tons. In 1938-39 the protection was removed and the import came up to 2,68,114 tons. Is this the position which the Finance Member would like? I hope he will consider this matter and give it his serious attention. In Karachi there were four manufacturers and two of them have completely stopped working. Also in Jamnagar, they have stopped working. I hope the Finance Member will kindly consider all these points.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Defence Department, I do not wish to say much in these war days when they are more or less untouchable and we have been told not to touch that Department. All the same, I must say that hopes had been raised by the Government in previous years that even the 45 crores that are being allotted for purposes of defence would be reduced. But now we find that the amount has been increased to 49 crores and 29 lakhs. Of course, it is on account of the war and, therefore, I will leave this matter to the Finance Member.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of Broadcasting. My first request is that a Broadcasting Station should be opened in Karachi. The former Communication Members gave us hopes that a station would be started at Karachi. That has not been done. I would, therefore, request the Finance Member that as the Sind Government have also been of that opinion and they have sent their recommendation, he will not keep this station in abeyance for long.

Then, with regard to the telephones. I am glad the Director General is in his seat and I want to tell him that there is a great need of the phone system on that portion of Sind which is from Ituk to Kotri. On that side of Sind, we have got no telephone line. We felt very serious difficulty during the recent riots for want of these telephone lines. Larkana and other places wanted to put themselves in communication with other places and also with the Government but they were not able to do so. I hope the Sind Government and the Collector of Larkana have specially corresponded on that point and I hope the Director General will consider this matter favourably. There is not even a single phone in places between the line that I have mentioned.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of the recruitment of Sindhis in the Central Government. I do not want to say that they should be employed on communal basis, nor do I say that they should be employed on provincial basis but they should be employed because their number is so small in the Central Government. There are only two men in the Central Government, one is only a clerk and the other is a Superintendent. I know that help is being extended to other communities even on communal basis because their number is so few. From that very point of view, I would request the Treasury Bench to see that the number of the Sindhi employees in the Government of India is increased.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of the quarters for the staff in New Delhi. With regard to that, I submit that no sufficient reason has been advanced why these clerks should not be supplied with a sufficient

number of quarters especially when the Simla exodus is going to be curtailed. The point is this. Government say that they give 80 per cent. of quarters of the ministerial staff of the Government. From the actual figures it will be seen that they have hardly given accommodation to about 60 to 65 per cent. At present 2,386 quarters are let out with the result that 1,337 persons more have yet to be provided with quarters. Sir, where there is a will, there is a way. If the Government want to provide every clerk with a quarter, they can do so. The Honourable the Home Member said the other day that Rs. 8 lakhs will be saved due to the lesser number of persons who will be going up to Simla this year. These eight lakhs should be used on the construction of these quarters.

Then, Sir, 2 lakhs 82 thousand are being spent for providing some extra comforts and luxuries to the officers who live in bungalows. There are 332 bungalows and the Honourable the Home Member in reply to a starred question, No. 312 said the other day that only 58 bungalows approximately will be used during the summer for these officers. If that is so, I see no reason why such a large sum of money as two lakhs odd should be spent upon those bungalows. (Interruption.) I do not mind if these bungalows are placed at the disposal of the staff. But as Honourable Members are aware, these bungalows are meant for the heaven born people and poor clerks should much rather be allowed to suffer for want of accommodation than be allotted these bungalows. In justification for the spending of so much money on the provision of additional amenities to these bungalows, the Honourable the Home Member said that the justification lies in the fact that as the allotment rules operate it is not possible to say which bungalows will be occupied during summer and that with the restriction in the exodus most of the bungalows will now be occupied until late in April and again from early September onwards. How is it that in the face of his statement that only 58 bungalows will be occupied, he says that he cannot say which particular bungalows will be in use? In that case I say that there is full justification for building more bungalows if you want to keep the staff contented.

Now, I wish to say a few words about the question of retrenchment. Instead of imposing these taxes, the best way to balance the budget is to abolish the top-heavy posts of officers. It has been urged from time to time that the best course is to curtail expenditure. This can be done by not having a duplication of officers. On that point I need not give my own views, because I am not competent to do so. I will give the opinion of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee which was appointed in 1931. That Committee has shown how retrenchment could be effected in expenditure. With regard to the Home Department, you find the Committee's recommendations on page 63. With regard to the Finance Department, you find the recommendations on page 81. The Committee has suggested that the Joint Secretary and Under Secretaries in these Departments should be reduced. But if I look at the Government Directory I find that instead of reducing the number of posts, they have increased them abnormally since 1931. The Government, instead of taking the right course of curtailing expenditure to balance the budget are going about it in a round about way and imposing fresh taxes.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

[Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.]

Finance Member went down to Calcutta and there he received some advice as a result of which he stopped the duty altogether. Now, Sir, in order to realise the importance of this matter I would like to quote certain figures. Before the protection was given import of foreign salt was 3,27,000 tons. When the protection was given in 1937, it at once came up to above 63,000 tons. In 1938-39 the protection was removed and the import came up to 2,68,114 tons. Is this the position which the Finance Member would like? I hope he will consider this matter and give it his serious attention. In Karachi there were four manufacturers and two of them have completely stopped working. Also in Jamnagar, they have stopped working. I hope the Finance Member will kindly consider all these points.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Defence Department, I do not wish to say much in these war days when they are more or less untouchable and we have been told not to touch that Department. All the same, I must say that hopes had been raised by the Government in previous years that even the 45 crores that are being allotted for purposes of defence would be reduced. But now we find that the amount has been increased to 49 crores and 29 lakhs. Of course, it is on account of the war and, therefore, I will leave this matter to the Finance Member.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of Broadcasting. My first request is that a Broadcasting Station should be opened in Karachi. The former Communication Members gave us hopes that a station would be started at Karachi. That has not been done. I would, therefore, request the Finance Member that as the Sind Government have also been of that opinion and they have sent their recommendation, he will not keep this station in abeyance for long.

Then, with regard to the telephones. I am glad the Director General is in his seat and I want to tell him that there is a great need of the phone system on that portion of Sind which is from Ruk to Kotri. On that side of Sind, we have got no telephone line. We felt very serious difficulty during the recent riots for want of these telephone lines. Larkana and other places wanted to put themselves in communication with other places and also with the Government but they were not able to do so. I hope the Sind Government and the Collector of Larkana have specially corresponded on that point and I hope the Director General will consider this matter favourably. There is not even a single phone in places between the line that I have mentioned.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of the recruitment of Sindhis in the Central Government. I do not want to say that they should be employed on communal basis, nor do I say that they should be employed on provincial basis but they should be employed because their number is so small in the Central Government. There are only two men in the Central Government, one is only a clerk and the other is a Superintendent. I know that help is being extended to other communities even on communal basis because their number is so few. From that very point of view, I would request the Treasury Benches to see that the number of the Sindhi employees in the Government of India is increased.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of the quarters for the staff in New Delhi. With regard to that, I submit that no sufficient reason has been advanced why these clerks should not be supplied with a sufficient

number of quarters especially when the Simla exodus is going to be curtailed. The point is this. Government say that they give 80 per cent. of quarters of the ministerial staff of the Government. From the actual figures it will be seen that they have hardly given accommodation to about 60 to 65 per cent. At present 2,386 quarters are let out with the result that 1,337 persons more have yet to be provided with quarters. Sir, where there is a will, there is a way. If the Government want to provide every clerk with a quarter, they can do so. The Honourable the Home Member said the other day that Rs. 8 lakhs will be saved due to the lesser number of persons who will be going up to Simla this year. These eight lakhs should be used on the construction of these quarters.

Then, Sir, 2 lakhs 82 thousand are being spent for providing some extra comforts and luxuries to the officers who live in bungalows. There are 332 bungalows and the Honourable the Home Member in reply to a starred question, No. 312 said the other day that only 58 bungalows approximately will be used during the summer for these officers. If that is so, I see no reason why such a large sum of money as two lakhs odd should be spent upon those bungalows. (Interruption.) I do not mind if these bungalows are placed at the disposal of the staff. But as Honourable Members are aware, these bungalows are meant for the heaven born people and poor clerks should much rather be allowed to suffer for want of accommodation than be allotted these bungalows. In justification for the spending of so much money on the provision of additional amenities to these bungalows, the Honourable the Home Member said that the justification lies in the fact that as the allotment rules operate it is not possible to say which bungalows will be occupied during summer and that with the restriction in the exodus most of the bungalows will now be occupied until late in April and again from early September onwards. How is it that in the face of his statement that only 58 bungalows will be occupied, he says that he cannot say which particular bungalows will be in use? In that case I say that there is full justification for building more bungalows if you want to keep the staff contented.

Now, I wish to say a few words about the question of retrenchment. Instead of imposing these taxes, the best way to balance the budget is to abolish the top-heavy posts of officers. It has been urged from time to time that the best course is to curtail expenditure. This can be done by not having a duplication of officers. On that point I need not give my own views, because I am not competent to do so. I will give the opinion of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee which was appointed in 1931. That Committee has shown how retrenchment could be effected in expenditure. With regard to the Home Department, you find the Committee's recommendations on page 63. With regard to the Finance Department, you find the recommendations on page 81. The Committee has suggested that the Joint Secretary and Under Secretaries in these Departments should be reduced. But if I look at the Government Directory I find that instead of reducing the number of posts, they have increased them abnormally since 1931. The Government instead of taking the right course of curtailing expenditure to balance the budget are going about it in a round about way and imposing fresh taxes.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the days of budget discussions and excess profits tax and other taxes are gone and we know that we on this side are absolutely helpless. Government do not mind taxing the masses whom the Congress Party regards as its greatest supporters. It is well-known that after the elections the Congress was returned in almost all the provinces and so that Party is supported by the masses at least to a great extent in the provinces where there were Congress Ministries. The sessions at Lahore and Ramgarh are over and have brought more money to the railways. When the Railway Department knew that these two sessions would bring them more money there was no justification for imposing more taxes. Our experience, all along, has been that once the railway rates are raised they are never reduced. I do not at present criticise the budget but I say that we have been overtaxed. Now the railways will pay a dividend of four per cent. to the share-holders and so there should not have been this heavy taxation. Mr. Jinnah's plea for social justice in this House found no place in Government decisions. Now the war is on and Government may say that everything is fair in war and we have no right to say anything. At present if you want to please the public outside you must talk of independence or constituent assembly or other allied subjects and everything else is regarded as of no interest. When the masses will complain about this heavy taxation and, I go outside, I will have to say boldly that we are not to blame for it. Here, our eldest brother is absent, the younger brother, viz., the Muslim League and the youngest brother, viz., the Nationalists, can do nothing. As far my friends like Mr. Joshi and Mr. James, they can be called the younger or youngest brothers of the Treasury Benches. We can only say to the public that we are helpless and out-voted and could do nothing to save them from this heavy taxation.

My Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, trotted out some theories about the constitutional position of India and he said India wants independence of the Statute of Westminster variety, which amounts to complete independence. I have no quarrel with my friends but I may say that this independence is the goal not only of the Congress but also of the Muslim League, and there are very few patriotic Indians who do not want independence. I may tell Sardar Sant Singh that you can build your constitution on theories but there are no materials to proclaim this independence now. We know that only recently His Highness the Aga Khan was here and it was said that he supported the theory of constituent assembly. But, unfortunately, he left this country without saying anything definitely or giving a lead to the country. One of his followers, Mr. Rowjee, raised a most absurd question of the quarrel among Shias and Sunnis

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The Honourable Member appears to be getting away from the question before the House. The differences between Shias and Sunnis are not relevant to this discussion.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: I will not refer to it any more, but I only referred to the Aga Khan and to the views of Mr. Rowjee. That was done only to strike a discordant note that when Muslims gather in any assembly there should arise this Shia-Sunni trouble—I shall not refer to any Shia-Sunni question any more and I shall leave Mr. Rowjee in the place which he occupies. The Muslim League or the Congress or anybody need not care for what he says.

Sardar Sant Singh gave a very good resume of the legal aspect of the Westminster Statute as he understood it, in relation to the Indian demand for independence. We all enjoyed his learned discourse and we agree with him to a certain extent: but I may remind the House that the destinies of nations and the freedom of countries are not decided by arm-chair discussions. I would ask my friend to go back to school and learn how independence or dominion status or whatever you may call it can be obtained. It is not by learned discourses here. He can learn it from his own history, the Sikh history when they were ruling the Punjab as he said: he can learn it from Muslim history, how they conquered India and the greater part of the world. But I know that he will not care even to take a leaf out of the British occupation of India. He and others of his way of thinking are too engrossed in the present struggle and all this talk of *charkha* and civil disobedience winning independence for India to think of anything else. If we succeed in winning independence by means of the *charkha* and civil disobedience and non-violence, we shall be very happy indeed. But in this year of grace, 1940, and even before, we have learned the lesson that the world as it is constituted today and even before from the time of Noah, has continued to be the same as it was when it was created, or rather when man was created. The world may have advanced in civilisation and in scientific experiments, hygienic and electrical matters; but so far as human nature is concerned, it is just the same as it was three or four hundred centuries back. I admit that at present not only in India but throughout the world we are morally advanced, materially advanced and advanced in different ways; but the ways of winning independence are the same as they were two thousand or five thousand years before. There is absolutely no difference. If we can mould this world in such a way that we can conquer a country by negotiation itself then only we can become independent through *charkha*, etc., and not otherwise

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): All these remarks about the methods of winning independence are entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Very well, Sir: I will give up that point. At least this much I can say that the present wordy warfare that is going on in the country will not bring us nearer our goal—I hope I can say that without objection: we know that only a few days ago what fate befell Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and even China—we have to

[Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali.]

learn a lesson from that. I would ask my friend, Sardar Sant Singh, to realise that we are here like beggars: we cannot be choosers: we cannot choose whether we can have this or that. However I shall not pursue this matter if it is out of order, though I must say that when my learned friend discoursed on those subjects he ought to have been held equally out of order. He could have argued as he did before a High Court but not in this House.

We are legislating here under the shadow of the great war: we are legislating not only as to how we are to proceed in our daily life. We are also paying taxes. There is a tax on sugar which has been raised: we are paying other taxes, like the salt tax, which have not been raised. Therefore we have no other alternative but to submit to the taxes and go out to the country and say merely that we are helpless. My friend, Sardar Sant Singh, wanted a declaration from the British Government. I would ask my friends to remember that whenever any declaration is made, if one were made at all, it would be of no use at all. Past history of these declarations tells us that from the days of the late lamented Queen Victoria, even the famous Queen's proclamation has not been respected till now. Since then we have had declarations after declarations, and not one of them has been acted upon. We know that undertakings are given by the Government of India on the floor of the House whenever we pass any Resolutions, but what is the result? They are not ratified, they are completely shelved on some pretext or other. The same is the case with regard to the heavy burden of taxation levied on the poor people of this country. Whenever it is proposed to impose a tax, we represent to the Government the severity of the tax, but nobody listens to our complaint. In the same way, whatever declaration that may be made by the Government today, it will not be ratified tomorrow.

Sir, consistency has been said to be the virtue of an ass. If my friend, Sardar Sant Singh, expects that there should be consistency in the declarations made at any time either in this House or outside, then those declarations should be respected, but my submission is that it is hopeless to expect Government to respect those declarations. You, Sir, have warned me that it will not be proper for me to deal with questions relating to foreign countries, and I shall, therefore, refrain from saying anything about other countries. But still I would remind the House that the declarations made during the war have not been respected either. In Palestine the Balfour declaration does not hold good and so King Hussain had to complain about it, because the declarations made by British statesmen were no more respected, and, therefore, if my friends want that there should be a declaration or an undertaking given that after the war within a certain time India will be granted Dominion Status or anything equal to that, I would submit that it will be of no use, because such declarations have never been ratified in the past, and if Government say to respect them at all, they will always find some loophole to get over the declarations. Therefore, Sir, in the present circumstances I would suggest that all the parties in India should unite before asking the Government for a declaration.

Sir, there have been several schemes put forward by different parties and different people for a constituent assembly, not only by the Indian National Congress, but several others, but it has been objected to on the ground of methods of approach. Now, how are we to constitute a constituent assembly? We can select say about eleven members from all the

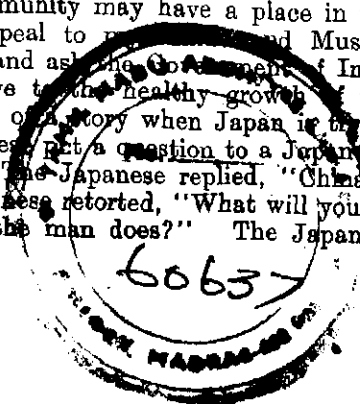
communities in this Assembly or from the country. Whenever any committee is proposed it is usual to name the people, and I am prepared to name them if our Congress friends, the Muslim League Party, the Nationalist Party, the Liberals agree to constitute a constituent assembly. If they agree, then we can ask the Hindu Mahasabha also to elect a representative to the committee, and thus a constituent assembly for the whole of India would be quite a feasible proposition. Sir Radha Krishnan has suggested a certain scheme, similarly, His Highness the Aga Khan has suggested another scheme, so also Sir Sikander Hayat Khan has proposed a third scheme, but we all know that unless and until we all unite together it will be impossible to frame any constitution or to get anything from the British Government. If we can all unite, I am sure the Government of India's hands will be forced and then they will agree to give us all something; but without unity among the different communities like the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis and others it is impossible to get anything from the British Government.

When my friend, Sardar Sant Singh, was speaking this morning he was referring to the Statute of Westminster and said there were certain defects in it. Whether there are any defects in it or not, we have to consider that Statute as also the Statutes of other Dominions, and for that purpose it is only a small body of selected Indians who can sit round and discuss the questions and come to a common decision.

Then, Sir, our friends of the Indian National Congress were saying in the beginning that there are only two parties in this country,—the Government on one side, and the Indian National Congress on the other. They wanted to ignore the All-India Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and other bodies in India. Sir, in the year 1916, there was a compromise effected in Lucknow from where I come, between the Congress and the Muslim League. But today our Congress friends come forward and say that the League is nothing. After they had once cared to enter into a compromise with the League I remember the late Mr. Tilak saying at Lucknow—these are his words—"We have found out our luck in Lucknow". I would ask my friends of the Congress that they ought to remember that at Haripura they ought to have admitted Har, the first three letters of Haripura. I say again it is impossible to expect the Government of India to bend or to respect our wishes unless and until we show a united front.

Sir, this minority question is a very knotty problem to solve,—it is not an easy question. I, therefore, suggest that we ought to

3 P.M. consider the claims of everybody and then come to a united decision. The same thing happened in 1921-22. There was unity in the country and the Government was trying to be responsive then. Therefore, the greatest need of the moment is unity among the different people of this country so that every community may have a place in the political life of India. So I would appeal to the Hindu and Muslim friends and also others to unite together and ask the Government of India to do something which may be conducive to the healthy growth of the Indian nation. Sir, I am reminded here of a story when Japan is trying her level best to conquer China. A Chinese put a question to a Japanese, "Well, how can you conquer China?" The Japanese replied, "China is a woman and Japan is a man." The Chinese retorted, "What will you do if the woman does not submit to what the man does?" The Japanese



[Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali.]

answered: "We cut off her arms and we cut off her legs." I would submit that if we are not united, if we do not unite, the result will be, and there will be no other result, our hands and our legs will be cut off and we will be in a very sorry position in this country.

An Honourable Member: Why not cut off the nose?

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: I would not cut off my nose to spite my face. Unless we unite and settle our differences amongst ourselves, it is an impossibility to get anything from the third party. Sir, with these remarks I resume my seat.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Leader of the House): I rise to intervene in the debate for a moment or two as I fear there are certain misconceptions in the minds of some Honourable Members with regard to the functions and the composition of the Supply Department. The onslaught against the Supply Department was led by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and was followed up by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad. Neither of them is now in his seat, and I suspect that their criticism was due more to a desire to please certain constituents than because they felt that there was something wrong with the Supply Department itself. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi questioned the justification for setting up the Department itself. In that he was not supported by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi thought that there was no need to have set up the Department; Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad thought that it was necessary to have set up the Department and he gave a very good reason for it. The reason for setting up the Supply Department was and is that, though there are the two purchasing Departments,—the Indian Stores Department and the Military Contracts Directorate—the question of supply during the war is not quite so simple as merely executing orders that may be received. During the war orders are received in respect of articles which have not been manufactured in this country before, or for quantities in which they have not been manufactured before, or in respect of articles which have not been manufactured in that form before. Orders are received in such large quantities that a great deal of planning and co-ordination has to be done before the question of execution of the orders arises. That is the function of the Supply Department, that is to say the planning of the whole question of supply. When that planning reaches the stage where execution can be undertaken, the execution is handed over either to the Indian Stores Department or to the Military Contracts Directorate. There is a misconception in the minds of some Honourable Members that the Supply Department itself arranges for the purchases of commodities and articles. That is not so. As I have said, they merely plan and co-ordinate, and the actual purchase continues to be made, as it used to be made in peace time, by the two purchasing departments—the Indian Stores Department and the Military Contracts Directorate.

With regard to the composition of the Supply Department, a good deal of criticism was given utterance to by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad in which he mixed up the whole question of liaison officers and the actual organisation of the Department itself. The Department is actually administered by the Director General of Supply who is the President of the War Supply Board, and on the War Supply Board are represented the different Departments concerned. For instance, the Master General of the Ordnance is

a member, so is the Secretary of the Commerce Department, the Chief Commissioner for Railways and the Financial Adviser to the Board; so that the Board is exactly the kind of body that Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad advises the Government to set up. If he had studied the composition of the Board before he began to criticise it, he would have realised that that was exactly what he himself desired. Both Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad referred to the article in the *Economist* of the 17th February, in which the organisation set up in the United Kingdom was criticised and the *Economist* made a very strong plea in a certain direction. Here, again, the two Honourable Members were led away simply by the criticism of the supply organisation in the United Kingdom without trying to discriminate between the organisation as set up in the United Kingdom and the organisation as set up in India. The criticism in that article is that the controllers of industries appointed in the United Kingdom have been taken from the industries themselves, and the *Economist* goes on to say that it is no answer to point out that, inasmuch as they have to deal with industries, they must be drawn from those industries. I am sure, Sir, you will forgive me if I quote a sentence or two from that article in order to remind Honourable Members what it actually says:

"The main argument in favour of the practice that has been followed is, of course, that it makes use of the fullest and most expert knowledge. 'The idea that we cannot have a controller who is interested in a trade,' the Prime Minister said a fortnight ago, 'seems to leave out of account the fact that it is just those who have been in a trade who are most fitted to be controllers, because of their knowledge of the trade.'"

Then, the article goes on to criticise this point of view and ends up by saying:

"There is no suggestion that persons with expert knowledge should not be used to the fullest in the position for which they are best fitted, that is to say, the giving of advice but the distinction must be kept clear between advice and executive action, the one must be expert, the other must be independent."

That is exactly what we are doing in India. We have made a clear distinction between advice and executive action. The liaison officers appointed here advise the Department with regard to certain matters which concern the industries in respect of which they have been appointed. Executive action is left to the Department. I wish Honourable Members before they quoted this article had taken pains to discover what exactly was being done by the Supply Department here before assuming that the criticism was as valid with reference to conditions here as it might be with reference to conditions in the United Kingdom. During question hour, I have felt that there is this misconception with regard to the functions of the liaison officers. The Supply Department has to deal with conditions and with industries with which the official machinery of Government is not to the same extent conversant as is requisite to enable them to discharge their functions in respect of war supply. It was, therefore, essential to take into the organisation as liaison officers people who should be able to give advice with regard to these matters. These liaison officers do not become and are not officers in the Department. They continue to be what they actually are—the representatives of the particular industries. They are acting in an honorary capacity and they advise Government in respect of such matters concerning particular industries on which advice becomes necessary.

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

Now, Sir, Sir Ziauddin Ahmad said it is futile to say that no complaint has been received from these industries in respect of these liaison officers and that, therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of Honourable Members to criticise the appointment of these liaison officers. He said: 'how do you expect any particular industry to voice any protest against any particular liaison officer because the moment it does so, it will cease to receive orders'. That is an insinuation which I emphatically repudiate. Not only is there no such apprehension whatsoever but every one of these liaison officers, with the two exceptions that I pointed out the other day when answering questions, has been appointed on the unanimous recommendation of the industries concerned and there is no question of anybody losing orders if they object to any particular liaison officer.

Lastly, Sir, a particular point was raised with regard to the liaison officer for leather and hides industries. It was pointed out that I had, in answer to questions, repeatedly stated that this particular gentleman was liaison officer in respect of leather and hides industries and was not a liaison officer in respect of hides and skins. I maintain that that is the position. Both these Honourable Members who raised this question went on to quote from a certain letter which was written by this liaison officer as liaison officer in respect of leather and hides industries. They slurred over the word "industries" and went on to say: There you are. He is a liaison officer in respect of hides and skins and the Honourable Member has denied that he is a liaison officer in respect of hides and skins. Reference was made to a certain letter issued by this liaison officer to various sections of the industry in which it was said that it was also one of his functions to advise the Supply Department with regard to the control of the export of hides so as to secure suitable supplies for the purposes of the industry within British India and also for the United Kingdom. Actually, as a matter of fact, there has so far been no control of the export of hides and skins apart from action taken by the Commerce Department to prevent supplies reaching the enemy. If at any time, whether as a result of advice given by this liaison officer or otherwise, it becomes necessary to institute any kind of control of the export of hides and skins and a liaison officer or a controller has to be appointed, I assure the House that in respect of this commodity as in respect of any other the same procedure will be followed as has been followed before, that is to say, the officer will be appointed on the advice of the representatives of the particular industry or trade, in this case hides and skins trade, concerned. It may be that this liaison officer appointed in respect of the leather and hides industries may under certain eventualities be forced to advise Government that it would be desirable to institute some kind of control but it does not necessarily follow that merely on that advice control would be instituted. On the other hand, it may become necessary to institute control in which case, as I have said, the liaison officer or the controller as the case may be will be appointed after the fullest consultation with the representatives of the industry. I do hope that these observations will serve to dispel the misconceptions that appeared to have arisen in the minds of certain Honourable Members with regard to the Supply Department generally and the liaison officer in respect of the leather and hides industries particularly.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I do not want to take part in this discussion for a very long time, because we have got an opportunity of criticising the entire administration and the whole Finance Bill. I have to place before the House certain view points which I will do in a very few words, with a view to shortening discussion. In connection with certain remarks made by my friend, Mr. Malaviya, which directly or indirectly refer to a certain organisation in this country, I beg to submit that he was just shelving the realities by wearing a mask of accusing the administration of the Government of India which has resulted in the concentration of thoughts on the part of 33 per cent. of the people of this country on an autonomous sovereign State within India. Later on, my friend said that that group were babies playing with live bombs and at the same time he denounced a civil war. I think there could not be more truth than what he himself probably conveyed when he referred to babies playing with live bombs. However, I want to assure him and any other Member of this House that the necessity to which people have been driven to this situation is more of the responsibility of the people whom he represents than the administration as he wanted to suggest to the House.

Now, Sir, some time we have so many things to say against one Department or another that it will not be possible for me to reiterate all those here. Moreover, some of my Honourable friends have taken up different matters of which the Government of India are fully aware. At present I will only take up one particular subject which is more concerned with the Labour Department and the Railways—the question of recognition of unions on the lines of separate existence. The Mussalmans have got separate associations and labour unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, but what we have always noticed from the replies given by the different Departments of the Government of India is that they cannot give recognition to these unions because they are based on communal lines. I want to impress upon the House that this argument has got no foundation. It is a plea which has got no fundamental basis for the refusal which is always given. The Government have accepted the theory of separate existence of the major communities in this country by giving them separate electorates, by giving them separate representation in the Legislature, and have also accepted the same position by the Resolution of 1934 in which certain percentages of seats were reserved for certain communities. After having accepted that position, I do not know, Sir, how the Government of India and the Heads of Different Departments can come forward with a plea that they would not recognise a certain association or a union of those people who have been accepted to maintain a separate existence in this country and are within their rights. There have been arguments on the lines that it might create a feeling of hatred or a feeling of discontentment among the other employees of the Department who are working on the same lines, but I would submit, Sir, that this does not hold good at all. Even the idea of separate electorate is creating some disturbance in the mind of some people. There are others who feel that this should not have been done, but the Government of India, knowing the entire position in the country and knowing that separate electorate demanded by certain sections of people was based on very cogent reasons, accepted it. To say now that they will not accept this in the case of recognition of unions is something which at least I cannot understand. We have been reiterating this point in this House for the last

[Mr. Muhammad Nauman.]

two or three years, but we find that the Government of India have not changed their attitude as yet. We want to impress upon the Government that they ought to realise why it has been made necessary for that particular community, or for that particular section of the people, to have their own separate unions. The reason is that the unions which were in existence jointly did not serve the purpose for which they were established and did not treat the members of that particular community with that amount of equality, with that amount of justice as they demanded and which they deserved. This being the position, I cannot imagine why the Government of India should insist that a particular community will not be recognised to have a communal association or a constitutional labour union. The employees of a certain particular community do feel that their cases, which may be peculiar to that community only, will not be represented to the proper authorities and they might be represented with a biased opinion; and, as such, naturally they want to have a separate existence for themselves. So far I have been speaking on principle. Speaking individually, we feel that representation of individual cases will not be made with as much enthusiasm and energy by the officials of these unions as they will do for that community which holds a predominant position in that particular union or association. We do not want that the Government of India should encourage hypocrisy. Asking a certain community to submerge itself into a particular association or union in spite of the fact that it does not wish to combine with them is nothing but hypocrisy, for it amounts to compelling that community to do something which it considers against its very principles. I wish I would have been in a position to say that even separate electorate in any particular administration, or in any phase of life, was not necessary at all. As that is the case, the only possible alternative is that every important community in this country should have a separate existence in the matter of unions in the same way as Government have accepted the principle of having their representatives in the Legislature, services and other matters. This is my submission and I hope the Government of India will reconsider the position. I know that Government have got more arguments than I can advance in favour of the position that I have explained. I hope the Government of India will not insist on a certain mistake which they once made in the past simply because it has been of a long duration.

Now, Sir, I come to the question in industries. We understand that we are going to have a Board of Industries at the Centre. We all knew what the Honourable the Commerce Member said the other day regarding its functions. The primary object of that Board will be to investigate the various avenues by means of which the industries of this country can be improved. That is very much to be appreciated. I appreciate that the Government of India have realised the necessity of such a Board. I understand that it will be run on the same lines as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its composition will be also more or less on the same lines. But I want to add one more function to it, and it is this. This Board should also control the industries so far as the employment of labour goes. What I mean to say is this. This Board should be in a position to advise the different industries which have become fat at the cost of the consumers to have a communal proportion in the matter of representation in services. I discussed this subject before this House about a year ago when I moved a cut motion regarding the Commerce Department. I then said that what

the Muslim community feel is that in spite of the fact that they are the partners to the extent of one-third in the matter of losses, they are not receiving that share in the services. This does not require a very great explanation. When a protective tariff duty is levied for the protection of a particular industry, it is certainly done at the cost of the consumer. I will give an example. About eight or nine months ago we could have got sugar landed in India for about Rs. 5 per maund, but because of the tariff duty it had to be sold in this country for about Rs. 11 a maund. That protection of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per maund was given at the cost of the consumer. Of course, it was done for the industrialisation of this country, and I very much appreciate that fact. But what I want to submit to this House is this that when the consumers contribute to make a certain industry thrive in this country, they have every right to demand their proper share in the distribution of profits of that industry as well. Supposing there are sugar factories, they should be controlled by this Board and the Board should see that they give representation in the matter of services to the same extent as the population of this country warrants. This is a point which I stressed even last year. Speaking particularly of Tata's which is in my constituency, I am informed that out of about 85,000 ordinary labour and three to five thousand skilled labour that they employ, the share of the Muslim community is not more than 2,000 and most of these persons draw a very small pay. In the case of the officers of the company, the percentage of Muslim employees will not be even one or two per cent. Sir, the iron industry has been given protection at the cost of the consumers, and, as such, we have every right to demand that the Board of Trade should see that the consumer's money is evenly distributed to the entire population of this country. I am not fully aware about the number of labour employed in the Ahmedabad mills, but the information that I have got from my Bombay friends is that the percentage of Muslims there is hardly two or three per cent. I do not wish to dwell on the other aspect of the question where I would have said that even the shares of these companies are mostly monopolised by those people who would not have been there if the Muslims were given their proper proportion.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The administration of these private companies is not a part of the administration of the Government of India.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I quite realise that, but my submission is that when this Board is established, it ought to be one of its functions to see that there is proper representation of various communities in the services of these companies. I would like to hear from the Commerce Member what he has got to say in this matter. When you initiate a particular Department, there are some difficulties during the initial stages, but surely they are not insurmountable. If the Government of India were to say that, I would be sorry to hear it especially in view of the fact that they have the best brains and they ought to be capable of solving all these problems.

Now, Sir, I come to the Supply Department, the working of which was so ably explained by the Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan. I am glad he has given a lucid explanation as to how things are being managed in that Department. As my friends, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, have already dilated upon that Department at great length, I would not like to take the time of the House by

[Mr. Muhammad Nauman.]

explaining the same points over again. But what I would like to know is this, whether, when the Supply Department was organized, it was in consultation with this House at all. The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan just stated that the Supply Department does not directly give contracts or make purchases, but that the Supply Department receives orders from the United Kingdom or from foreign countries direct. Was it not the duty of the Government to take a representative of this House for giving advice to this Department? In that case, as is now alleged by the Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, when questions are put about this Department, they will not be based on ignorance. Such questions based on wrong information would not have been put at all. The Honourable Member also explained very clearly about the appointment of liaison officers and controllers. He particularly laid stress on the question of liaison officers for tanned skins and hides and he further said that the question of the appointment of a controller or a liaison officer for raw skins and hides was not receiving the attention of the Government yet, and that as soon as an opportunity arose, he would give his serious consideration and he would then adopt the same method as he did in appointing liaison officers for other Departments. In this connection, I want to place before the House the views which the different Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations hold, and they are these. Although a particular liaison officer is appointed for tanned skins and hides, this is an allied subject with the export of raw skins and hides. Although he does not have any control directly with the export of raw hides and skins, his advice in the matter of tanned skins and hides sometimes adversely affects the flow of skins and hides to foreign countries. I think the House is aware that with the restrictions placed on the general export of this country to neutral countries, and with the restrictions placed on the question of quotas, it has really become difficult for merchants dealing in skins and hides to foreign countries to realise as much price as should have been realised or as other countries in the world are realising today. I am not going to suggest anything regarding the policy of the Government of India. They know best why quotas have been established. Why can they not control the flow of those particular commodities from neutral zones to Germany? But I must say this is adversely affecting the entire export trade of this country. When the Honourable Member for Commerce was in Calcutta, the Muslim Chamber of Commerce made representations to him and so did the other Chambers of Commerce about the difficulties which have been created in the matter of giving quotas. This giving of quotas practically enhanced the difficulties of export trade and they were made more difficult than during the last war of 1914. I hope the Government will find out some way or method by which the export of this country is not put to any difficulty which it is suffering at the moment. I do not like to repeat the opinions of the different chambers and commercial bodies. Some of those opinions were read out today by my Honourable friend, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, and the House is fully aware of the feelings in the country. There are so many insinuations made and suggestions made sometimes that the Government of India are anxious to maintain prices at a low level, so that it might be easier for them to get raw materials at the lowest level of prices possible. I do not want to make one suggestion or other. I want to make

this position clear that all these difficulties are such that the Indian trade with foreign countries will practically vanish. If His Majesty's Government cannot make adequate arrangements to see that the supply to neutral countries are controlled in a way which would not allow the free flow of those raw materials to Germany, then I do not know how they are going to control the entire war which is a far more difficult thing than this. I hope, Sir, the Government will come to co-operate with us and find out a solution by which the trade of this country will not be reduced to the position to which it has been reduced and to which we believe, would be reduced if things continue as they are. There are so many difficulties in the matter of getting freights, insurance and the difficulty of quota, has rather made the position worse, and I hope the Government would realise this fact and see that things are redressed soon.

I want now to refer briefly to the duty on sugar. I do not suppose I need take much time of the House because I already gave expression to my views in the general discussion of the Budget and then again on the cut motions. I need not reiterate those arguments at the present moment. I would just say that sugar being one of the necessities of life should not have been taxed at this particular moment at all. I am quite alive to the situation that our Finance Member is anxious to have more money, and, in view of the difficult time we are passing through, this amount may even not be sufficient. At the same time as I enunciated in the general discussion that the principle should be that taxation should be confined to such commodities which are by way of luxury and not by way of necessity. I said in my general discussion that the best course would have been for the Government to have taxed foreign tobacco and foreign liquor. I was then interrupted by the Honourable the Finance Member to say what guarantee there was that they would be imported in the same quantities as they have been imported till now.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rafiq) resumed the Chair.]

That, of course, no one can guarantee, but still Government could surely calculate the expected import and a tax on tobacco and foreign liquor would not be a tax on the poorer classes or a tax on necessities. Sugar being only next to salt in importance as an article of primary necessity, the consumer should not have been taxed on it. The industrialists say that it gives them only six annas a maund; I hold no brief for them, but at least there is no reason why, when protection was given on the basis of a certain calculated profit to this industry, they should not get that profit as recommended by the Tariff Board and the industry crippled to that extent.

As regards the tax on petrol, I am not on very strong grounds in denouncing it, but I will say that the duty on petrol is heavier and higher than in any other country. That should have been considered and another commodity chosen in its place, although I agree with the Finance Member that whatever commodity might have been chosen, there would have been complaints about it. But the duty of Government is to tax an article where there would be the least complaint. The other day I suggested a

[Mr. Muhammad Nauman.]

duty on cement which is surely not an article of primary necessity. Of course there would be opposition to that also, but not to the extent that the duties on sugar and petrol have created.

I will now deal with the expenses of certain Departments, and I will first take up the Postal Department. It has been said very often that the Postal and Railway Departments are the two commercial departments of Government and have to meet their own expenses. This year the Postal Department has a balanced budget and some saving and still no relief has been given to the poor man in the matter of postcards. This matter has been debated for several years now, but Government are not changing their attitude. It might cost them 30 or 40 lakhs, but I believe more money can be got from parcels and registration fees which are not among the necessities as postcards. The principle is to put the least taxes on the poor man's shoulders, and, from that point of view, the price of postcards is too high and should be reduced.

Then I come to general economy in administration. With a deficit budget of eight crores, I expected some reductions to be made in the salaries of highly paid officers. Voluntary offers of reduction in salaries would have been better, but as they are not coming, I think the Government of India should have imposed a cut of 10 per cent on the salaries of people drawing over Rs. 1,000 a month. It may be said that this would create hardship in view of the rise in prices caused by the war, but surely this argument would not apply to officers drawing above Rs. 1,000 a month.

Mr. M. S. Aney: You must be thankful that they are not demanding a dearness allowance.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: As regards that, I think people getting below Rs. 50 a month are quite justified in demanding a dearness allowance when the prices of articles have risen by 15 or 20 per cent. Government must realise that people drawing even less than Rs. 100 cannot make both ends meet even in the matter of their necessities of life. Persons who get over Rs. 1,000 a month, but who say that they are out of pocket towards the end of the month, can undoubtedly pay ten per cent. of their pay without much difficulty in spite of the rise in prices. We know the respective purchasing power of Rs. 1,000 on the one hand, and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 a month on the other. For argument's sake, one might even say that a man who earns Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 a month may not be able to make both ends meet, that he spends his money on the necessities of life and that he cannot live on less. Sir, this is one of the most important proposals that the Government should have brought before us, but they did not. If, at all, a situation arises, as we have been warned by the Honourable the Finance Member, I hope this factor will be considered and the Government will strive for saving and economy rather than realise money from taxes on the people. I hope they will accept the advice of this House when it is given to them. This question of economy is not new; it has been reiterated every year by different Members in this House; the Government of India did not see any justification to do it before, but now that we are

living under emergency conditions, when more money is required, I think we would have appreciated it if a beginning were made in that direction. With these words, I resume my seat.

Some Honourable Members: The question may now be put.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Sir, it is a trite English saying that he who pays the piper calls the tune. The principle embodied in this saying is universal in its application, but there is an exception to the general rule. India is the exception. India pays the piper, meaning Sir Jeremy Raisman, but England calls the tune. When the time will come when India is capable of calling her own tune; God alone knows; but this is a matter which concerns ideal politics and so I must come down from the transcendental heights of idealism to the *terra firma* of actuality. What are those actualities? England is now the master of our destiny. She can do as she likes. Many of my friends have spoken on this Bill. The scope of discussion is very wide and all sorts of subjects have been dealt with; but I know it for a fact that the taxes imposed and the duties levied are like the laws of the Medes and Persians. There is no getting away from the fact that it is impossible for us, circumstanced as we are, to reduce those taxes, much less to abolish them. Sir Jeremy Raisman knows perfectly well that the duty on petrol and the duty on sugar and other excise duties are very unpopular measures and so it is no use asking him to reduce this, abolish this or modify this. There is to be no reduction, no modification and no abolition. So instead of dealing with those subjects, I will try to drop into his ear certain things which have been never discussed. The House has never dealt with those subjects; and if I succeed in making even a tiny impression upon the mind of Sir Jeremy Raisman and he remains as the Finance Minister till next year and then comes up to my expectations, I think my task would have been accomplished.

India, they tell us, is as poor as the proverbial 'church mouse'. There were days when India was not so poor. India used to be proverbially rich during the Moghul days. Earlier, it was richer still. The history of the poverty of India commences with the coming of the British. They thought that it would be impossible to change world conditions and, therefore, it was in the interests of England that India should be kept bound hand and foot as their bond-slave, so that no other power in the world would dare defy them. Therefore, the fiscal policy in India ought to be to keep the body and soul of Indians together, not to reduce them to actual starvation, but not to allow them to grow rich, because if they grew rich they would demand more political rights and agitation would proceed, and that would be against the interests of imperialism. But the world is changing. The world has changed. A tremendous change is coming over the world: Powers like Italy and Germany and Russia have arisen to contest with England the mastery of the world, and, therefore, England finds it absolutely necessary that all the resources of the British Commonwealth of Nations, as it is called, including India, should be tapped. Is it not, I say, a disgrace to India that in this time of war, when the actual cost of one day's war is £6½ millions, India should be capable of raising only a paltry few crores, and these crores are to be raised by taxation on salt and water and air—the time is coming when the air also will be taxed—these crores to be raised by taxing sugar and

[Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.]

petrol which are necessities of life? Petrol is becoming the necessity of life in these days. So, we are not proud of what we have done financially. But what can we do? India is an agricultural country; you have purposely not industrialised it.

Can our Honourable friend, Sir Jeremy Raisman, tell us the reason why during the past fifty years India has been unable to have a Merchant Marine of her own? Are there any Indian ships in which cargo is carried along the coast and overseas? If not, why not? That is a question of questions. Then, Sir, how is it that a tariff wall has not been raised round the coast of India in order to prohibit the imports from other countries to be dumped down in our markets to our detriment at least till such time as we are able to stand on our own legs? This has not been done, but these are bigger questions, and so I shall not deal with them now. But for the consideration of the Honourable the Finance Member I would bring to his notice one fundamental fact. It is the duty of every civilized Government to see to it that not one of its subjects starves; that bread is provided to every man, woman and child in the country,—not bread and butter because butter is scarce,—but at least bread should be provided to every one. Can the authorities tell us what is the number of poor men in India who cannot get a square meal from year's end to year's end even once a day? Perhaps they will not be able to tell us that but it is their duty to take a census of such people who are starving; actually or are on the starvation point.

Again, Sir, does our Finance Minister know what is the actual number of beggars in the country? I do not refer to the sturdy variety of beggars,—I refer to the millions and millions of people who are starving and begging in the open streets. Has any law been made for protecting them from starvation and for giving them shelter? Have Poor Houses been started for those beggars who are suffering from contagious diseases—like lepers? How many Leper Asylums have been opened in this country? This has not been done to the extent to which it ought to have been done. So if the Finance Member would make a provision in the next year's Budget for these things, or at least after the war is over,—because God alone knows what the necessities of the war are going to be,—and if the war is not terminated next year, then he will impose other taxes on us which we shall have to bear; so I say even if after the war is over Sir Jeremy Raisman can make a provision in the budget for old age pensions for the people of India,—that is to say, every one above 60 years of age should get at least Rs. 10 per month from the State,—he will immortalise his name. You can tax the people for it, and the people will be ready to pay, not for your extravaganzas, but for the benefit of their own kith and kin who are dying and starving in the country. I know many people after 60 years of age do not know where to go. Do you know what is the condition of our poor graduates? I know Madras graduates are selling betel leaves; Bombay graduates are polishing shoes on the open roads, and in Calcutta graduates are selling *Rasagollas*, while in the Punjab graduates, after unsuccessfully circumambulating the Government offices for a petty post of Rs. 15, are going to the Ravi river to commit suicide. This is the condition of our graduates. Do you know the number of the unemployed in this country? It is your duty to find them suitable employment, it is your duty to help them in getting employment; it is your duty to see that old men and old women who have not the means to keep their body and

soul together are provided by the State. This is the fundamental duty of the State, but instead of doing that, you think of other things, you think of investing millions and millions of rupees on palatial buildings, and you justify your action by saying that you want to maintain the dignity of the State. The Honourable the Leader of the House only the other day placed a Resolution before the House—it will come up for discussion shortly,—to effect retrenchment. And whose throat is to be cut? Not his own, not the throats of the gentlemen who occupy the Benches over there drawing Rs. 6,000 a month, enjoying the luxury of a saloon costing Rs. 1 lakh six thousand per annum, but the throats of gentlemen who bring their own motor cars to Delhi by cutting down the motor haulage; the idea, moreover, is that those who live in Old Delhi should not be paid their daily conveyance allowance of Rs. 5

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member will have ample opportunity to discuss that question when the Resolution will come on later.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: I thought it was a very important matter, because Members of the British Parliament are drawing £600 a year, and while our status here is in no way inferior to theirs, I don't see why our haulage and other allowances should be curtailed, because we have also to maintain our dignity and we should be entitled to the same privileges and allowances which the Members of the British Parliament are enjoying.

Then, Sir, there is one thing more which I want to mention, I want to refer to the deplorable condition of Baluchistan. Baluchistan is not a transferred subject, it is a central subject. The world is progressing. They are talking of independence, nay even of complete independence, but so far as Baluchistan is concerned, it is still a land of the lawless law. There is no law there. Under the pretext of defending the honour of the Defence of India Act, they catch hold of a man who makes an ordinary speech and send him to jail. The jirga system which is anti-diluvian in its conception of justice is still prevalent there. There one can do anything in the name of law, and, Sir, we have been crying hoarse from housetops for so many years that the same treatment which is accorded to the North-West Frontier Province should be accorded to Baluchistan also. The North-West Frontier Province used to be at one time a land of the lawless law, but that province has now come to its own, a Government is functioning there under the Government of India Act, whatever that may be worth, but still it is functioning; Baluchistan, however, is still under the heels of the Bureaucracy. So I would call upon the Government to see to it that justice, if not mercy, is shown to the people of Baluchistan, and their status raised to the status of the provinces where the Government is functioning according to the Act of 1935 which we hope sooner or later, sooner rather than later, will go to the winds, a law against which the Indian National Congress has raised its voice, a constitution against which the Muslim League has raised its voice,—Sir, this Act must go lock, stock and barrel, and there will be a new heaven, and under that heaven and upon this earth we will see a free Baluchistan. With these words, I resume my seat.

Several Honourable Members: Sir, the question may now be put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member) : The debate on the Finance Bill ranges over so wide a field that I am reminded of those lines of, I think, Dr. Samuel Johnson :

*"Let observation with extended view
Survey mankind from China to Peru."*

The debate ranged over so wide a field that I found some difficulty in keeping touch with those threads which concern me, and I am glad that some at any rate of the points raised were dealt with by my Honourable Colleagues. I cannot attempt myself to deal with all that remains, but there are certain general observations which I feel, I ought to make, and although they are to some extent a repetition of what I have previously said, it seems to me that the force of them has not yet been fully appreciated.

In the first place, I must emphasise yet once more the extreme uncertainty of the prospect which faces us in the year ahead. There have been many criticisms of the calculations on which my budget is based. I said a good deal on this subject in my budget speech, but I must repeat again that nobody can possibly claim that forecasts made in so uncertain a position will turn out to be accurate or even approximately accurate. All that any one can do is to attempt to envisage as fully as possible the tendencies which are likely to develop and to estimate in the broadest possible way what the general effect of these tendencies is likely to be. The budgetary policy which I have followed is one which will ensure as far as possible the financial stability of the country in the face of probable adverse influences and which will enable it to withstand the shocks that it may quite possibly have to receive. We cannot forecast the course of the development of hostilities, but we should bear in mind the possibility that the area of hostilities may extend and that India may find herself called upon to deal with developments much nearer to her own borders and much more menacing to her immediate safety than those which have hitherto emerged. It is conceivable that if these sinister developments failed to materialise we might find ourselves in a position of greater strength than we had anticipated, but it is surely far wiser to run the remote risk of such a fortunate miscalculation than to fall into the opposite error and find ourselves the victims of reckless optimism. But I would examine a little more closely the charge of regular under-budgeting which has been made. If it were the fact that we have now for several years consistently under-estimated our revenue, one would have expected that there should have emerged over the course of the last few years some large surpluses, unless, that is, expenditure also had been greatly expanded.

Now, what are the actual facts, and for this purpose I must exclude any revenue reserve fund. I shall deal simply with the actual revenue collected during the last three years preceding the current year and the actual expenditure charged against that revenue. The House will remember that our regular provision for sinking fund is three crores and in order that our budget should be said to have balanced in actuality the revenue should

prove to be three crores more than the expenditure. The position is that in the year 1936-37 the actual revenue was 121 lakhs more than the actual expenditure, so that when three crores is set aside for the sinking fund we were short of 179 lakhs. In the next year, 1937-38, the actual revenue was 174 lakhs greater than the actual expenditure, and we were again short of the necessary provision for our ordinary sinking fund programme. In the next year, 1938-39, the actual revenue was 130 lakhs more than the actual expenditure, and again we had to eke out the sinking fund by drawing on the revenue reserve fund which we had coming along from previous surpluses. Those are the three years preceding the current year, and it is obvious that there can have been no process of regular concealment of hidden resources of revenue strength in order to enable us to tuck away something more than our programme. The expenditure of those three years which I have mentioned is,—on the normal level, it was 118 crores in the first of those years, 119.96 in the second, and 118.71 crores in the third, so that there is nothing there to support the view that expenditure was inflated by the device of under-estimating revenue. The explanation is that the critics seize on some particular feature of revenue and conclude from that that there is a regular policy of under-estimation, whereas, in dealing with the budget we have to balance all considerations. If you are to take the mistakes on one particular item, you will get an entirely wrong impression. The criterion of the budget is whether the general result is reasonably close to the original estimates.

Now, Sir, I come on to another point. I have been told that there is no clear indication of the Government of India's economic policy. If there is no attempt to crystallise our views within a set formula, it is because every thing that we have done and said since the outbreak of the war points unmistakably in the same direction. There is only one policy which can be pursued by a country situated as India is now. That policy must be to facilitate and ensure the fullest and most effective utilisation of India's economic resources for the purpose of winning the war. Coupled with the measures taken to ensure that end, there must, of course, be a constant regard for the necessity of placing India in the strongest possible position to meet the difficulties which may arise after the termination of the war. These are the two aims which we have set steadily before ourselves. The first is imposed by the simple fact that India is at war. The methods of carrying out that object are determined from day to day by the vicissitudes of the situation as they arise, and these are being met by prompt and energetic action. The second aim, which is only less in importance to the first, is beset by the difficulty that nobody can yet foresee what kind of world will emerge from the enormous travail of the present crisis. But there are certain fundamental facts on which the economic and financial strength of the country must be based and by keeping this constantly in view we can endeavour to secure that India will certainly be no less prepared than other countries to adjust herself to the requirements of the new world which will be born. There will no doubt be differences of opinion about the best methods of pursuing both our objectives but I do not think there can be any doubt that these are the main objectives which must be kept in view throughout.

But there are critics, of which my Honourable friend, Pandit Maitra, is apparently one, who regard everything we do with a jaundiced eye and who see in our actions nothing but a Machiavellian plan to deprive India of any benefit which she might have derived from the war. Pandit

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

Maitra is apparently even able to convince himself that there has been no improvement whatever in the economic conditions of India since the war broke out, that the economic indexes to which reference has been made are a mere figment of the imagination and are a disingenuous attempt to bolster up a sense of complacency with British stewardship of Indian finances. I cannot, on the floor of this House, enter into disputation with my Honourable friend about facts which are susceptible of concrete demonstration by methods universally recognised. I can only say this: that if the world in which Pandit Maitra lives is one which provides no evidence whatever of economic improvement in the condition of the masses at a time when the prices of agricultural products have risen to the level at which they stand even at this moment, then my Honourable friend must be living in a world into which few of us can enter. It is what the philosopher would call a private world of his own experience. But I observe that my Honourable friend has some familiarity with the price indexes to which I have referred. He knows enough of them to be able to take the highest point of the fluctuations of recent months and to base a bitter and jaundiced declamation on the reactions which have since occurred to a somewhat lower level—high though that level may still be above the prices prevailing before the war. I should like to ask my Honourable friend whether he conceives it possible that all movement in the field of prices should be continuously in an upward direction and whether he knows of any economic system in which sharp upward movements are not followed by opposite reactions.

My Honourable friend, like many of the mercantile community, also complains that many of the forms of control and restriction which we have adopted have had an adverse effect on India's economic activity. I am at a loss to understand what this type of critic imagines to be the role which India should play on the economic side of war. They apparently think that the war is staged wholly and solely for their commercial benefit and that whilst, on the one hand, the war should continue to be waged in order that they may pocket the profits, on the other hand India should take no part whatever in the various measures of restriction and control which are necessary either to conserve the resources of the Allies or to prevent any of those resources from being placed at the disposal of the enemy. They talk on the one hand of the exploitation of India for the benefit of the Allies and on the other hand they complain that India is not being given a full opportunity to cater to the requirements of the outside world. In the world, which these critics inhabit, there is only one criterion and that is the criterion of the maximum private profit. The successful prosecution of the war, which has brought them this adventitious prosperity is an entirely secondary matter in their eyes. But in order not to come too visibly into the open they cloak their criticism under the guise of a consuming anxiety for some class other than themselves, usually the agricultural classes. Nevertheless, when their own interests happen to come into conflict with those of the agricultural classes, they are prepared to be equally vocal in their own defence. I can only say, Sir, that the state of affairs which these critics would like to prevail might be a paradise for the merchants but would be the exact opposite for everybody else; or, to use a hackneyed phrase—"*C'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"—It is a splendid vision but it is not the vision of world at war.

I turn now to matters of more detail and, in particular, to the question which has so often been put, namely, why did I choose to raise the additional revenue by taxes on sugar and petrol. I might easily reply: why not, and throw on my critics the burden of indicating more suitable commodities to serve as the vehicle of extra taxation? But I have already indicated to some extent the considerations which I had in mind in choosing these two taxes. Broadly speaking, it may be said that they are designed to lay the burden, with the minimum administrative complication and the greatest certainty of effectiveness, on the shoulders of those classes which are regarded as better able to bear such a burden. The number of commodities on which an important indirect tax can be levied is strictly limited and of these, many such as for example, salt and kerosene, are commodities mainly consumed by the poorest classes of the population. If these are to be excluded, the choice is restricted to a very narrow field indeed. It has been suggested that additional taxation might have been imposed on certain articles of luxury such as imported wines and spirits and tobacco. The critics, however, forget that the consumption of these commodities is highly elastic and that the level of taxation in recent years has already advanced to a point at which serious doubts have been entertained regarding the possibility of diminishing returns. It is precisely because certain articles of consumption are in the nature of luxuries that they are an unreliable means of securing additional revenue in times such as these, for if the cost of them is driven too high, it is obvious that the consumers, being already faced with other advances in the cost of living, will tend to abandon or reduce their consumption of these commodities, with the result that the effort to secure additional revenue will be frustrated.

As regards, sugar, I mentioned in this House the other day the fact that it is, in the fiscal system of almost every country in the world, the vehicle for an important revenue tax. In the conditions of India, where unrefined forms of sugar are available for consumption of the poorest classes, the selection of refined sugar for taxation is specially justified. In spite of these facts, it will be observed, as I pointed out in another place, that in relation to the prevailing level of the price of refined sugar, the *ad valorem* incidence of the new enhanced tax is of the order of less than 25 per cent., in fact at the present moment it approximates to 20 per cent., *ad valorem*. Now, most of the revenue taxes which are included in the Import Tariff, are consumption taxes of the same nature as that levied on domestic sugar. The general level of such revenue duties is 25 per cent. while many articles included in that tariff are subjected to higher duties ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. or more. When this is the background of our fiscal system, it is clear that the level of the revenue duty on domestic sugar is in no sense excessive.

I am, however, constantly reminded of the difficulties of the sugar industry, and it is suggested that those difficulties are a reason for refraining from increasing the tax on sugar, however justifiable such an increase might otherwise be. I am fully aware of the difficulties with which the sugar industry is faced. I will not attempt to allot the responsibility for those difficulties, but it is clear that the price of sugar has been maintained for an unduly long time at an unjustifiably high level—a price derived from conditions of shortage in which the consumer was very much at the mercy of the producer. These high prices, maintained at the sacrifice of the consumer's interests, have, in turn, owing to the system adopted in the provinces concerned, led to extremely high prices of cane, and the industry has found itself involved in a vicious circle.

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

I do not accept the statistics which my friend, Mr. Ramsay Scott, read out to the House the other day as a fair indication of the remunerativeness of sugar production during recent months, but in any event it is clear that the industry itself has played a considerable part in bringing about the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. However that may be, my contention is that a change was bound to come about in the conditions of the production and marketing of sugar and that that change was inevitable, whether the Excise Duty was maintained unchanged, or whether it was increased, or whether it was reduced. In fact if it had been reduced, a very unlikely contingency of course, I consider it would have entailed far more hardship to the industry than as it has been enhanced. In these circumstances, I must refuse to be deflected from my fiscal programme by representations relating to the state of the industry at a particular moment. This type of argument can be adduced at almost any stage at which taxation proposals are introduced, and my answer must be that the ills which beset the industry are a matter for separate consideration which must be remedied in any event and irrespective of the revenue duty which sugar may be called upon to bear in the present financial necessity of the State. There is, however, one point with which I shall deal when we come to the clause of the Bill relating to the Sugar Excise, and that is in regard to sugar produced before March 1st, 1940. I shall not now anticipate what I shall have to say on that point at that stage.

In conclusion, Sir, I would remind the House that, viewed in relation to the present world emergency, the measure of additional sacrifice, which India is being called upon to bear at the present stage, can certainly not be regarded as excessive, and that the additional burden is one which, in the present economic condition of the country, it is able to bear without serious hardship. I should be happy indeed if I could feel that the measures introduced this year would be sufficient to see us through the crisis, and I think that India would have good cause to congratulate herself on so fortunate a result. We may perhaps hope for it but we certainly cannot count on it.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into certain parts of British India, to vary the rate of excise duty on sugar other than Khandasari or palmyra sugar leviable under the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, to vary the rate of the excise and customs duty on motor spirit leviable under the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, and to fix rates of income-tax and super-tax be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): Sir, I move:

"That in clause 2 of the Bill, the words 'and four annas' occurring in lines seven and eight, be omitted."

Sir, this amendment is in connection with the salt duty. Salt is an article which is daily used in human as well as in animal food, and it has been proposed to levy a tax of Rs. 1-4-0 on it. I propose that four annas should be reduced. We know, Sir, that we have just passed an Excess Profits Tax Bill which will bring in an enormous sum of money, and another Bill levying cess on Agricultural produce, which has been introduced and referred to Select Committee, is also going to be passed. We have also raised fares and freights on Railways. It would be seen, therefore, that there is every probability of getting more money. If tax on salt is reduced by four annas, I think the people will be very grateful to the Government of India, and Government will not lose a huge sum either. I need not go into figures as it is quite obvious. This very article has been the cause of civil disobedience in India. I, therefore, urge that Government should consider this modest amendment and see their way to accept it.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 2 of the Bill, the words 'and four annas' occurring in lines seven and eight, be omitted."

Mr. Lalchand Navarat: Sir, a similar amendment stands in my name and I support this amendment. I do not think many reasons are necessary in support of it. Salt is a food which is used by everybody including animals and it should be the policy of the Government not to tax food otherwise everybody in India will be affected. This is a tax for which there have been objections for a long time. At one time there were so many protests that the Congress actually started Satyagraha on it, and yet we see that the Government is not going to be moved. I know, Sir, that today the non-official Benches are empty and we cannot throw out the Finance Bill and compel the Honourable Member to agree to this amendment which is very modest. It should be remembered that salt is a commodity which belongs to this country and which can be manufactured both from the sea water as well as from saltish lands. Of course, the preparation of salt from saltish lands has been prohibited but so far as the sea is concerned, there is abundant supply of salt there. Now, when the Satyagraha movement was started, Government was compelled to agree to exclude the coastal areas from any salt tax that was made there. Even that has been gradually abolished and that concession has gone out. Salt was allowed free to those persons who were living in depots and who used to cure fish but now they are also finding some difficulties. Under these circumstances, I think this amendment should be accepted. You have, after all, got to keep the people of the country contented. If you are going to help the people with regard to this commodity which is very necessary for the very existence, then I will say that you are at least true to the Indian salt. I can say that those who live in hotels have not got to cook their food and they put a little salt over the food which is served to them. Therefore, they think that they are not being charged the duty as much as any poor man is being charged. So, looked at from any point of view, this amendment is such that the Honourable the Finance Member should accept it. If we look at the debates of this House, we will find that this question is being raised every year not because there is a peculiar charm in it but because the commodity is of such vital importance that some concession ought to be made by the Government. Sir, I whole-heartedly support it.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, strange as it may seem, I must oppose this amendment. In a year in which I have had to impose additional taxation in order to meet my requirements, it would seek to take away from me a trifle of two crores of rupees of existing taxation to which the country is already accustomed. I do not think that the change which is suggested by this amendment would be even perceptible to those for whose benefit it is intended.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Will you wait for another Satyagraha?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: That is a different matter. That is not a question of the actual incidence on the consumer: that is a political question.

I was saying that I did not think that the effect would be palpable or could even be passed on to the individual consumer but the effect on the finances would be so serious as to make it necessary to institute another of these taxes such as are already included in the Finance Bill. Sir, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 2 of the Bill, the words 'and four annas', occurring in lines seven and eight, be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim). The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I move:

"That clause 3 of the Bill be omitted."

This clause relates to the duty on sugar which is now going to be raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. I do not see any justification for the increase of this duty. I know that on the one hand it is urged that the sugarcane producer should get some benefit on account of the protection given to the industry, but here the industry is going to be charged an additional sum, which is not a trifling amount but it is 50 per cent. more on the present duty. Sir, it will be very hard upon an industry like the sugar industry which has just commenced to be able to take care of itself. If it is not given a relief for a few years more, then I am afraid there will be hardly any hope of the industry to be able to stand on its own legs. The tax-payers are trying that the industry should not be given protection

at their own cost for any longer period and the sooner the protection is removed the better. But here effort is being made to cripple the industry. I am afraid that instead of encouraging the industry the protection already given will be of no value at all. I know that the Government are bent upon getting this passed. I know my own position where I stand on account of the thin attendance in the House. Even apart from that I know that the certification sword is already hanging

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the Honourable Member has more to say, the House had better adjourn now.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 29th March, 1940.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, 29th March, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

(a) ORAL ANSWER

RECRUITMENT OF SIKHS IN THE CUSTOMS HOUSE AT KARACHI.

568. *Sirdar Sant Singh: (a) Has the attention of the Honourable the Finance Member been drawn to an advertisement quite recently issued by the Collector of Customs, Karachi, inviting applications for the appointments in different categories, e.g., Preventive Officers, Examiners, Wharfingers and Clerks?

(b) Will he please state the total number of permanent and temporary men now working in each of these categories, and how many of them are Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs and Indian Christians and others?

(c) Is he aware that there is a great paucity of Sikh representation in each of these services?

(d) Does he propose to order the recruitment of sufficient number of Sikhs in each of these services or categories, in order to make up the deficiency of Sikh representation? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Halman: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the position as on the 1st January, 1940, is placed on the table.

(d) The matter of communal representation in the various services is regulated by general orders which are applicable in this instance. Government, therefore, see no reason to interfere in regard to these particular vacancies.

Statement showing the total strength of the permanent and temporary Preventive Officers and Clerks in the Karachi Customs House as on 1st January, 1940

	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Others	Total
Permanent						
Examiners	6	5	3	2	16	
Preventive Officers	9	7	2	1	19	
Wharfingers	15	5	2	1	23	
Clerks	28	28	1	18	75	
Temporary						
Examiners	1	1	1	1	4	
Preventive Officers	2	2	1	1	6	
Wharfingers	2	2	1	1	6	
Clerks	5	5	2	2	14	

† Answer to this question laid on the table the questioner being absent.

(1923)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ASSESSMENT VALUE OF HOUSES AND SHOPS IN THE KASAUJI CANTONMENT.

105. **Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state

- if it is a fact that, in the newly prepared list of houses and shops for assessment of house tax at Kasauli Cantonment, the assessment valuations of most of the houses and shops have been fixed at twice or even thrice their annual renting values;
- if it is a fact that in recent years both the market value and the annual renting value of the house property at Kasauli has gone down very much, and that during the last two years a good many houses remained vacant for dearth of tenants;
- whether Government are aware that a good deal of sensation has been created at Kasauli owing to the excessive assessment;
- if Government are prepared to place the copies of the new assessment list and the last assessment list on the table of the House, showing the difference between the two; and
- what action, if any, Government are prepared to take in the matter to allay the apprehension of the people concerned?

Mr. O. M. G. Ogilvie: The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Bhai Parma Nand's similar question No. 455 of the 19th March, 1940.

ALLOWANCE PAID TO THE MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER OF THE LAHORE CANTONMENT FOR ACTING AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

106. **Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state if the Military Estates Officer of Lahore Cantonment acted as Executive Officer of the same Cantonment for about three months, in addition to his own duties?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in affirmative, what were the allowances paid to him for the extra work?

Mr. O. M. G. Ogilvie: (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 125 per mensem.

PROCEDURE FOR RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS AND SUPERINTENDENTS IN MILITARY ESTATES OFFICES.

107. **Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Defence Secretary please state the procedure of recruitment of clerks and office superintendents in Military Estates offices other than the Military Estates office at Lahore Cantonment?

(b) Is it not permissible to recruit them from the staff of Cantonment offices?

Mr. O. M. G. Ogilvie: (a) The procedure is laid down in the Rules for personnel of the Cantonments Department serving in the Military Lands and Cantonments and the Military Estates Offices, a copy of which is attached.

(b) There is no bar provided they fulfil the conditions prescribed in the Rules.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1925

Rules for personnel of the Cantonments Department serving in the Military Lands and Cantonments Offices and in the Military Estates Offices.

1. (a) The authorised establishment consists of—

- 4 Upper Division 'A' Clerks,
- 21 Upper Division 'B' Clerks,
- 41 Lower Division 'A' Clerks,
- 35 Lower Division 'B' Clerks,
- 15 Surveyor-Draftsmen,
- 20 Military Estates Overseers (including 5 Supernumeraries), and,
- 1 Forester.

This establishment will be distributed between Military Lands and Cantonments offices and Military Estates Offices as shown in the attached statement.

(b) Any additional establishment, where necessary, will require the sanction of the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments.

2. All appointments, postings, initial grading, transfers and promotions within the authorised cadre will be made by the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments.

3. Candidates for appointment will be selected by the Government of India in the Defence Department from amongst applicants who may have to undergo a written and/or oral examination in English and general knowledge.

No candidate shall make more than one application for selection.

4. Candidates selected for appointment will not ordinarily be above the age of 24 years on the commencement of their probationary service vide rule 5 below.

5. Candidates selected for appointment will ordinarily undergo a period of probation for one year, after which period, if well reported on, they will be normally confirmed.

6. Pending the publication of 'Regulations for Civilians' paid from the Defence Estimates' which will apply to them in their entirety, the personnel will continue to be governed by the provisions in the Civil Service Regulations and Appendix XI, Regulations for the Army in India (1930 edition), irrespective of their date of appointment to Government service. As regards leave, those who entered Government service before the 28th September, 1931 and were serving in the Military Lands and Cantonments offices on the 29th June, 1937, will be subject to the Civil Service Regulations; the others being governed by the Revised Leave Rules for Civilians published in Army Instruction (India) No. 116 of 1936.

7. The personnel who entered Government Service on or after the 28th September, 1931, and were serving in the Military Lands and Cantonments Offices on the 29th June, 1937, and all personnel who were serving in the Military Estates Offices on the 29th June, 1937, will be entitled to the following rates of pay:

Clerks	Rs.
	Per mensem
Upper Division 'A'	150-10-300
Upper Division 'B'	95-7-140
Lower Division 'A'	82-2-100
Lower Division 'B'	45-2-80
Surveyor-Draftsman	60-4-100—efficiency bar 5-100
Military Estates Overseer	40-2-60
Forester	40-2-60

The above rates are also applicable to individuals who have been entertained in the Cantonments Department after the 29th June, 1937, or who may be appointed in future.

8. The personnel who entered Government service before the 28th September, 1931, and were serving in the Military Lands and Cantonments offices on the 29th June, 1937, will be graded and will draw the old rates of pay as detailed below:

	Rs. per mensem.
Selection Grade (Upper Division 'A')	230—15—410
Upper Division (Upper Division 'B')	120—10—200—efficiency bar —10—250
Lower Division (Lower Division 'A')	50—3—86—efficiency bar —3—110
Routine Grade (Lower Division 'B')	40—2—60.

The authorised number of appointments on the old rates of pay are—Selection Grade 3, Upper Division 4, Lower Division 8 and Routine Grade 6.

9. The personnel will constitute an all-India cadre and will be liable to transfer to any office of the Cantonments Department. On transfer, the personnel will retain the rates of pay that they may have been in receipt of prior to such transfer.

10. The personnel on the old rates of pay will, on promotion to appointments in the new grades, remain on those rates only if there is a vacancy in the authorised number of appointments on old rates, otherwise they will draw the revised rates of pay until there is a vacancy in the authorised number of appointments on old rates when they will draw those rates.

11. Recruitment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Home Department Resolution No. F-14-17-B/33, dated the 4th July, 1934, published in Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 7th July, 1934, and the supplementary instructions connected therewith.

12. The authorised inferior establishment for the offices of the Cantonments Department is also indicated in the statement alluded to in rule 1 (a) above.

APPOINTMENT OF STENOGRAPHERS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT AND ITS ATTACHED OFFICES.

106. **Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please lay on the table a statement showing the procedure for the recruitment of stenographers in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices?

(b) Is it a fact that in some Secretariat and Attached Offices, appointments have been offered to outsiders without inviting applications from suitable candidates from other Attached and Secretariat Offices and without holding a test? If so, will the Honourable Member kindly state the number of vacancies—temporary as well as permanent—and the name of office wherein appointments have been offered to outsiders during the period 1st September, 1939 to 11th March, 1940, without inviting applications from other offices or without holding a test?

(c) Is the Honourable Member prepared to consider the question of issuing instructions to the Heads of the Departments to the effect that no appointment to the post of a stenographer should be made without a test from among the suitable candidates within an office, or without inviting applications from other Attached and Secretariat Offices when suitable candidates within that office are not available?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) and (c). No special procedure has been laid down for the recruitment of stenographers in the Secretariat and Attached Offices of the Government of India. Heads of Departments and Offices fill vacancies in the stenographers grade in such

manner as may appear suitable, subject to the observance of the orders regarding communal representation. Government do not consider it desirable or expedient to fetter the discretion at present enjoyed by the appointing authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT.

109. **Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member kindly state whether re-organisation has taken place in the ministerial staff of the Secretariat Offices by the abolition of the second division?

(b) Is it a fact that the majority of the third division clerks affected by this re-organization are governed by the revised rules of pay, whose grade is very poor as compared with old scales?

(c) Do Government propose to revise their present scale in view of the fact that they stand no chance of promotion in the next scale?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) Yes.

(b) It is likely that the third division clerks affected will mainly be those governed by the revised rates of pay rules.

(c) This matter is under consideration.

ELECTION OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that up to 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1940, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Finance Committee for Railways twenty-one nominations were received. Subsequently the candidature of one Member was withdrawn by the proposer and two Members withdrew their candidature. As the number of remaining candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, I declare the following Members to be duly elected, namely:

(1) Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan;

(2) Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi;

(8) Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur;

(4) Mr. Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur;

(5) Mr. F. E. James;

(6) Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shahban;

(7) Mr. N. Sivasai;

(8) Mr. Muhammad Nauman;

(9) Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed;

(10) Sardar Sant Singh; and

(11) Mr. M. S. Aney.

ELECTION OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have also to inform the Assembly that up to 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1940, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Finance Committee twenty-two nominations were received. Subsequently the candidature of one Member was withdrawn by the proposer and seven Members withdrew their candidature. As the number of remaining candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, I declare the following Members to be duly elected, namely:

- (1) Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan;
- (2) Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Rahman;
- (3) Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha;
- (4) Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan;
- (5) Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon;
- (6) Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait;
- (7) Babu Baijnath Bajoria;
- (8) Dr. P. N. Bazerjee;
- (9) Mr. L. C. Buss;
- (10) Mr. T. Chapman-Mortimer;
- (11) Mr. N. M. Dumasia;
- (12) Dr. Habibur Rahman;
- (13) Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad; and
- (14) Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Law Member): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1939.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1939."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN FINANCE BILL—concl.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division; Muhammadan): Sir, last evening I was submitting that the sugar industry should be allowed to stand on its own legs and so the protective duty should be removed and taxpayers should be saved from the burden. Therefore, I urged that this proposed additional duty should not be levied. I am pleading this with the express idea that the cane-grower should be equally benefited. There is an agitation these days that the cane-growers are going

1928

THE INDIAN FINANCE BILL

1929

to be benefited to such an extent that they are going to get a profit of 99 per cent. That is all humbug. I have been doing it myself for a long time and I know that the poor cultivators are not paid even for their labour during one year and a half the period in cultivating the cane. Protection was given expressly to benefit the cane-growers but actually they are going to suffer. Recently, the Provincial Governments have taken some steps to redress their grievances but their action is being strongly condemned by the capitalists which I consider to be very unfair, and they will also lose the sympathy of the cane-growers' representatives. Sir, I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

That clause 3 of the Bill be omitted.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai (Sind; Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the amendment asks for the deletion of clause 3, that is, the retention of the present excise duty of Rs. 2 and not its increase to Rs. 3. A later amendment wants it to be raised, if there is an intention to raise it, to Rs. 2-8-0. At the consideration stage this point was discussed at great length and I then put two pointed questions to the Finance Member as to the justification for raising the excise duty. I put forward the case not only of the industry but also of the consumer and the cane-grower. There were no answers on those two points but we claim that an explanation is due on them. The first question was, why has the recommendation of the Tariff Board been shelved and not accepted? In this pamphlet that I got recently an evasive explanation is stated to have been given for raising it to Rs. 3 namely, that the question was superficially considered. If the Tariff Board consider these questions superficially and give no definite opinion why should any money be spent on them? And what steps have been taken against the Board for thus neglecting their duty? I want to know the reason for that. Coming to the second point

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Baisman (Finance Member): May I know exactly the question for which the Honourable Member wants a reason? What is the precise point?

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: It is this: that the pamphlet in my hand shows that it is estimated that the industry will have only two per cent. profit, while the Tariff Board has recommended ten per cent. profit. I want a reply to that.

As regards the second point, I find that the Honourable Member has given some explanation but I would like some more elucidation. It is with regard to the condition of the three persons involved—the industry, the consumer and the grower. The industry say that the industry will come to an end if these excess duties are imposed. As for the consumer the explanation of the Honourable the Finance Member is worth consideration. He said that the price level has for a long time been kept high and therefore the consumer suffers. It has also been said that the grower will consequently suffer. That is how I read what the Honourable Member said.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Whom would you prefer to levy it on, the consumer, the grower or the industry?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: If the Honourable Member is putting that to me as a long range question so to speak, and not in relation to the ephemeral circumstances of the industry, then I would say without doubt that the intention of the revenue duty is to levy it on the consumer, the consumer representing a large number of individuals who, if they do not pay the tax in this form, will have to pay it in some other form. In relation to the consumer the point is that he is, unfortunately, being required to contribute to additional revenue, and the actual vehicle which is chosen for that revenue is comparatively unimportant. Now, a particular commodity having been chosen for revenue duty, it is undoubtedly the case that over a considerable period of time the consumer pays that duty, and that the level of price of the commodity tends to rule exactly that amount higher than it would if there were no such duty. That is particularly the case when, as now, we have the import duty increased by exactly the same amount as the excise duty. But now if the question is what the immediate effect of the addition of the increase of the excise is at a particular point of time, then that is rather a complicated question. It depends on whether the additional duty is imposed on a rising market or a falling market, it depends on the stocks held, it depends on a large number of considerations, but the main factors at the present moment are, as I indicated yesterday, that the price of sugar was in any case unduly high, and it was bound to come down. If you take your mind for the moment off the excise duty, if you imagine that there was no duty whatever on sugar, the fact remains that a few months ago there was a shortage of sugar, and that the price of sugar in those circumstances rose to high levels. Now, the organisation which controls the selling of sugar in these two provinces several times considered the position, and it decided to maintain the price of sugar even after the prospects of a continuance of the shortage had disappeared. So that no matter what happened about the excise, it is obvious, and to my mind indisputable, that the price of sugar was bound to come down now because the relation of supply and demand was changing rapidly. Another thing that was bound to happen for the same reason was that the price which the grower received for his cane must come down, because that also had been inflated to an artificially high level as a consequence of the inflation of the price of sugar. So that my position is, that taking the matter over a reasonable period of time, the level of the revenue duty has got nothing to do with this problem of the industry. They are problems which in any case would have existed and in any case would have to be liquidated by adjustments to the changing situation.

Then, the Honourable Member asked me what I had in mind when I said that the ills of the industry would have to be remedied. I have tried to explain now what I mean. Those problems are not related directly to the Central Government, they are now problems almost entirely within the sphere of the Provincial Governments. But it seems to me, as it would to any observer, that an unhealthy state of affairs has grown up in the sugar industry and that there are very serious problems which will have to be faced and dealt with in the future.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the history of the duty on sugar is a very unfortunate one, and I may also so say that it has been fortunate as well to some extent. We know that the first Tariff Board was appointed in 1931, and on their recommendation we levied a protective duty. They definitely recommended in their Report that for the first seven years the duty should be fixed at Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. and for the remaining period at Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt., but, unfortunately, by the second Finance Bill of 1931 we raised the duty by 25 per cent. throughout, and this protective duty, which was fixed by a very careful calculation, was immediately raised by 25 per cent. That is, the quantum of protection was increased by one-fourth. We did not then realise what the effect would be. But as soon as the sugar industry saw that the quantum of protection had been increased by 25 per cent., a fillip was given to the industry and a large number of sugar factories grew up. This was not the only advantage the industry had; but they had also an additional advantage, and that is, the price of sugar-cane was fixed for them by the Tariff Board of 1931 at Rs. 0-6-0, while in actual practice they paid only three annas or 2½ annas. Therefore, they paid less for sugar-cane, they got higher protection by means of the second Finance Bill with the result that the sugar industry began to make large profits.

On the floor of the House I repeatedly said in the year 1932-33 that the sugar industry were making a profit of 50 to 100 per cent. per annum. Government realised the mistake in 1933 and this 25 per cent. duty, which was unconsciously added on by the second Finance Bill of 1931, was to a certain extent checked by imposing an excise duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. When this excise duty was proposed, there was great excitement among the sugar manufacturers. They had collected large sums of profit and they carried on a propaganda. In this House I said that the fundamental principle of propaganda is that you must have propaganda on something, and that you cannot have a propaganda on nothing. But in this case the sugar manufacturers were carrying on a propaganda merely on nothing, because we did not take away any protection whatever, we only rectified the mistake which had been committed by the second Finance Bill of 1931. These propagandists were able to induce the Government to levy a duty of eight annas per cwt. on khandasari sugar, though it was not originally in the proposals of the Finance Member. The whole question was re-examined by the second Tariff Board in the year 1938. In their report they examined very carefully what should be the profit of the industry, what should be the various expenses, and they made very elaborate calculations. They allowed a profit of ten per cent. on the capital outlay, they made liberal allowances for depreciation, and as a result the cost of production including overhead charges and profits came to Rs. 6-13-10-1. This was the figure they arrived at. In the same report they made some other very important recommendations and I shall just mention very briefly one or two. They said:

"On this basis the cost of manufacture in a representative factory including overheads and profit is Rs. 6-13-10 per maund."

"That was really the cost of production at that time."

"Taking all factors into consideration the extent of protection required for the remaining period of protection is Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. or Rs. 5-5-0 per maund. Adding the excise duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. we recommend that the present rate of import duty of Rs. 9-4-9 per cwt. be continued."

1934

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[29TH MAR. 1940]

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

Even at that time the price of sugar-cane which they allowed to the sugar-cane grower was—they said:

"The price of sugar-cane delivered at factory as calculated by us is Rs. 0-5-6 per maund."

This was their recommendation. I come from the districts where sugar is very largely manufactured, namely, Gorakhpur, Buxi and other places. They are in my constituency. When the Tariff Board report was being considered, there was a good deal of opposition, but I strongly supported the recommendation of the Tariff Board. I may say I had an opportunity of examining the details of the working of the factories in my constituency. The Tariff Board of 1938 took no quantum of profit away from this industry. At the same time, the industry was guilty of not paying the value for the sugar-cane as promised by the Tariff Board. Therefore, they were very well off, and I think that the profits were very good profits and the price of sugar was reasonable to the consumers. At that time the price of sugar was really Rs. 8 per maund and we were getting in the market sugar at 4½ seers per rupee. So the consumer was satisfied, the industry was satisfied. The industry was getting a profit of ten per cent. I have no interest in any industry, but, unfortunately, sugar is the only industry which I criticise, in which I have some interest. I know definitely that they were giving a profit of ten per cent. to the shareholders.

Bhai Parma Nand (West Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): Are you supporting the amendment or opposing it?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Please wait and see. I am now coming to the turning point. After that, two fundamental things happened which changed the entire situation. In the first place, a syndicate was formed and there was a combine among all the sugar manufacturers, and by means of combines they fixed the prices. That was a new thing which happened after 1938, that is, a combination of all the sugar manufacturers to regulate prices. This action is contrary to the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission of 1922. The industry was in a very prosperous condition and there was no difficulty whatsoever, but the trouble began when they began to form a syndicate to regulate the prices. Then the prices began to go up—I do not know whether to call it go up or come down, but we had to pay more for the same quantity of sugar. The Congress Government came into power in the United Provinces and Bihar. They knew very well—some of the ministers from their speeches delivered on the floor of this House were conscious of the difficulties. They examined the whole thing and, afterwards, they took an action which I would call entirely uneconomic and unreasonable. The action which they took, on account of which the whole character of the sugar industry changed, is they interfered in the fixation of the price of the sugar-cane. The Tariff Board fixed a certain price and on that basis the quantum of protection was calculated. The Provincial Governments ought to have, really speaking, felt that the prices fixed by the Tariff Board for sugar-cane should be adhered to and that they ought not to be altered. But they did not do this. They had no power over the sugar syndicate, the syndicate had power to fix any price it liked. The syndicate set aside the

recommendation of the Tariff Board, fixing the fair selling price, but they arbitrarily fixed their own prices. Then the Provincial Governments came in. They said, "All right. When you are arbitrarily fixing the price of sugar, when you are not carrying out the recommendations of the Tariff Board as regards the fair selling price, we also are not going to stick to the recommendation of the Tariff Board as regards the price of sugar-cane, and we fix the price of sugar-cane in proportion to the price of sugar in the market." This is a novel action and the price they fixed really depended upon the price of sugar. If the price of sugar was Rs. 8 per maund, they had one price for the sugar-cane, but if the price went up they had another value for the sugar-cane. They said the price of sugar-cane would be 0-7-9 if the price of sugar was Rs. 10-8-9. If it went further to Rs. 10-6-0 then the price of cane went up to eight annas. I do not want to read all the figures, but if the price went up to Rs. 11-14-0 as it is today, then the price of the cane went up to ten annas. The price of sugar-cane was really in proportion to the price of the sugar in the market. They took this action in order to overcome the combination of sugar manufacturers artificially raising the prices of sugar by a system of combines. But the effect of this also was felt in this way that, suppose we fix Rs. 2 as the excise duty on sugar, the price of sugar will naturally go up by this extent, i.e., equivalent to the excise duty. Now, as soon as we fix the excise duty and the price of sugar goes up, then the price of sugar-cane will also go up proportionately. So that whenever we fix any excise duty on the sugar manufacturer, then the sugar grower, according to the formula invented by the Provincial Governments also goes up a little bit, and they get more and more profit. This is a point which I should like the Honourable the Finance Member to realise very particularly that whenever he is putting any additional excise duty on sugar it really means that the price of sugar will go up by that amount. This is quite evident.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Baisman: My Honourable friend is talking on the assumption that the Provincial Governments would take no action whatever to adjust so obvious an anomaly which I do not for a moment believe.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I was just coming to this point that there ought to be some kind of co-ordination between the Provincial Governments and the Central Government; otherwise the whole scheme of protection will not work. This is the point to which I was coming and to which my Honourable friend has just pointed.

Bhai Parma Nand: Is my Honourable friend aware of the fact that the United Provinces Government has reduced the minimum which means that the cane-grower will get less and the price of sugar will not rise.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, may I just raise one question? I am asked not to speak otherwise there will be a sitting of the Assembly tomorrow which is *Chhelum* day. This is a penalty for those who want to speak.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): It is strange and I strongly protest that a speaker should be warned in this way while he is addressing the House.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I was saying that whenever we increase the excise duty on sugar, then the price of sugar will go up and proportionately, according to the formula now in vogue by the Provincial Governments, the price of sugar-cane will also be increased by the grower. Therefore, the consumer will have to pay twice, first to the Government in the shape of increased excise duty and second to the sugar-cane grower, on account of the increase in the price of sugar. The moment the increase of excise duty by three pies per seer was announced, the price of sugar went up by one anna per seer. This is, therefore, a very anomalous position.

Now, in addition to this the Provincial Governments have also laid an additional cess which, really speaking, they ought not to have done, because you cannot have two duties on the same article, the Provincial Government imposing one kind of duty and the Central Government of another kind. This is one of the very good illustrations in which the Central Government ought to have interfered some time ago. I have been pressing it here that once the protection is given we should not sleep over the matter. We should see definitely how the protection is actually working. In this particular case, as has been said by the Honourable the Finance Member, the Provincial Governments have interfered in the matter and they have made the whole question of protection practically illusory. I repeat that as we have given protection to the industry and to the sugar manufacturer, we must see that it is actually worked in practice in order that the industry may ultimately stand on its own legs. We have given them the protection so that we in India may be able to produce the entire quantity we require at a reasonable price. But we find that the sugar manufacturers cannot stand on their own legs under the conditions which now exist. Sir, in this way the consumer is the worst sufferer and it is only proper that the Provincial Governments and the Central Government should take the necessary action in the matter. Several things will have to be done to achieve this end. In the first place the Central Government department concerned, I think it probably comes under the Commerce Department, should see, as recommended by the Fiscal Commission, that there is no combine of the sugar manufacturers to regulate the prices. Their prices should be regulated according to the recommendations of the Tariff Board and not substantially increased. The second thing they should see is that the prices which are promised to the sugar-cane growers should be charged and the action of the Provincial Government to fix the rates in proportion to the price of sugar should be dispensed with. I have got before me the elaborate calculations by means of which the price of the sugar-cane grower is calculated, and I can see that they are given all the advantages, that is about the loss of crop, shortage of rain, etc. After taking all these factors into account the price of sugar-cane is fixed, and this price should be charged. These are the steps which the Central Government ought to take if they really want the protection to be in any way satisfactory and if they want it really to work.

Sir, I have repeatedly said on the floor of this House, and I repeat once more that when you give this protection, specially to sugar, you ought to follow it up year after year, and a report ought to be laid before the House from which we should be able to judge the actual position. Had the Government carried out this procedure and read the report of the working of the sugar protection in the year 1938, and after that in the year

1939, then the troubles which we are now facing during 1940 would have been greatly minimised. We, on the floor of House, would have pointed out to the Provincial Government that if you take the action, which you are now taking, then we have another remedy in our hands, i.e., we can lower the quantum to an extent which may be reasonable, so that the consumer may not suffer unnecessarily and the sugar manufacturers may have their reasonable profit. Now, in the present case we see that the situation is such that it is very difficult for the sugar manufacturers to pay an additional duty. In the last nine years I have always supported the Government that this excise duty ought to be levied on the sugar manufacturers because they are getting enormous profits by means of combine and higher rates. Their cost of production is much lower because they have been paying less to sugar-cane grower. But the position is reversed today. Today I am in sympathy with them because they are in a very unfortunate position on account of the action by the Provincial Governments. I really want to do justice to the industry, justice to the consumer and justice to the tax-payer.

In order to do justice to the consumer and tax-payer, I think it was very reasonable that this duty ought to have been imposed when it was first imposed in 1934. But now the position has been reversed and they are not in the same position as they were then, because they cannot pay any price for sugar-cane which they had been paying before 1938. Now the whole work is supervised very vigorously by Provincial Inspectors who really are compelling them to pay enormous prices. The decision whenever given is always given in favour of the sugar-cane grower. But now is the time when we should co-operate and carry on our part of the duty and levy an import duty on the article just sufficient to protect it and to give a profit of ten per cent. which I consider to be very reasonable in these days. But if you want to take away that profit and give it to the sugar-cane growers which is more than they really deserve, in that case, it is not justifiable to add an additional burden on India and artificially raise these prices. Unless the Central Government come forward and take some vigorous steps to establish a co-ordination between themselves and the Provinces, it is rather dangerous to touch this particular industry and to raise the prices and levy an additional duty. After all, if you put up an additional duty of one rupee tomorrow, they will come forward and increase the price of the sugar-cane as they have been doing in the past. So, unless the Member in charge says that they are prepared to take a guarantee and they are also prepared to consult the Provincial Governments about this matter, I think it is not desirable for us to support this increase in the excise duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8. The second point on which they have to take action and which has been recommended by the Tariff Board is that the combine of the Sugar Syndicate should cease to exist. Prices should not be fixed arbitrarily by them but they should be fixed according to the general condition of the market. With these few words, I support the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 2 of the Bill be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. J. Ramsay Scott (United Provinces: European): Sir, I beg to move.

"That for clause 3 of the Bill the following be substituted:

3. For clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, the following shall be substituted namely:

(ii) on all sugar except palmyra sugar at the rate

(a) of rupees two in the case of sugar produced on or before the 29th of February, 1940, whether issued out of a factory after that date or used within a factory on or after such date in the manufacture of any commodity other than sugar; and

(b) rupees three in the case of sugar produced on or after the first day of March, 1940."

Sir, this amendment is to remove a hardship. The Indian sugar industry in the coming year will contribute in excise to the Central Government no less than six to six and a half crores so that the industry is replacing in excise most of the Rs. 8 crores which Government once got from imported Java sugar. I would remind the House that the value of the yearly sugar output is over 33 crores and that the cane consumed by the factories is about 11 million tons which at ten annas per maund is about Rs. 17 per ton or the value to the cultivator is about Rs. 19 crores. The value of the six pies per maund cess which goes to the United Provinces and Bihar Governments is about 77 lakhs so that the value today of the industry to India as a whole is very considerably more than when imports produced Rs. 8 crores to the Central Government. I need not stress the number of the labourers employed in the factories which is over 100,000 or the value of the crop to the ryot in the past few years when sugar-cane alone of all crops did not depreciate 60 per cent. I will not dilate further for fear that the sweetness of the sugar industry will cloy in your mouth.

We had in our factories on the 29th February about 350,000 tons of sugar so that the value of the concession for which I am pleading is about Rs. 70 lakhs. The Honourable the Finance Member will find that at the end of March he will have realised according to his expectations from Customs and Excise over Rs. 500 lakhs and that there is still about a crore to come. The workability of my amendment is easy for returns are furnished monthly by all factories and those for February should be in the hands of Government by now. Since the Budget announcement prices of sugar have not risen and as sugar produced after the 1st March gets the benefit of the reduction in cane prices by about 11 annas per cwt. the factory will only have to pay five annas of the increase. In the case of sugar manufactured before the 1st March the factories would pay the whole of rupee one per cwt. by which the excise has been increased and the consumer.

But the sugar industry realises there is a war on and that the Honourable the Finance Member has to find money and that he is the best judge of how this money should be found, but I contend that there is such a thing as equality of sacrifice and I hope the sugar industry will not figure so prominently in the next budget.

Sir, the Finance Member in his first budget has had to face no ordinary conditions and I would like to pay my tribute to the way he has handled a difficult situation. He has been big enough to redress several hardships and I hope he will be able to see his way to accept the amendment I have submitted to the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That for clause 3 of the Bill the following be substituted:

3. For clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, the following shall be substituted namely:

(ii) on all sugar except palmyra sugar at the rate

(a) of rupees two in the case of sugar produced on or before the 29th of February, 1940, whether issued out of a factory after that date or used within a factory on or after such date in the manufacture of any commodity other than sugar; and

(b) rupees three in the case of sugar produced on or after the first day of March, 1940."

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, this is an amendment about which I made a reference in my speech in the debate on the Finance Bill. The reasons underlying this amendment are so sound that I cannot but hope that the Honourable the Finance Member will give it his due consideration and will accept it. The position of the sugar industry at present is that according to the returns the stock of sugar in hand on the 29th February, 1940, was about 3,50,000 tons. So, the Government of India will have to exempt this 3,50,000 tons of sugar from the enhanced duty of one rupee per cwt. According to the estimate furnished by the sugar manufacturing Syndicate I find that at the end of the season of production this year in the United Provinces and Bihar the total quantity of sugar will be 4,22,000 tons which will be liable to the enhanced duty. According to the same figures, the total quantity liable to pay excise duty at the enhanced rate during the year 1940-41 will be somewhat like 10,40,000 tons. The total amount that is expected to be realised from this duty will be Rs. 6,24,00,000. According to the estimate of the Honourable the Finance Member the sugar duty will yield 5,40,00,000 in addition. Thus according to Syndicate's estimate there will be an increase of about 84 lakhs. The amount which the Finance Member expects to lose by exempting 3,50,000 tons of sugar from enhanced duty will be about 70 lakhs. Thus, the deficiency will be more than made up. The only question that created some doubt in my mind when I examined these figures was whether all the sugar that will be manufactured in the year 1940-41 will have been issued from the factories so that it may become liable to duty as the mere manufacture of sugar would not make it liable to duty unless it is sold out. To ensure sale of full quantity manufactured in India, the Government of India can see to it because there is bound to be some demand coming from the United Kingdom on account of the war, and the Government of the United Kingdom is bound to make purchases of sugar. Why should not the Government of India insist upon His Majesty's Government that apart from the quota which is allotted to India for export

An Honourable Member: There is no quota; you cannot export sugar.

Sardar Sant Singh: If India is not allowed to export sugar, then on account of the exceptional conditions brought about by the war at noon the Government of India can insist that any surplus sugar manufactured in the Indian factories and saved from last year may be purchased by the United Kingdom from India and not from any other country. In this way the whole of the sugar manufactured in India will be sold and the Finance Member will get more revenue out of it than is possible if no export of sugar takes place. The fairness of this proposal is

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

further strengthened when we know that the manufacturer had to pay fixed prices for cane before 29th February. An amount of Rs. 6-15-0 per maund was paid on eleven maunds of cane as price of cane for manufacturing one maund of sugar. Then, there was a provincial cess of six pies per maund fixed by the Provincial Government. Then there was the Cane Co-operative Society's commission at three pies per maund of cane. Then there were charges for building, loading and unloading and transport of cane to be taken into account. According to the estimate made by the Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar, these come to four annas and six pies per maund. There is the excise duty. The Tariff Board accepted the manufacturing cost at Rs. 2-4-9 per maund. All these charges cost the manufacturer 11-8-0 per maund. After having incurred all this expense at the time of manufacture of the sugar before 29th February, this sugar is called upon to bear a further additional duty of Re. 1 per cwt. Therefore, I suggest that in this case, the sugar that has already been manufactured and which was in the factories on 29th February when the duty was levied should be exempted. So that the advantage which has been tried to be taken by those manufacturers who removed some of the sugar in expectation of the duty should not be given at the cost of those who were careless in not removing it. Cleverness should not be put at a premium on that account. It is but fair to all manufacturers that everybody should be treated alike and only that sugar should be taxed which is manufactured after 29th February when this duty was levied. I hope the Finance Member will see the reasonableness of this demand and accept the amendment.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, in order to reduce the length of the debate on this clause I may say at this stage that I have had this amendment under close consideration for the last few days and that I am prepared to accept it. But I should explain some of the considerations involved, for there is a large amount of revenue at stake and I have to justify myself not merely to the industry but to the general taxpayer. First of all, I should point out that the principle of this amendment is not one which can be accepted generally as a matter of revenue administration. It is a common feature of all revenue duties that when on a certain date a tax may be imposed there are always a large number of individuals who have stocks in bond or otherwise in a position in which they will be liable to the enhanced duty, unless they are cleared before the date on which any new legislation is to take effect. It is recognised that it is part of the business of the concerns involved to take a view about the chances and to weigh up on the one side the additional expenditure of rapidly clearing their stocks and on the other side the danger of enhanced taxation. And it is not really fair to say that a measure works inequitably because some individuals happen, so to speak, to back the right horse and clear their stocks when others, taking a different view, fail to do so. So that I must make it clear that this is not a principle that I would be prepared to accept, generally speaking, in relation to new taxation. But I am impressed with the special circumstances of the sugar industry at this moment, and, in particular, there are two considerations which weigh very strongly with me. One is that most of the sugar which was lying in the factories on the last day of February was manufactured from cane bought at a price higher than that which ruled after that date, and, therefore, the sugar so caught, so to speak, is at a disadvantage as compared

with sugar produced from the 1st March onwards. The second consideration which weighs with me is that owing to various circumstances to which I have alluded before, the amount of sugar in the factories on the last day of February was considerably larger than it would normally have been at that stage in the season. And in that connection I must admit that it was not part of my own taxation scheme or part of my intentions to subject to duty a large part of the production which had already taken place. For these reasons, Sir, although I do not accept the argument of equity as between the man who cleared his sugar and the man who did not, I feel that there are very valid reasons why in the special circumstances of this year the sugar which was lying in the factories on the 29th February should not be subject to the new and enhanced rate of duty. I, therefore, accept the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That for clause 3 of the Bill the following be substituted:

"3. For clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, the following shall be substituted namely:

"(i) on all sugar except palmyra sugar at the rate

(a) of rupees two in the case of sugar produced on or before the 29th of February, 1940, whether issued out of a factory after that date or used within a factory on or after such date in the manufacture of any commodity other than sugar; and

(b) rupees three in the case of sugar produced on or after the first day of March, 1940."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Clause 4.

An Honourable Member: Clause 3, as amended, has to be put in:

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The amendment which has just been carried is in substitution of clause 3 as it stands in the Bill. So this new clause 3 is added to the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 4 stands part of the Bill."

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I should have been allowed to move my amendment. My amendment is to reduce the duty from three rupees to two rupees and eight annas. Mr. Ramsay Scott's amendment was with reference to the future. My amendment also is with reference to the future, but at a reduced rate.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot propose any such thing now.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I am proposing to reduce the taxation.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Clause 3 to which the Honourable Member proposes an amendment has been substituted by a new clause in its place which has been accepted by the House and the Honourable Member cannot reopen the verdict of the House by moving the amendment.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Then, I ought to have been allowed to speak on the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member could have opposed the amendment, and if his position was at all sound, he could have carried the House with him in getting that amendment defeated.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Then I will oppose the whole clause.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not threaten the House in this manner.

The House will now proceed with clause 4.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, for the words 'twelve annas', occurring in line three, the words 'ten annas' be substituted."

Sir, in the original Bill the duty was 'eight annas' and now this is sought to be substituted by 'twelve annas'. My amendment is that in the original Bill instead of the duty being eight annas, it should be ten annas. In any case the duty is going to be enhanced. The question is whether this enhanced duty should be ten annas or twelve annas. I think the amendment which I have moved is a very modest one. I have not moved this amendment out of any personal end in view. You know, Sir, that I am not accustomed to own a motor car, nor have I any interest in the running of motor buses. I have nothing to do with motor service business. I simply find there is great hardship caused to those who own motor cars and I, therefore, think it proper that the duty should be reduced to ten annas. With these words, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, for the words 'twelve annas', occurring in line three, the words 'ten annas' be substituted."

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I should like to record this fact that I was asked either to finish the whole thing today or we will sit tomorrow which is a *Chhelum* holiday. The second thing is I was not allowed to speak on the motion of Mr. Scott or of myself.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is not in order now.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I, therefore, quietly withdraw from the House.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): Sir, the intention of this amendment is to advise the Government to make an increase of only two annas over the existing duty of eight annas in the petrol duty instead of four annas. I need not weary the House with elaborate arguments to convince the Government of the necessity for this reduced duty. The Government of India must be fully alive to the situation that this means a great hardship to the motor owners. The taxation on petrol in India is probably the highest

in the world. I submit, Sir, that this increase in petrol duty is believed to have been done with the purpose of supporting the railways for its increase of freights and fares. The railways have recently increased the freights by 12½ per cent. and they have increased the fares by 6½ per cent. If this is really the motive of the Government behind this increase in the rate of petrol duty, then I think it is very unfair on the part of the Government to do so. There should be healthy competition between railways and motor buses. It is no good strangling the buses by increasing the petrol duty at a time when the freights and fares on the railways have been increased. The railway is a commercial organisation in India. Some Honourable Members remarked the other day that petrol is a commodity used mostly by higher classes and upper middle classes of people, but the poor also take advantage of petrol inasmuch as cheap petrol can enable travels at cheap rates in motor buses. These lorries run from place to place, from village to village unlike the railways and in this way the poor people get their conveyance at cheap rates. Apart from the passenger traffic, the motor lorries and buses also carry fruits and other eatables from Peshawar to Calcutta and other places. This increase in the price of petrol will mean indirect tax on food stuffs also, which are imported from distant places like Peshawar to Bengal and Bihar. The railways have increased the freight rates by 12½ per cent. and it seems that this railway freight increase has been guaranteed by a further taxation on petrol so that the fares of the buses and lorries may not in any way compete with Railways and may not divert traffic. I hope the Government of India will realise that even in our present helpless condition, they are not justified in imposing this sudden increment of petrol duty by four annas, that is about 50 per cent. Even in countries like the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe where petrol is not to be found and where this commodity has to be imported and where the stock of petrol is very limited, the rate of duty that is prevailing there is not even one-tenth of the rate prevailing in India. This increased duty on petrol is mostly due to the effect of freight which is to be paid on the conveyance of this commodity from one place to another and the cost of the duty which has been placed on this commodity has increased very much. I think this really amounts to double taxation on petrol, namely, the railway freight for conveying petrol from one place to another is increased by 12½ per cent. and also the duty on petrol is increased. By one single stroke of the pen, the Government have increased the price of petrol. I hope the Government will realise this fact and try to give relief to the poor people in this country. I do not suggest that there should be no increase in the duty on petrol. I suggest that the Government should be satisfied with an increase from eight annas to ten annas as has been suggested by my Honourable friend, the Mover. Sir, I support the amendment.

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, in the matter of petrol the country has got a very real grievance against the Central Government. The Central Government have always declined to regulate the price of petrol in this country and the result is that the country is being exploited to an enormous extent by the petrol combine. First of all, before I deal with this question, I should like to bring to the notice of the Government the actual prices which, according to my information, are incurred by petrol

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

dealers. The petrol price at the port of disembarkation is 0-1-6 per gallon. If we allow gallon for gallon for leakage, another 0-1-6 may be added to the cost. Then there is the commission paid to the seller at two annas per gallon. If we allow a freight of one anna six pies per gallon, and add another one anna six pies for overhead charges, management and control and profit of 0-1-6 per gallon and add to that twelve annas per gallon the proposed duty, the maximum price at which the petrol should sell in India should never exceed one rupee five annas. In these calculations very liberal rates have been allowed for all kinds of charges. We find that petrol is being sold at this time at Rs. 1-15-0 per gallon in some places. In Delhi it is being sold at 1-13-6. May I know why this latitude is being allowed to the petrol dealers. I know there is a combine of petrol dealers. One Isardas of Bombay began to import petrol. There was an attempt made to ruin him and he was actually ruined by lowering of the rate to Rs. 1-5-0 and then to one rupee and then to 14 annas per gallon. Whenever an Indian comes in competition, then this combine at once tries to put him down and the result is that we are made to pay for petrol at an excessively high rate. I put questions in this House. I have been putting questions for the last ten years asking whether the Government of India know anything about this combine, and what profits they are making but always an attempt has been made not to furnish the information. At this time when the price of petrol is going so high, I would ask the Government whether they will encourage some company which may import petrol from outside and enter into competition with all these dealers or will introduce some legislation to end this combine of petrol dealers. Otherwise, my friends tell me that they are going to shut up their cars in their garages and wait for better times to come. The horse has become cheaper because the army does not need horses. We shall now revert to the old days of tongas and victorias and other horse-drawn conveyances. Unless the Government come forward with some sort of legislation to control the price of petrol in India, there is no reason why the motor industry should continue to develop in this country. Apart from this there is the other side of the question as well.

My friend, Mr. Nauman, has just stated that on account of the difference in freight, petrol is sold at various rates in different parts of the country but that is not so. In Attock there is a Petroleum Refinery Company and in Rawalpindi, where the locally refined petrol is sold, I find that the price is exactly the same as it is here, if not more. Why should it be so. There is a combine. There is no doubt about it and these companies are paying enormous dividends to their shareholders. Is it not time that the attention of the Government should be drawn to this important commodity which is likely to be used in greater quantity in case war comes nearer home. The time has come when an attempt should be made to regulate the price of petrol and at the same time to control the prices in India. This is a common complaint. I am sure I am voicing the feelings of even the official Members and others when I raise my voice of protest against this price of petrol which is prevailing here. The Honourable the Finance Member will himself be feeling the pinch of these higher prices. Official reticence probably compels him to play that role. He is out to get money out of other people's pockets. Here his own pocket is touched. I would ask the Government to examine this question thoroughly. Let a profit of ten per cent. or 15 per

cent. or even 50 per cent. be allowed to the petrol dealers but not 300 or 400 per cent. which they are getting now. I have tried to give the figures according to my information. If they are wrong, my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, will correct me. The prices of petrol in India are such that they leave a margin of 300 or 400 per cent. to the petrol dealers. I would not mind if the Finance Member raised it by two annas more as a revenue measure. Let him raise the duty to one rupee per gallon. Even then if the prices are controlled, I am sure the price will not be more than Rs. 1-6-0. Here, charging 12 annas yourself and paying 12 annas as a profit to the petrol dealers is a great injustice and the country should not be allowed to be exploited in this manner by the petrol dealers. I hope the Government will take into consideration the facts which I have placed before them and examine the question as soon as they possibly can.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab, Muhammadan): I want to add only a few words in support of Maulvi Abdul Ghani's amendment which has been so ably supported by my friend, Sardar Sant Singh. I know it is no use raising our voice against the attitude of the Finance Member on the question of sugar, petrol and other taxable commodities. I pointed out very pointedly the other day that all attempts to induce him to appreciate our point of view would be futile. Perhaps Sardar Sant Singh forgets that the Finance Member and those who deal in petrol have formed a league. There is a conspiracy. They get a profit of 400 per cent. God alone knows to what heights the price of petrol would yet soar. It used to be lately Rs. 1-6-0 a gallon. I have set up a small petrol engine in my village of Karamabad, which consumes about four gallons a day. The cost came to Rs. 5-8-0 and now it is Rs. 8 a day, so that I will have to shut up the engine. Prices will go up further still. The profits of dealers in petrol would pile up. They will go up to millions. Then there will be excess profits tax. Have you considered that? Divide the profits half and half and let the people go to the devil. That is the policy of the Government. Then there is another aspect of the question. There is a small industry which keeps the body and soul of the people together, I mean the bus industry. Hundreds and thousands of persons don't know how to make both ends meet. They invest their small capital in the motor industry and then the Government take up the attitude that if there is no rival duty on motor lorries and buses the Railway Department will have to go down. The railways are a commercial concern, they compete with the motor buses and they have got rail cum bus services so as to deprive the poor Indian of any chance of making a livelihood. So it is no use our crying: it is a cry in the wilderness. I pointed out yesterday that the taxes imposed and the duties levied will have to remain as officially decided. The modification in regard to duty on sugar allowed by the Honourable the Finance Member came from a European gentleman. Had it been from Sardar Sant Singh, perhaps it would not have been accepted

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Baisman: I repudiate the suggestion made by the Honourable Member.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: All right. I am very glad you have given that assurance. But I tell you that all these measures are very unpopular. We do not want them. You want the money: then raise India

[Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.]

industrially. Increase India's wealth. Let India roll in wealth and any number of *arabs*, not merely crores, will be lying at your feet. But circumstances as we are, poor as we are, you can scrape only a few paltry crores. What is it against the enormous amount of money you require for the war? We want you to win the war. But the war will not be won by men alone—and though the men are there in any number, they are dying of starvation. If we have money you are welcome to it; but at least provide India with the means to raise her status financially. That is the question. You do not look at that. You cause discontent and trouble, and trouble will come. When the motor buswallas will starve, what will they do? There will be revolution. Hunger breeds revolution and you are bringing more and more hunger. With these words I support the amendment, although I know what the fate of the amendment will be.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I support the amendment with a few observations. I have not been able to see really why the Honourable the Finance Member should have selected this particular commodity for enhancement of taxation. Every objection that can be raised against the imposition of a new tax or the enhancement of an existing tax can be raised against the tax on this particular commodity. It is not a fact that this was a commodity that was lightly taxed in this country and that it could be cheaply had by the people. Even before this Bill was introduced there was a general complaint that petrol was being sold at a very high price, in this country, much higher than in other countries. It cannot, therefore, be said to have been lightly taxed and could, therefore, be singled out for fresh taxation. Secondly, it is also not a commodity which could be said to be a luxury or that only those who have plenty could afford to have it. It is a thing consumed by the poor man. The days are gone when people used to look upon travelling in motor cars as a luxury to be enjoyed by the rich. Even now, it is the rich who use motor cars as such, but with the introduction of buses it is now a common conveyance and used as such by all kinds of people. In fact all those who travel by rail travel by bus also. So, whatever additional tax is imposed on this commodity has to be paid by the poor man also. The test, that it should be a tax upon those who can bear it does not really hold good in the case of this particular taxation because it goes on the poor man who has to pay and whose bill of travel is bound to be increased to the extent of this present tax.

There is also a third reason to which some reference was made by my friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan. If we are to have some kind of revival of industry in this country, we have to rely not merely upon manual labour alone, but some kind of power must be used for industrial revival, and the use of power means to a considerable extent the use of petrol. It is a necessary article for that purpose and, therefore, a tax upon petrol is in my opinion putting a condition which will render the larger use of this power more expensive, more difficult. It is increasing the cost of the conditions under which alone the industrial revival can be contemplated. From that point of view, this tax will create more economic disability in the country and I, therefore, feel, that the Government have

not been very—I shall not use very harsh language—wise in selecting this particular commodity for enhanced taxation, and have on the other hand exposed themselves to the charge that they are not at any rate as favourably inclined to the question of industrial revival as we want them to be.

There is another point which strikes me and to which my friend, Mr. Abdul Ghani, made reference. It is suspected very strongly by the people that besides the revenue considerations there are other considerations also. Government having enhanced railway rates and fares, they thought that its rival, viz., the buses ought not really to go untaxed at all and they must bear a corresponding burden in order to equalise the conditions of competition. It strikes one that this consideration also weighed with the Government. If that is so, I do not know whether Government have very carefully examined the question from this point of view. What we find in the case of railways is this: the increase is one anna in the rupee: Here it is about four annas in one gallon

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Two annas.

Mr. M. S. Aney: I accept it.

Although I, myself do not own a motor car, I very often use the cars of my friends, and from them I learn that with one gallon of petrol they could travel from 15 to 20 miles by car. That is what is considered to be the average capacity of a gallon of petrol when used in a motor car. Now, in the case of the Railway, by paying one rupee only one passenger will be able to travel say between 50 to 60 miles. Of course, I can see the difference between these two things. In the case of the motor car one gallon of petrol will be able to carry four passengers for 15 miles while in the railway for the amount of one rupee only one passenger can travel. But even if this difference be taken into consideration, but the distances travelled be also considered, I find that this is going to be a heavy burden on the bus traveller. You must put upon the carrying capacity of the motor car the same amount of taxation as you put upon the carrying capacity of the Railway. If you had done it, then you would have made an attempt to equalise the conditions under which travelling was possible. You are making those conditions a little more difficult for people who use motor cars or motor buses. My point is this, that in selecting this particular commodity for imposing a taxation, Government has really hit upon a very vital part of a new growing industry. There are already very stringent rules in force under the Motor Vehicles Act under which new regional authorities have been constituted in every province which will make the running of the bus industry extremely difficult, not to speak of their being unable to compete with the Railways. In addition to that, the new burden that is now sought to be imposed on it will add to their difficulties, and these difficulties will have to be shared not merely by the owners of motor cars or buses, but by those who use the motor buses, the common people. For all these reasons, Sir, I think, the Government has not been well advised in singling out this particular commodity for taxation. I, therefore, oppose the original clause and support the amendment moved by my friend, Mr. Abdul Ghani.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, many of the grounds on which this tax is objected to are grounds which could of course be raised

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

against any increase of tax. I attempted to show yesterday that out of the comparatively small field of indirect taxes which were available, the taxes which I chose were more suitable than others, because they affected that class of the population which was better able to bear a slightly additional burden than the poorest classes, and I still think that that is the case, and I think that it applies with great force to this particular tax. Of the consumers of this tax there are in the first instance a considerable number of persons who, in Indian conditions, can be said to be distinctly well-off. I realise that there are also a large number of persons who use the motor buses who do belong to the poorer classes of the population, but I think that the incidence of this tax on the users of motor buses is not intolerably high. In fact, my friend, Mr. Aney, endeavoured to calculate the comparative effect of this increase with the increase in the railway rates. It is a somewhat elaborate calculation, and I do not pretend to have gone into it in any detail, but I have a strong impression that, if anything, the incidence of the tax on motor bus fares is probably a good deal lower than the increase in railway fares. Of course, it is complicated by the fact that the increase in railway fares does not apply over the whole range, but only to journeys below a certain distance, and so it is not possible to arrive at an exact comparison of the two; but that in itself proves that my friend was wrong in thinking that we first decided to raise the railway rates and then, purely for that reason, decided to increase the tax on petrol.

Mr. M. S. Aney: I do not take that as the exclusive ground.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Well, Sir, I find it very difficult to deal with arguments which could be raised against any additional tax.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Today being Friday, the House will rise at a quarter to One. The Honourable Member can resume his speech later.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till a Quarter Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at a Quarter Past Two of the Clock, Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I ought to have explained earlier in my speech opposing this amendment, that there appeared to be some misunderstanding in the minds of Honourable Members or some of them who supported this amendment. They did not clearly understand the exact effect of clause 4 of the Bill and some of them seemed to think that what was contemplated was an increase of four annas a gallon. The precise position is that the present duty or rather I should say the former rate of duty is eight annas under the Motor Spirit Duties Act of

1917 plus a surcharge of 25 per cent. on that eight annas which was imposed by the Indian Finance Supplementary and Extending Act of 1931. So that the total duty was ten annas a gallon. The effect of this clause is to sweep up those two enactments and raise the consolidated duty from ten annas to twelve annas. I had been saying before lunch, in the first place, that many of the objections to this tax were objections which unfortunately could be raised to any increase of taxation, and secondly, I had pointed out that it was not intended to produce any precise correspondence between the increase in the rate of petrol duty and the increased rate of railway fare.

There was one other point which you, Sir, raised, and that was the use of petrol for industrial purposes. You thought that the effect of the enhanced duty would be detrimental to industry. I am informed that the use of petrol for industrial purposes, use, that is to say, in stationary engines, is a very negligible fraction of the total use, and it is not, in my opinion, a consideration which should carry any weight in dealing with this increase. A number of Honourable Members dealt with the question of petrol prices. Here, as in the case of sugar, I must take the position that questions of that kind are not directly relevant to the matter of an increase in the contribution which the consumer of petrol must make to the revenue. My Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, said that he did not mind the extra two annas for the revenue, but that he had certain grievances with regard to the price of petrol and the steps which could be taken to regulate that price. I accept his offer to support the increase of two annas and I must leave it to him to raise with my Honourable Colleague, the Commerce Member, or to pursue separately the question of regulation of petrol price. Not that I am prepared to admit, on my own knowledge of that matter, that any drastic change or indeed any change is called for, or that it would be open and justifiable for Government to attempt any far reaching scheme of regulation. At any rate, my point at the moment is that that is a consideration which is not directly relevant to the Finance Bill. Sir, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, for the words 'twelve annas', occurring in line three, the words 'ten annas' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Sir, I move:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, for the words 'twelve annas' the words 'eleven annas' be substituted."

I am not insisting on ten annas, I am increasing it by one anna. I hope my amendment will be accepted.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, for the words 'twelve annas' the words 'eleven annas' be substituted."

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadian Urban): Sir, I gave notice of an almost identical amendment and I support the amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand

[Dr. P. N. Banerjee.]

Navalrai. The previous amendment which was disposed of a few minutes ago urged that there should be no additional duty on petrol. This amendment is more modest. It is suggested in this amendment that the additional duty should be only one anna instead of two annas per gallon. In this connection we should remember that last year, as has already been pointed out, the price of petrol was increased by a combination among the dealers. Then came war conditions, and owing to these conditions a further rise took place in the price of petrol. Then came the Honourable the Railway Member's Budget and, as a result of the increase in freight rates, the price of petrol was raised for the third time. Now an attempt is being made to raise the price of petrol for the fourth time. Is this right and proper to allow the price of petrol to be increased by leaps and bounds? It has already been pointed out that petrol is no longer a luxury because it is not merely the richer and the more well-to-do classes of the population which use the motor vehicles, but also the poorest classes of the population who resort to buses. Any further increase in the price of petrol will hard hit not only the consumers but also the motor industry. You, Sir, pointed out in the course of your speech that a further rise in the price of petrol will hamper the industrial progress of this country. I am also of the same opinion. For these various reasons I suggest that Government should exercise some amount of moderation in their demand and be satisfied with an increase of an anna per gallon instead of two annas. That is a very modest demand and I hope it will be acceptable to the House. If the Government accept this amendment, the loss to revenue will not be very great, because, whenever an additional duty is placed on an article, there is a tendency for the demand to decrease. But if an additional duty of one anna is placed, there will not be a great decrease in demand and therefore the loss of revenue is not likely to be very great. I hope the Government will accept this amendment.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I regret that on revenue grounds I must oppose this amendment. The amount involved is in the neighbourhood of 70 lakhs which is more than I can afford to forego.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, for the words 'twelve annas' the words 'eleven annas' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That Schedule I stand part of the Bill."

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in Schedule I to the Bill, in the proposed First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the existing entries under the head 'Postcards' the following be substituted:

Single	Six pice.
Reply	One anna."

Sir, it will be in the recollection of the Members of the House that until the year 1922, the price of the postcard was only one pice. It was in the year 1922, in view of a great emergency, that the price of the postcard was raised to two pice. In 1931 the price of the postcard was further raised to 8 pice. Thus in the course of nine years there was an increase by 200 per cent., and this increase has continued since although in the case of some of the other taxes we find that they were either withdrawn or considerably diminished. Thus we find that in the case of the poor people a tax once levied is not withdrawn whereas in the case of the richer and the well-to-do people the taxes are remitted. Is that right? Is that fair? Is that just? We know that in most countries of the world during the last European war, the price of the postcard and postage rates generally were increased, but soon after the prices were reduced. Here, however, things are very different, and why? We were at one time told that this postal department is a commercial department and it must pay its way. For a time this department was unable to make both ends meet and the justification then was that until the Postal Department was able to make both ends meet, the price of the postcard could not be reduced. Now, however, things have considerably changed. Even in those days there was not sufficient justification for keeping the price of the postcard so high, because there was really in the Postal Department no deficit. There was a deficit in the Telegraph Department and other departments. At the present moment the situation is entirely different. We have a considerable surplus in the Postal and Telegraph Departments combined and even now the Government is unwilling to accede to the demand of the poor people for lowering the price of the postcard. We have cried hoarse over this subject for a number of years, but our cry has fallen on deaf ears. The Government has been adamant so far, but let us hope that on this occasion at least our demand will be acceded to. It may be said that this war has increased the expenditure of the Government. But so many new taxes are being levied that the Government will have no difficulty in financing the war and we strongly urge that the poor should not be made to suffer any longer. If social justice be the ideal of the Government, as was pointed out by my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, he should apply this principle to the case of the postcard and lower it immediately.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That in Schedule I to the Bill, in the proposed First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the existing entries under the head 'Postcards' the following be substituted:

Single	Six pice.
Reply	One anna."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I rise to support the amendment just moved by my learned friend, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, who is a co-sharer with me as regards this amendment. Formerly the price of the postcard

[Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani.]

was three pies. Afterwards it was raised to six pies. When it was raised to six pies, even then the figure of the sale of postcards rose up. It rose up to about 585 millions in the year 1928-29 but in the year 1937-38 it has gone down to 382 millions. Evidently there is a fall in the revenue of 203 million postcards. If you calculate at the current rate, the amount comes up to Rs. 95,15,625 and if we calculate at the rate of half an auna it comes up to Rs. 68,43,750. The Government should consider it a heavy loss in the revenue of the Postal Department. The reason of such a fall in the sale of postcards and the revenue is the increase in the price of the postcards from half anna to nine pies. The Government wanted that the businessmen should not use the postcard but they should use one-anna postal stamp or one-anna envelope, but you know, Sir, the businessmen are very clever. They took shelter under the word 'printed matter' or 'typed matter'. Instead of purchasing postcard for nine pies they started sending their communications on big printed sheets with half anna postage under the shelter of 'printed matter' or 'typed matter'. It is because of this that the sale of postcards has so much gone down. Moreover the poorer classes in the country cannot afford to use postcards at such a high price. In the interest of poorer classes, therefore, the Government should come forward to reduce the rate of postcards from nine pies to six pies. As I have said already, Government have not succeeded in compelling the businessmen for using postcards, I hope they should now help the poorer classes by reducing price of postcards. The businessmen are not fool enough to use postcards, a small piece of paper, when they can as well send many times more matter than that under 'printed matter' at cheaper rates. It is high time that Government should accede to the demand of the representatives of poor people which has been urged every year. As you know, Sir, this question of decrease in the price of single and reply postcards has been repeatedly urged in this House. I support the motion and hope that the Government will take into consideration the fall in revenue on account of the rise in price of postcards and reduce the price of postcards from nine pies to six pies per single postcard.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I am the third proposer of this amendment as it is on the paper.

An Honourable Member: Co-sharer.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Co-sharer in the sense that nine pies should be divided into three and the price of card should revert to its original 3rd share three pies.

Sir, I support the amendment that has been moved. First of all I must point out that the method in which prices of cards and envelopes were raised is absurd. We have been paying nine pies for a postcard and one anna for a letter. Now, in a letter you can send material many times more than you can through a postcard, and yet you pay only one pice more. Thus, the price of the card cannot be justified even from common sense point of view. I do not know whether this argument will appeal to the Honourable the Director General because he is always in the habit of giving a stereotyped reply on this point: "the revenue will

suffer". Of course it will to a certain extent, but there are several other ways of increasing our revenue. The Honourable the Director General will, I feel, come forward with the same reply but it will not be justified this time, for his own budget shows that he has a surplus of 86 lakhs. If he only gives this matter a little consideration he will realise that it will not be proper for him to say that because it will reduce his revenue, he will not change the rates. The time has now come when this case should be given due consideration.

This demand is being made from a very very long time. In 1922 when the price was raised to nine pies, what did the Government say? Again in 1932, promise was made that the price of postcards will be reduced at the earliest opportunity. But these promises have never been fulfilled. As the House will remember, exactly similar demand was put in the House last year and it was carried by a very large majority. I find that last year there were 56 votes against 42, with the result that the card price of nine pies was thrown out. Now, of course, my friend would be very comfortable in his seat because there is none here to carry this amendment or even to divide on this amendment. All the same, I hope that their good sense may prevail. Therefore, I submit that the Government ought to accept this amendment which is a very reasonable one. We have asked the price to be reduced to two pice and not one pice. So, you had better give it a trial especially when you have a surplus budget.

The second reason that I would like to advance in favour of this amendment is that these cards are mostly used by the poor people. Of course, rich people also use them but on very rare occasions. Our Honourable friend, the Director General, not only never uses a card but he may be in the habit of affixing two-anna stamps on his envelope, as is the case with most of these rich men, specially because they use very thick letter paper and envelope. It is only the poor man who uses these cards very frequently and if you reduce the price of the cards he will very much appreciate it. Sir, Government always say: "We are for the poor and we help the poor." Well, how are you going to fulfil this profession? Then, they say: "We are doing rural reconstruction and we are helping the poor in rural areas." These cards go to the rural areas and how are you going to help them? It is true that you have installed radio sets and you broadcast information to them. But all this is being done from the political point of view. You must help the poor people from the economic point of view and this you can do to some extent only when you reduce the price of the postcard from nine pies to six pies. Sir, last year very cogent reasons were given in favour of a similar amendment and it was carried out. This year, I hope, the Honourable the Finance Member will give it his sympathetic consideration especially when there is a surplus. I, therefore, heartily support this amendment.

Sir Gurnath Bewoor (Director General of Posts and Telegraphs): Sir, after the very moving appeal from my Professor friend, Dr. Banerjee, and the indignant declamation of my friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, it distresses me very much to have to oppose this amendment. It has been usual to make a review of the Postal Department's working in connection with such an amendment but I do not propose to do any such review. Honourable Members will find in the annual report of the Department a

[Sir Gurunath Bewoor.]

complete review of its working and the book is at their disposal for the asking of it. We have had now the accounts of the Postal Department on a commercial basis for 14 years, since 1925-26. During this period of 14 years we had, in the first two years, a small surplus of about 87 lakhs and 10 lakhs respectively. The next seven years were years of continuous losses and at the end of 1933-34 the accumulated losses of the Department were of the order of 390 lakhs. In the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 we got small surpluses but they were not real surpluses inasmuch as we did not make the full contribution to the Depreciation Fund and we had the pay cut. The real surpluses have occurred in the last three years and in earning these surpluses we have been helped partly by the general recovery in the economic conditions and trade activities and partly by the separation of Burma. Now, Sir, the surpluses which we earned in the last three years and which we hope to earn in the current financial year have gone to pay back the losses which we had incurred. The point to remember, however, is that in this cycle of 14 years we had seven years of considerable losses. I should rather say that in past we had nine years of losses. Now, Honourable Members say: "You have now got a surplus in the current financial year and you hope to have a surplus in the next year, it is, therefore, time that you reduced the rates." This would be an extremely short-sighted step. In order that we should be in a position to spend the surpluses which we have, you should be satisfied first that the surpluses have come to stay and that they are of a permanent character and you should, further, be satisfied that you are in a position to meet the inevitable depression that is bound to come after the years of war inflation.

Now, Sir, the current year's surplus is so obviously due to the war activities that it is unnecessary for me to say that that surplus is not of a permanent character. The surplus that we anticipate for the next year is also based upon the assumption that the war will continue. But it must be remembered that the extra receipts which we got in the earlier months after the declaration of war are not likely to continue for any considerable period and war conditions will tend to become normal conditions. Secondly, we must remember that if the period of depression comes, as it is bound to come, and if we fritter away what little surplus we have been able to earn and accumulate, Honourable Members will be the first to blame the Department for not having put by sufficient to protect the Department from the inevitable demand for an increase in rates or for compulsory retrenchment of staff or for reduction in their emoluments and other conditions of service. The Honourable the Finance Member has made some very cogent remarks about this in his speech on the Budget as well as in the reply to the general discussion on the Finance Bill and, therefore, it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. My point is that as the surplus which we have got is not of a permanent character and as it is essential that we should provide for the period of depression that is likely to come, nay, that is almost sure to come, this is not the proper time for a reduction of rates. In fact, if this reduction were carried out, we shall, as I pointed out last year, lose revenue to the extent of 66 lakhs. That will turn the Department from a surplus of about 86 lakhs to a deficit of 80 lakhs and would inevitably affect the general budget.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, spoke about the benefit to the poor man. He said rich men never use postcards.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I said rarely, not never.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: It is always difficult, of course, to know who a poor man is, and who a rich man is.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Not you and me.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: We have in this House often heard of rich men and poor men and the definition varies according to the subject under discussion. In order to find out whether we can get some indication of the extent to which poor men use postcards, I decided to obtain separate figures of the number of post cards which were delivered from branch post offices and the number of postcards which were delivered from other post offices. As the House is aware the branch post offices are in rural areas and there are nearly 20,000 of them and we may take it that the postcards which are delivered there are generally for the poor men and from the poor men. Our estimate is that out of a total of about 370 million cards delivered in a year, just over 102 millions are delivered in rural areas and the balance of nearly 268 millions are delivered in urban areas. It would, therefore, appear that people living in urban areas use postcards to the extent of 2½ times those of rural areas. By reducing the price of postcards, you would not be benefiting the poor man, as much as the others.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Are there no poor men in urban areas?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: Not to the same extent. What we have done for the poor men in rural areas is, as my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, is always anxious, to give extra postal facilities in those areas. As I have mentioned before, it is no use having the half anna postcard and no post offices where to buy or post them. In the last five years, we have increased the number of post offices in rural areas by 2,500 and the number of postmen who go to deliver in rural areas has been increased by 1,800. I believe, Sir, that the best way of giving benefit to rural areas is by expanding postal facilities. The reduction in the price of the postcard would involve a very heavy burden on the finances of the Department and it would not give any commensurate benefit to the poor. Sir, in this Department we have not raised the rates. In certain countries of the Empire, the postal rates have been raised by putting a surcharge. War time is not the period when we can afford to reduce the rates and add more burden to the finances which will have to be made good by imposing fresh taxes. I, therefore, oppose the motion.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if it is a fact that since 1930-31 the sale of postcards has decreased from time to time.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: Yes, Sir. But letters have gone up.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: And yet no pity to the poor.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in Schedule I to the Bill, in the proposed First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the existing entries under the head 'Postcards' the following be substituted:

Single	Six pies.
Reply	One anna."

The motion was negatived.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in Schedule I to the Bill, in the proposed First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, before the existing entries under the head 'Parcels' the following be inserted:

'For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas'."
--	--------------

Sir, my amendment relates to parcel rates. The present parcel rate is a minimum of four annas for a weight not exceeding forty tolas. Formerly it was up to a weight not exceeding twenty tolas and the rate was two annas. But in order to have all the golden eggs, an effort was made to kill the goose. Even then you know the result is that the purpose was not served. They wanted to get more money and they thought that by this process the Government would be able to compel everybody to pay at least four annas even for a *chatak* weight of parcel. If you look to the diagram prepared by the Postal Department under the guidance of the present Director General, you will find that the position is still the same. No change has been effected. In the beginning there was a little change, a little increase from 12 millions to 18 millions. But today the number of parcels has gone down from 12 millions. So by my amendment they will earn a larger amount. There are innumerable people who wish to send parcels of less than 20 tolas but cannot do so on account of the charge being 4 annas; and, thus, the Department loses revenue. I do not say there should be any decrease, but I have split it up into two parts. The rate may be four annas up to 40 tolas but for parcels less than 20 tolas in weight the rate should be two annas. As there will be no loss to the Department the Honourable Member may consider whether this advantage should not be granted. I have pointed out the progress which has been made by mixing up the two rates of two annas and four annas and I urge that it should be accepted and introduced. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That in Schedule I to the Bill, in the proposed First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, before the existing entries under the head 'Parcels' the following be inserted:

'For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas'."
--	--------------

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: Sir, the amendment proposes a reversion to the rate which existed prior to the 1st April 1937. When that revision was made in 1937 the Honourable Member in charge of the Department explained fully the reasons why we did it. The rate of two annas for 20 tolas had existed from the year 1895 at which time the letter rate was half an anna for 2½ tolas. The letter rate was revised and went through various changes but somehow the parcel rate remained unchanged. The

rate of two annas for 20 tolas led, as a result of the revision of the letter rate, to the diversion of a very large amount of the letter traffic to the parcel category. It became advantageous to the sender to send his letter as an unregistered parcel as soon as its weight exceeded three tolas. We took statistics in July, 1936, and we found that the number of unregistered parcels was increasing considerably and that most of these so-called parcels contained not articles but communications. When we revised the rate in 1937 and took statistics in February, 1938, we found that we had arrested this large diversion of letters to the category of parcels. In 1936 the statistics showed that 52 per cent. of the total parcel traffic was below 20 tolas, whereas in 1938 we found that 26 per cent. of the total parcels were below 20 tolas in weight.

The parcel traffic is intended for the sending of goods and articles and was never intended for the sending of communications. The initial unit of weight and the initial charge fixed in India compare very favourably with the rates for parcels in other countries of somewhat comparable size. In South Africa and Canada, for example, as well as in a large number of countries in Europe and in the United States of America the sending of any communication by the parcel post is entirely prohibited. In the United States of America, no article weighing less than eight ounces, i.e., 20 tolas, can be sent by the parcel post at all. In Australia, Canada, Germany and the United States of America, the parcel rates vary according to distances whereas in India they are uniform for all distances. It is, therefore, wrong to observe that the parcel rate in this country as fixed at four annas per 40 tolas is excessively heavy. If the rate is revised as proposed, there will be considerable loss in the revenues of the Department. First of all, we shall lose revenue on all parcels weighing 20 tolas or less which constitute, as I have mentioned, 26 per cent. of the total parcels. But this would be only a small part of the loss. What would happen is a great diversion of letters which weigh more than 8 tolas to the category of parcels and we shall lose very heavily on the letter traffic revenue. It is of course difficult to estimate the extent of this diversion, but the diversion will start immediately with the revision and will go on accumulating momentum; and we anticipate that the loss may reach the maximum figure of about 46 lakhs. Sir, the revision was introduced for a very sound reason and I consider it would be a great mistake to revise this rate and to bring back the evil which the revision was intended to remedy. I, therefore, oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in Schedule I to the Bill, in the proposed First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, before the existing entries under the head 'Parcels' the following be inserted:

'For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas'."
--	--------------

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That Schedule I stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Schedule I was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I move:

"That to part (a) of sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the Bill the following be added at the end:

'with the substitution of the figures 2,000 for the figures 1,500'."

Clause 7 reads thus:

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2):

(a) income-tax for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1940, shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of Schedule II to the Indian Finance Act, 1939."

To understand my amendment, we must read this clause with the schedule to the Indian Finance Act of 1939. My amendment has reference to the second Schedule of that Act, and wants that the exemption therein should be revised. I shall read a portion of that schedule. It says:

"In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B of this Act applies, the rate will be as under:

(i) on the first Rs. 1,500 of the total income—nil."

That is to say, in calculating income-tax, the first Rs. 1,500 has to be exempted. I shall read items (ii) and (iii) just to make my point understood:

(ii) On the next Rs. 3,500 of the total income—nine pies in the rupee.

(iii) On the next Rs. 5,000 of the total income—one anna and three pies in the rupee."

My amendment says that instead of exempting the first 1,500, the first 2,000 rupees should be exempted. It was in 1935 that the former rate was put in the schedule and it remained unchanged during 1936, 1937 and 1938. In 1939 this new system came in, this slab system, in place of the former step system. It may be mentioned that under the old step system the incidence was lower for the first category. The limit of exemption was the same but the incidence was lower. In 1939 the minimum was taken up to 2,000, with exemption for the first 1,500: if it was only one rupee or even one hundred rupees over 2,000, the first 1,500 was exempted and the remaining 600 was calculated for income-tax, at the rate which was raised to nine pies in the rupee from six pies. My first point is this. When this new system was introduced last year, it lies on the Finance Member to show us what is the effect of this new system introduced last year by his predecessor. When the change was made last year we were told it would be on a trial or test. We are entitled to know whether it has proved beneficial to the treasury and also not detrimental to the public, or whether it has been otherwise. Without facts and figures and without going into the audited accounts we cannot say whether the system is good or bad. But we are entitled to know the results. We have had no indication so far that there has been loss to the treasury or gain by this change to the slab system. But I find there is a surplus under the Income-tax head in the budget and I presume therefore that the treasury has benefited. I am, therefore, asking by this amendment that there should be another trial given to a change in this system and I propose that

the first 2,000 should be exempted instead of the present 1,500. Let us try it and see whether the revenues suffer and whether the public are paying more than they should. That is one of the reasons why my amendment should be accepted. The Honourable Member himself, I think, should have made this change when he introduced the budget and extended the exemption to at least some degree over 2,000 rupees, if not more. Anyway I submit that this slab system is being continued this year without giving us any reasons and I, therefore, say that my amendment should be accepted. We have seen throughout the Finance Bill or the Budget that we have had got to be optimistic, because on the other side they are very unreasonable and have been carrying out anything that they wished to carry out in this thin House. I would, therefore, submit that this amendment is one which should be accepted by everybody in this House, because the object is only to try this for a time, as an experiment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That to part (a) of sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the Bill the following be added at the end:

'with the substitution of the figures 2,000 for the figures 1,500'."

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I oppose this amendment. If the main object of my friend is to test the effects of certain changes, then it is too early to make any changes, because we have not yet had the results of one complete year's working since the new scale of rates was introduced. But in any case my friend rightly said that the object of the new scale was to provide a gradual and smooth progressive line of incidence instead of the previous step system. He will also remember, I think, that in substituting this smooth line for the step system, we relinquished in the lower ranges of income a very large amount of revenue. If I remember aright, it was estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 98 lakhs a year in the lower and middle ranges of income and five sixths of the assesses in that class found themselves with a reduced assessment, and in the case of the other one sixth, the change was negligible but the main effect of the change was to give a considerable measure of relief. Now, Sir, the amendment proposed by my friend would mean a further considerable relinquishment of revenue. I have not been able to calculate what it would amount to, but I think that in the circumstances of this year the income-tax payer should feel, and I have every reason to believe that he does feel, greatly relieved that there is no change in the scale of income-tax rates. I think, if I may say so, that it shows great hardihood on the part of my friend to bring to my notice at this stage the scale of rates of income-tax. I should have thought that he would have been very happy to pass over in silence that part of the Finance Bill. Sir, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That to part (a) of sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the Bill the following be added at the end:

'with the substitution of the figures 2,000 for the figures 1,500'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The only remark that I would add is to express my gratification that the House has shown itself so reasonable this year.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Sir George Spence (Secretary, Legislative Department): Sir, may I, with your permission, move a formal Third Reading Amendment to clause 3 of the Bill as passed this morning as the result of the adoption of an amendment moved by a Member of the European Group. Examination has since shown that there are several small defects in this clause. The principal one is that

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Will the Honourable Member read the amendment first?

Sir George Spence: I move:

"That in clause 3 of the Bill, for substituted clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, the following be substituted, namely:

(ii) on all other sugar except palmyra sugar at the rate

(a) of two rupees per cwt. in the case of sugar produced on or before the 29th day of February, 1940, and either issued out of a factory on or after that date or used within a factory on or after that date in the manufacture of any commodity other than sugar; and

(b) of three rupees per cwt. in the case of sugar produced on or after the 1st day of March, 1940."

I was saying, Sir, that two or three small defects in the wording of the amendment adopted this morning have since been discovered. The first defect is, that the amendment adopted this morning said "all sugar except palmyra sugar." This was wrong, because clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the principal Act already imposes an entirely different and much lower duty on *khandsari* sugar, and this duty is imposed in all other sugar except palmyra sugar.

Then a second point which has just been brought to my attention, and I am much indebted to a Member of the establishment of this House for doing so, is that the amendment failed to give the unit of charge. It only said Rupees Two, and it left to the imagination to say whether it was Rupees Two per ton, per ounce or what. Obviously it meant Rupees Two per cwt.

Then, Sir, there are two or three other changes of wording which, I think, I need not go through in detail

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. This amendment should have been circulated to all the Members.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): This is a drafting amendment.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: It is impossible to follow.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): It has been the established practice of this House that drafting amendments can be made at the Third Reading.

Sir George Spence: I may say that I have handed a copy of the amendment to Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra. Perhaps in view of what Dr. Banerjee has said, I ought to go through the changes in detail. The remaining changes are, whereas the amendment adopted this morning had "whether issued out of a factory after that date", a more correct wording is adopted here, namely, "and either issued out of a factory on or after that date". The amendment this morning in clause (a) says "issued out of a factory after that date or used within a factory on or after such date". It clearly means on or after in both cases, and that has been put right. The only other point is, I think, that we change the first day of March; we put the "first" in figures instead of in words to correspond with "29th February" written in figures in clause (a).

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in clause 3 of the Bill, for substituted clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, the following be substituted, namely:

(ii) on all other sugar except palmyra sugar at the rate

(a) of two rupees per cwt. in the case of sugar produced on or before the 29th day of February, 1940, and either issued out of a factory on or after that date or used within a factory on or after that date in the manufacture of any commodity other than sugar; and

(b) of three rupees per cwt. in the case of sugar produced on or after the 1st day of March, 1940."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Lalchand Navai: This is a time when we get up either to congratulate or to

An Honourable Member: Condemn.

Mr. Lalchand Navai: I won't say, condemn, but to criticise bitterly. Any way my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, is now very happy, his Finance Bill having passed the consideration stage without a change of even a comma or a semi-colon

An Honourable Member: By the substitution of a clause.

Mr. Lalchand Navai: excepting the amendment which also came from that side. I would certainly congratulate him on his consistent obduracy and unmovable manner on this question of the Finance Bill. He has not succeeded in this Bill by matching his strength with the Members on this side, but the numerical strength on this side being what it is, there cannot be any claim that he has succeeded in a fair fight. That

[Mr. Lalchand Navarai.]

can be judged from what happened last year, and reading the debates of last year, the amendments which have been raised here were actually fought out and there were successes in getting those amendments passed. No doubt, if the Treasury follows the present constitution and says that these things will be certified, that is another matter. But we are concerned only with what happens in this House on a consideration of the strength on either side. I have nothing more to say except this that the Finance Member is, of course, quite different from his predecessor. As I have said before, in the manner of dealing with us and in the kindly way in which he answers questions,—and also he does it in a milder manner— from that point of view I congratulate my Honourable friend, but from the Finance Bill point of view I cannot. This is what I have to say.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: In opposing the passage of this Bill I have to make some observations. By this taxation Bill money is extracted or extorted from every possible source. I do not grudge it, but what I want to urge is that the money realised should be well spent. I find that an enormous amount of this money is spent on universities. I want to make it clear that I do not want to stand in the way of giving them grants, but certainly I shall be justified in pressing upon the Government to see that the students, for whose welfare the money is being given to the universities, should not be a source of trouble. There are these universities which are given grants from the Central Government, namely, the Delhi University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. I have come to know that in the Delhi University there is some system of compartmental examination, which is not to be found at Aligarh or Benares. I do not see what fault the students of these two universities have committed that they are not given the same facilities which are enjoyed by their brethren in the Delhi University. The system prevailing in Aligarh and Benares is that if a student passes in all the subjects but gets plucked in a subject, say, practical carrying only 15 marks,—he is debarred and stopped in the class for one more year. In the law examination we have the preliminary examination and students, even though they do not pass the preliminary, are not debarred from appearing at the higher examination.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

They are allowed to pass the higher stage, but the certificate is stopped on the ground that they have to pass the preliminary examination. Why is not the same privilege allowed to students of the Aligarh and Benares Universities which are under the Central Government? If they are allowed those facilities, it will confer an enormous benefit. Their health is sadder and their eye sight is gone.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Will the Honourable Member speak up. The Chair cannot follow.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I want to suggest that the two Universities of Aligarh

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): There is nothing about Universities in this Bill. This is the third reading stage. Discussion of that character may be allowed in the general consideration of the Finance Bill, but not at this stage. The Honourable Member must confine himself to the Bill as it has been accepted by the House. The Honourable Member cannot go beyond that.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I am not going beyond that. I know there are limitations, but I was simply submitting that the money realised be well spent

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): No, no. This has got nothing to do with it—how the money is going to be spent.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: However, there are other Departments

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must bear in mind that that stage is over.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I am not discussing any Department. I am only saying that the money is not well spent.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It has nothing to do with the third reading.

An Honourable Member: The third reading is only for condemning.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Then I am condemning the agency which realises money from the taxpayers and does not care to see that the money is well spent.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go on like that. He must confine himself to the Bill.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: We have just discussed various amendments to the Posts and Telegraphs Head and also about sugar and petrol and all have been negatived. I do not like to enter into the decision that has already been taken but I will say that it is the irony of fate of the taxpayers that their representatives have not been heard as much as they ought to have been because the authorities here are supreme; on account of the thinness of the House, they have a greater advantage. So, they have easy prey.

An Honourable Member: You miss the certification this year.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I was submitting to you that this is not the way in which the representatives of the House should be treated and at least the Government should have some consideration to give a patient hearing to them and we expected that this year good sense will prevail upon them. We have to be disappointed this year again, even so much so that the price of the post cards has not been reduced. There

[Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani.]

are various other modest demands with which I do not like to take up the time of the House. I am not in favour of the various amendments made to the various sections of the previous Acts and it is not to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. I oppose the Bill.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I only rise to say that I oppose the third reading of this Bill. It is only for this reason that as I was placed in a position in which I had to put all the amendments for the opinion of this House, my attitude towards this Bill might have been misunderstood. To remove that misunderstanding, I get up and say that I oppose the third reading of this Bill.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member): Sir, it is so long since a debate took place on the third reading that the faculty of replying to it has become atrophied, and I have nothing to say.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

DEMAND NO. 2—CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Central Excise Duties'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Central Excise Duties'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 7—STAMPS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Stamps'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Stamps'."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): I want to make a few general observations.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must confine himself to the Demand before the House.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Not a single comma beyond that. I find here that there are 21 demands of supplementaries. If we total the amounts it comes to Rs. 1,97,35,000. Such a big amount is going to be asked here. The Departments should have taken care to incorporate big amounts like 91,80,000 and 38,40,000 in the budget. They are very big amounts and they should have anticipated the necessity of incurring such a heavy expenditure at the time of framing the Budget. Our difficulty is that we are debarred from discussing any defects, any injustices in the Departments.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I think they have been recommended by the Finance Committee.

Some Honourable Members: No, there was no Committee in existence.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: The second thing which I want to point out is, Sir, that we have been supplied here with a small pamphlet containing no definite information. Some of the demands contain no information at all and others contain very very meagre information indeed. They should give the House the reasons and their plea for asking such heavy demands. You know, Sir, that during the last few years I have never opposed a supplementary demand in the way in which I am doing today. But it is better here today to sound a note of warning from this bench that the Government should not in future treat us in this way. We do not like to stand in their way at all. But we are representatives of the taxpayers, and what is the harm if they give us full information about their requirements.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the Honourable Member wants any information, why does he not ask the Honourable the Finance Member?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): May I suggest that the Honourable the Finance Member will explain every demand as briefly as possible.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Members can ask for any information which is not contained in the explanatory notes for supplementary demands.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Here is a demand for Rs. 1,59,000.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): We are dealing with demand No. 7 on the supplementary list.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: In the explanatory notes there is a demand of Rs. 1,59,000 but no explanation is given.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That has been passed by the House.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I must protest against the complexion which my Honourable friend has given to these demands. Although it is true that the total amounts to a sum of Rs. 1,97,85,000 this contains a transfer to revenue reserve fund amounting to Rs. 91,80,000 which is merely the carrying forward of the surplus of this year to next year, and then there is also a sum of Rs. 88,00,000 for Ajmer-Merwara which is entirely due to relief operations which is explained in the budget speech. That takes Rs. 125 lakhs out of these demands. In addition, if my Honourable friend will have read the explanations under the various heads, he will find that the result of the War on various production and commercial departments has been to make it necessary to lay in stocks and this accounts for a great part of the remaining sum. The result is that what is left are a few comparatively small sums spread over a large number of heads, and that is why I do not think it necessary to make any speeches on these Demands. If the House wants any further information on any particular point, my colleagues and I will be glad to furnish it as the Demands come on.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Thanks.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I want to ask a question. We are required now to vote for 8,24,000 rupees. An explanation to this Demand is given in paragraph III. The details are given there. The main reason that is given is "stores purchased in India" at a cost of Rs. 2,78,000. That is the main item mentioned there. I want to know whether these have been purchased after the date of war.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It includes stocks purchased before the date of War. As soon as it became obvious that there might be difficulty, all departments increased their stores. In view of the possibility of derangement of supply they began to hold larger inventories in those months and this was so in the case of stamps.

Mr. M. S. Aney: How many months before the outbreak of the War did they begin to feel that they would be required to have additional stores?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: In the few months preceding the actual outbreak of War, say two or three months before.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Stamps'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 9—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 12—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Executive Council'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Executive Council'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 16—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Legislative Department'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Legislative Department'."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I find that this relates to the claims made by the Provincial Governments for expenses incurred in connection with the elections to the Indian Legislature. I want to know from the Honourable Member if the election referred to in the note is the election of the Members of this Assembly which took place in the year 1934. If so, why was it deferred so long? I want to know what was the total amount spent on elections? How much of it has already been paid down and how much of it is still in arrears and all other matters relating to this amount of Rs. 15,000.

Sir George Spence (Secretary, Legislative Department): Sir, this has nothing whatever to do with the general election of this Assembly in the year 1934. Apart from possibly some very small sums involved on a few by-elections to this Assembly and the Council of State, broadly speaking, the whole of the expenditure incurred by the Provincial Governments and reimbursed to them by the Centre was in connection with the preparation of electoral rolls of this Assembly in the year 1938.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Legislative Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 22—CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of the 'Central Board of Revenue'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of the 'Central Board of Revenue'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 23—INDIA OFFICE AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of the 'India Office and the High Commissioner's establishment charges'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of the 'India Office and the High Commissioner's establishment charges'."

Mr. M. S. Aney: May I ask, Sir, whether the Honourable the Finance Member is in a position to give separate figures for these two separate items. They say: "The excess under 'Office Contingencies' is mainly due to capital expenditure on Air Raid Precautions." May I know how much this thing has cost by itself? Then, they say: "That under 'probable savings' to the non-realisation of the reduction to be realised from the re-organisation of the Stores Department which has been postponed." I want the details under these two items separately.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The figures are given under this Demand. The High Commissioner's proportion of the Office Contingencies is Rs. 79,000 and that of the Stores Department, Rs. 32,000. The amount of probable savings due to the postponement of the re-organisation of the Stores Department is Rs. 1,47,000. The details are given there.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Does this amount of Rs. 79,000 represent the air raid precautions?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Yes, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of the 'India Office and the High Commissioner's establishment charges'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 24—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC., ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES RENDERED.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of services rendered'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of services rendered'."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): Sir, I would just like to know what work the various Provincial Governments and their Departments do on behalf of the Central Government for which this payment was made?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The position is that there are a number of Central subjects in respect of which the agency of the Provincial Governments is used and since they often have to employ extra establishment, etc., on our behalf, we pay them for the services done.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of services rendered'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 27—POLICE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Police'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Police'."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, the note on this demand says:

"The excess is due to the reimbursement to Provincial Governments of the cost of police employed by them on agency functions and to grants for meeting additional expenditure incurred by them as a result of the situation created by the War."

I want to know whether any additional police has been employed because of the war? It will satisfy the House if we are informed as to how this position has been arrived at and why the Provincial Governments had to make additional demands on the Central Government for this purpose?

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I would like to know what are the agency functions for which this additional amount is to be granted to the Provinces. Does it or does it not include the work done by the Provincial Governments in connection with the Defence of India Act? I would also like to know if the Central Government is paying to the Provincial Governments for work done under the rules made under the Defence of India Act?

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I wish to point out that my Province, the United Provinces, is prominent by its absence in the details given under item II-A) and item II-B. May I know the reason for this? When every province gets its quota from the Central Government, I do not know why the United Provinces alone have been ignored in connection with this. Is it due to the fact that the United Provinces do not require any police grant from the Central Government, or am I right in concluding that in the United Provinces the people are so quiet and so sober and peaceful that they do not require any additional police. I suggest that some supplementary grant should be given to the United Provinces, so that in future they might make proper arrangements for the police and for the peaceful citizens of the province.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I just want to get some explanation on certain items mentioned here. In the first place I should like to have an exhaustive statement from the Finance Member or from any other Member on the Treasury Benches who is in a position to give as to what is the situation created by the war that the Provincial Governments demand more money for additional establishment to police. That is the first point on which I should like to have some explanation that will satisfy this part

of the House. The second point is this. I really fail to understand the distinction between these two items. For example, let me draw the attention of the House to the item on page 11 relating to Bengal. Under item B. 3. Police for agency functions a sum of Rs. 1,26,700 is put in. Payment to Provincial Government for additional expenditure on police is put down as Rs. 97,800. I want to know whether the grant of the first item of Rs. 1,26,700 is made directly to the police by the Central Government and the Provincial Government have nothing to do with it. Is that the position? Otherwise I do not understand the distinction between these two items. If it is also a payment to Provincial Government it should have been included under one sub-head and not under two sub-heads.

The second point is this. So far as our knowledge goes the agency function which the Provincial Government is called upon to perform is due to the powers delegated under the Defence of India Act to the Provincial Governments to carry out those functions. But if there are any other agency functions for which the establishment of police is necessary, we should like to have some light thrown upon that mysterious item also, because these items are shown under some of the other provinces also.

A very interesting point has been raised by my Honourable friend, Mr. Azhar Ali, with reference to the United Provinces. What is the reason why the United Provinces have had no occasion to make any demand upon the Central Government in connection with this expenditure.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell (Home Member): Sir, I will deal first with the point raised by my Honourable friend, Mr. Aney, as regards the distinction between payments for agency functions and payments to Provincial Governments for additional police expenditure. In war conditions certain of the functions which fall on the police in the provinces appertain to Central subjects such as the control of aliens. That is one of the most important duties that fall upon the police.

Sardar Sant Singh: Under what Act?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: There are certain other matters for which in war conditions the Provincial Governments find it necessary to strengthen their police establishments. They have to undertake more in the way of guarding property of the Central Government in the Provinces or guarding places declared to be protected and the prevention of sabotage and matters of that kind. Therefore, where Provincial Governments have had to strengthen their police for purposes definitely relatable to war, the Central Government have taken up the attitude that they will grant them so much of the necessary expenditure as has been approved by the Central Government. That is the general principle accepted. The Central Government, generally speaking, are responsible for the successful conduct of the war. The position, therefore, is that if any of the provinces for lack of necessary funds is unable to carry out the functions which we regard as necessary, then we must give them what is really a subvention and that is permitted by section 150 of the Government of India Act. That is quite different from the payment made for agency functions. The latter is a responsibility which falls directly on the Central Government under section 124 of the Act; it arises where the Central Government entrust to the Provincial Governments certain functions of

[Sir Reginald Maxwell.]

their own, such as that of dealing with aliens which I mentioned just now. I think that will really answer the question raised by the Honourable Members Mr. Nauman and Sardar Sant Singh.

Mr. M. S. Aney: May I ask whether this money is shown in the Provincial Budgets also?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: In the Provinces they make their own provision for all the police they entertain whether additional or normal police, but we give them a subvention. We discuss it with them and they make out a case showing how much extra police they had to entertain as due to war conditions and how much is their normal expenditure. We agree, after discussion with the provinces, that so much appears to be definitely relatable to war. That brings me to the point raised by the Honourable Member, Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali, namely, that the United Provinces Government have not yet got anything. The case regarding their claim for help from the Central Government is still under discussion. That is the only reason why nothing is shown in their case.

Sardar Sant Singh: I rise to a point of order. This demand is put down as a supplementary demand. May I know if it is not included in the last budget, whether it can be put in the form of supplementary demand when it is an entirely new matter. This is an entirely new matter and I think it cannot come under supplementary grant.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What other demand can be made now except a supplementary demand?

Mr. M. S. Aney: The point which Sardar Sant Singh was driving at is whether it cannot be brought forward as an excess demand rather than a supplementary demand.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): An excess demand is in respect of a matter for which provision has already been made in the budget, but the expenditure has exceeded the original allotment. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Police'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 29—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 55—EMIGRATION—EXTERNAL.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Emigration—External'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Emigration—External'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 58—CURRENCY.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Currency'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Currency'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 59—MINT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Mint'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Mint'."

Mr. F. E. James (Madras: European): Sir, may I know what measures have been taken to protect the mints in Bombay and Bengal from air raids?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I understand it is a very small amount which has been provided for Bombay where certain air raid precautions have been taken.

Mr. F. E. James: What are those precautions?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It is quite possible that certain things had to be put in underground vaults.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: This relates to additional coinage and not to air raid precautions.

Mr. M. S. Aney: What was the extent of the demand for small coin last year, may I know?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I mentioned that in my budget speech. It was a very considerable increase.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Can we have any exact idea of what it was?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I cannot say. The cost of the raw material necessary to make the small coin is of course only a small proportion of the actual value of the small coin. It is something quite large. My impression is that there was something of the order of 35 lakhs mentioned in my budget speech.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: With regard to complaints made about the new two anna coin, may I know whether those complaints have been considered by Government?

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row (Government of India: Nominated Official): The complaint was that the coin would not go into the automatic telephone boxes, but we have since heard that the slots in those boxes have been somewhat enlarged so that the new coin can be put in.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of Mint."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 63—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I beg to submit that we as Members of the Assembly are not given any publications, and whenever we want them, we are refused on some or other pretends. We are not given the Audit and Account Code so that we may get all information. These publications are given to us free when they are 100 years old and are eaten by ants. When none want, they are burnt. Why then less copies are not printed? Government do not want to give these to persons and waste paper.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow (Member for Railways and Communications): Sir, I submit this is not in order. The Honourable Member is talking on the subject of old publications. This money is required for extra paper required this year.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This is not the time for ventilating general grievances.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of Miscellaneous."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of Miscellaneous."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 67-A—TRANSFER TO THE REVENUE RESERVE FUND.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 91,30,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of Transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 91,30,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 68.—DELHI.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Delhi'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Delhi'."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Mahtia: Sir, I find a note that this demand is intended to meet additional expenditure due to the scarcity in Delhi province caused by failure of the rains. I find an item here "Maintenance of stud bulls." What has that to do with the rains? Are stud bulls employed for breeding during the rains?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): Sir the fact of the matter is this: that the stud bulls in a normal year derive their sustenance from fields in which they graze: but in as much as the rains failed this year, there was no grazing. There was the same demand on the services of these stud bulls as happens in normal years.

Mr. M. S. Ansy: May I ask as to what is the normal income they make from these stud bulls?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That is a point on which I should not like to hazard an answer; I can find out exactly what the figures are and supply them.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Delhi'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 69.—AJMER-MERWARA.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Ajmer-Merwara'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Ajmer-Merwara'."

Mr. F. E. James: May I make one small point? In the note it is said that this excess is 'anticipated' due to the famine relief works. Does the Honourable Member mean 'expected'? Surely there is some difference between the case of two happy young persons who anticipate marriage, and two happy young persons who expect marriage. As a student of the English language, may I ask the Honourable the Finance Member to recognize the difference between 'expect' and 'anticipate'?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I think that in this case the expenditure has actually been anticipated: it has not yet been brought to book. I am afraid it has actually been incurred in excess of this grant.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Ajmer-Merwara'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 75.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 76.—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,98,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,98,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, may I know from the Honourable the Finance Member what is the nature of the expenditure regarding this item 'Legislative Buildings', whether there was any reconstruction or anything of the sort? I want the information.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The detail is given on page 27: Provision of five additional cooling plants in the Legislative Assembly Building, New Delhi, . . . Rs. 1,69,350—Supplementary—Rs. 97,100.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,98,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 78.—INTEREST FREE ADVANCES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Interest Free Advances'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1940, in respect of 'Interest Free Advances'."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Leader of the House): Sir, it is the desire of some Members that the House should not sit tomorrow, Saturday, and as the most urgent business for tomorrow was

Supplementary Demands, which have been disposed of, I would request that tomorrow's sitting may be cancelled.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair takes it that that will suit the convenience of the House.

Some Honourable Members: Yes.

Mr. A. Aikman (Bengal: European): No, Sir, we feel very strongly about this. Tomorrow was put down for business and we do not think there should be any alteration. We would like to go on.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If it is desired to go on till 5 o'clock today, the Chair is quite prepared to sit.

Mr. A. Aikman: I mean tomorrow, Sir.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There is one point which the Honourable Member does not seem to appreciate, and that is that we must take up the Drugs Bill if we sit tomorrow, and then, till the Drugs Bill is finished, we cannot take up any other item of business.

Mr. A. Aikman: In that case, Sir, we would concur in the suggestion made by the Leader of the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair takes it now that it will suit the convenience of Honourable Members not to have any meeting tomorrow. The Chair adjourns the House till next Monday at Eleven O'clock.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 1st April, 1940.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 1st April, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. Arthur deCoetlogan Williams, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

1589*—379.*

SAILINGS OF HAJ PILGRIMS SHIPS.

1589. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please refer to the Press Communiqué, dated the 9th November, 1939, in which it was stated that there will be pilgrim sailings from Bombay and Karachi up to 4th January, 1940, and state when the last pilgrim ship sailed from Bombay?

(b) Is it a fact that the last pilgrim ship sailed from Bombay two days before this date and, if so, are Government aware that, as a result of this, some intending pilgrims missed their Haj?

(c) Are Government aware that some intending pilgrims from Baroda and other places were informed by the Mogul Line on 3rd January that the last pilgrim ship had sailed on the 2nd January? If Government are not aware, do they propose to make inquiries?

(d) Is it a fact that these pilgrims have now sent in their formal complaints to the Bombay Port Haj Committee?

Sir Girdhar Shankar Bajpal: (a) and (b). The Press Communiqué stated that arrangements had been made for the sailings of pilgrim ships from Bombay and Karachi between the 29th November, 1939, and the 4th January, 1940. The last pilgrim ship sailed from Bombay on the 2nd January and from Karachi on the 5th January, 1940. Government are not aware that any intending pilgrims who had the necessary funds missed the Haj as a result of the wording of the communiqué.

* For these questions and answers, see pages 1995-2002 of these debates.

* Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(c) Government are informed that the shipping company received on the 3rd January a telegram from Baroda enquiring the date of sailing of the last steamer and whether nine tickets were available and a similar telegram from Surat asking for nine tickets. The Company replied that the last ship had sailed from Bombay. Even if a ship had been sailing on the 4th January these persons would not have had time to reach Bombay and complete the necessary formalities before the sailing of the ship.

(d) Yes.

LAST HAJ PILGRIM SHIP.

†581. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state if Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, advertised anywhere that "Rizwani" of the 2nd January would be the last pilgrim ship from Bombay? If so, in which paper?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The answer is in the negative.

Haj Pilgrims Carried in "Rizwani".

†582. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) With reference to the answer given to part (c) of my question No. 236 on the 28th February, 1940, will the Education Secretary please state the extra amount that the Mogul Line earned from passage money as a result of the 153 extra pilgrims that they carried in their last pilgrim ship "Rizwani"?

(b) Are Government aware that this extra amount was earned by the Company at the cost of the pilgrims, i.e., by carrying 153 deck pilgrims more than the steamer's maximum carrying capacity, the pilgrims who had paid Rs. 167 per ticket for their passage, were given less space than what they were entitled to under the law and thus put to discomfort?

(c) If the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, what do Government propose doing in the matter?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) At a passage rate of Rs. 167 the receipts from 153 pilgrims would amount to Rs. 25,551; but the number of excess pilgrims carried was 141 only and not all the passage money charged is retained by the company.

(b) Yes, it is understood that twelve of the excess pilgrims were accommodated in vacant first class cabins and the remainder travelled as deck pilgrims. Government recognise that these and other deck pilgrims may have suffered a certain amount of inconvenience.

(c) Government do not propose to take any action.

PURCHASE OF TYPEWRITERS BY GOVERNMENT.

†583. *Bhai Parma Nand: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Commerce be pleased to state if it is a fact that in reply to starred question

†Answer to this question laid on the table the questioner being absent.

No. 585, on the 21st February, 1939, the Honourable Member stated that certain matters with regard to purchase of typewriters were under consideration?

(b) Has any decision been arrived at in that connection and if so, when will steps be taken to give effect to it?

(c) Is it a fact that the Controller of Stationery is still purchasing only Remington typewriters for the Government of India?

(d) Is it a fact that even if Government offices requisition for other makes of typewriters, only Remington typewriters are supplied?

(e) How many Underwood and Royal typewriters were purchased by the Government of India in the year 1939?

(f) In which year did Government grant preference to Remington typewriters?

(g) How many Remington typewriters have been purchased against typewriters of other makes since the grant of preference?

(h) What has been the investment in India in special machines for the assembling or manufacture of Remington typewriters, or parts each year up to date since the grant of preference?

(i) What amount has been spent in India in the purchase of raw materials each year up to date since the grant of preference to Remington typewriters?

(j) What amount has been paid each year up to date to Indian workmen engaged in the assembling or manufacture of Remington typewriters or parts?

(k) If Government have not given a monopoly to Remington typewriters, are Government prepared to give instructions for the purchase of a certain minimum number of other makes of typewriters on the approved list?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) and (b). Yes. The decision arrived at is that no change should be made in the existing arrangements.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, so far as the Central Government are concerned, unless special reasons are adduced to justify the supply of another make.

(e) Nil.

(f) 1931.

(g) 9,400 Remingtons against 827 typewriters of other makes.

(h), (i) and (j). A statement is laid on the table.

(k) Government see no reason to alter their policy which is designed to encourage the development of the typewriter industry in India.

1984

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[1ST APRIL 1940]

Statement showing the (i) investment in India in special machines, (ii) amount spent in India in the purchase of raw materials, and (iii) amount paid to workmen by the Remington Typewriter Factory at Calcutta each year since 1931.

Year.	Investment in special machines.	Purchase of raw materials.	Payment to workmen.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931	1,925	11,180	99,069
1932	..	6,825	73,434
1933	1,440	11,404	87,318
1934	6,844	18,120	1,22,069
1935	16,457	48,841	1,68,834
1936	28,247	75,502	1,73,325
1937	32,807	1,06,418	2,00,770
1938	8,366	1,12,694	2,02,077
1939	25,000 (approximate)	99,280	1,87,022
Total	1,21,086	4,90,244	13,22,908

The above machinery and equipment necessitated the erection of a factory at Calcutta specially adapted for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 2,18,780.

PERMISSION FOR STORAGE OF LUGGAGE, ETC., IN QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

†584. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state:

- whether it is a fact that permission has been given in the past to Government servants, who proceeded to Simla on duty with the Government of India, to store their luggage, furniture, etc., in one of the rooms (servant, store or outhouse) of the quarters allotted to them in New Delhi;
- whether this permission was granted because otherwise the staff who were required to move to a Camp Office, would have been put to very great trouble and inconvenience;
- whether these very quarters, except the one room locked by the permanent allottee, used to be allotted temporarily to other Government servants employed in local offices;
- whether similar storage permission has been refused by the Estate Officer this year on the ground that extensive repairs have to be carried out in quarters;

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1985

- whether the extensive repairs in question are mainly to be done in 'D' class orthodox quarters and their occupants are to be allotted higher type of orthodox quarters; if not, to which other class of quarters the repairs are to be done and what are those repairs;
- whether, following the previous practice, the higher type of quarters except one room cannot be allotted to occupants of 'D' orthodox quarters for the short period of one month or so when repairs are being carried out in their quarters; if not, what difficulty is anticipated; and
- whether Government are aware that in the absence of storage permission, Government servants who move up to Simla for the short period of four months will be put to very great hardship, as most of them have brought down the bulk of their personal effects?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) Yes, provided the quarters were not required for allotment to other Government servants during the summer season.

(b) The concession was allowed for the convenience of the staff.

(c) Only in cases where the summer occupants did not object to the arrangement.

(d) Yes, and also because the demand for quarters this summer is abnormally heavy.

(e) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. The latter part does not arise.

(f) Government cannot compel their tenants to agree to an arrangement of this kind.

(g) Some inconvenience may be caused. While Government can accept no responsibility for the provision of storage accommodation, they will endeavour to provide such facilities for storage as may be practicable.

HAF PILGRIMS CARRIED IN "RIZWANI".

†585. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Education Secretary kindly refer to the answers given by him to starred question No. 286, parts (c) and (d), on 28th February, 1940, in which he said:— (i) that S.S. "Rizwani" on 5th January, 1940, carried 158 deck passengers from Karachi in excess of the number allowed by her certificate; (ii) that Government was requested that excess upto ten per cent. of the ship's normal capacity should be allowed to be taken in that steamer; and (iii) "Actually the number allowed was below this figure", i.e., below the 158 extra pilgrims carried, and to the answer given by him to starred question No. 482 of 18th March, 1940, when he said that "Rizwani" did not carry pilgrims over and above the ten per cent. allowed by Government, and state which of the two statements is correct?

(b) Is it not a fact that Government allowed carriage of excess pilgrims upto ten per cent. of the ship's normal carrying capacity, which comes to 141 extra pilgrims counting on "Rizwani's" deck carrying capacity, which is 1,412, whereas the ship actually carried 158 extra deck pilgrims?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(c) If the reply to part (b) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member please state what action Government have taken, or propose to take, against this company for carrying pilgrims in excess of even the ten per cent. extra carriage allowed by Government?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). The two statements are not contradictory. The position is that the total carrying capacity of the S.S. "Rizwani" is 1,446 passengers—84 first class and 1,412 deck—but she actually carried only 22 first class and, with the permission of Government, 1,565 deck pilgrims, making a total of 1,587. Twelve of the deck pilgrims were, however, accommodated in the vacant first class cabins without any additional charge. In the circumstances the ship carried only 141 pilgrims in excess, which is less than ten per cent. of her total carrying capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

HAJ PILGRIMS CARRIED IN "RIZWANI".

†586. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: Will the Education Secretary kindly state the section of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act or the Rule of the Indian Pilgrim Ship Rules under which Government allowed the "Rizwani" to carry pilgrims in excess of her certified carrying capacity?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The permission was not granted under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act or the Pilgrim Ship Rules.

RENT OF TABLE FANS SUPPLIED IN QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

†587. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Honourable the Labour Member kindly state:

(a) if it is a fact that the hire charge for table fans supplied for tenants in Government quarters has hitherto been six annas per month, but it is now being enhanced to eight annas per month;

(b) the circumstances why this enhancement in hire charge is being made; and

(c) what the cost of each fan used to be before, and at what price Government are purchasing now?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) and (b). An increase of the hire charges is under consideration, as the present rates have caused a loss to Government.

(c) Up to a few years ago the price ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 53 per fan. It then fell to about Rs. 37. Owing to the war it has now risen to Rs. 42 to Rs. 47-12.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

REDUCTION OF WATER CHARGES IN NEW DELHI.
†588. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands kindly state:

(a) what the Delhi and New Delhi Municipalities charge for filtered water supply per 1,000 gallons;

(b) if it is a fact that the charge in the city is five annas and in New Delhi eight annas per 1,000 gallons; and

(c) whether he is prepared to take steps to have the New Delhi rates brought down to the level of city rates; if not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: With your permission, Sir, I shall answer questions Nos. 588 and 589 together. I have asked for certain information and will furnish replies in due course.

REDUCTION OF ELECTRICITY CHARGES IN NEW DELHI.

†589. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Honourable the Labour Member kindly state:

(a) what the charges are in Delhi and New Delhi for consumption of electricity for light and fans;

(b) if it is a fact that it is about three annas per unit in the city and four annas per unit in New Delhi;

(c) the reasons why there is so much difference in the charges in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(d) whether he is prepared to have the charges in New Delhi brought down to the level of Delhi; if not, why not?

ALLOCATION OF QUOTA OF PILGRIM TRAFFIC TO SHIPPING COMPANIES.

†590. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state if Government have seen the resolutions passed by the Bombay and Karachi Port Haj Committees expressing their opinion that the allocation of the pilgrim traffic, as done by Government during this Haj season, was not in the interest of pilgrims, and entering their protests against this decision of the Government of India?

(b) If so, in view of these opinions, do Government propose to reconsider the whole position next Haj season, keeping in view their duty of helping to further the cause of Indian shipping?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) The Bombay Port Haj Committee recommended that Government should make no allocation. Government have not received any resolution on this subject from the Karachi Committee.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to part (a) of Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi's starred question No. 426 on the 18th March, 1940.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 588.

CALLING OF A CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS AND DECIDE VARIOUS PROBLEMS OF HAJ TRAFFIC.

591. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state if any suggestions have been received from any of the Port Haj Committees to the effect that a conference of the Government of India, the shipping companies concerned and the representatives of the Port Haj Committees, be convened to discuss and decide the various problems of the Haj traffic, including the question of fixation of stable, uniform and economic rates?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will he please state when such a suggestion was first received?

(c) Do Government propose to call such a conference at an early date? If so, when?

(d) If such a conference be called, do Government propose also to consider the advisability of inviting the representatives of such Muslim associations recognised for their services to the pilgrims?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) On the 2nd September, 1938.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

STOPPAGE OF BOOKINGS OF HAJ PILGRIMS BY "KHOSRU" AND "ISLAMI".

592. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Education Secretary please state if it is a fact that on the occasion of the sailings of pilgrims ships "Khosru" and "Islami" from Bombay on 18th and 28th December, 1939, respectively, bookings were actually stopped two or three days prior to the sailing dates and tickets were refused to the pilgrims on the ground that the space left was either previously reserved by pilgrims arriving late in Bombay, or reserved for Karachi pilgrims, and that over 800 pilgrims were left back in Bombay on each of the above occasions?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Bookings for the "Khosru" were made up to the 18th December and for the "Islami" up to the 27th December. It is a fact that some pilgrims were unable to obtain tickets by these boats owing to previous reservations at Bombay and Karachi.

As regards the last part of the question, I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by me to part (c) of Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi's starred question No. 416 on the 18th March, 1940.

CONCESSION TICKETS ISSUED TO INDIGENT HAJ PILGRIMS IN BOMBAY.

593. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Education Secretary kindly state if any concessional tickets were issued to indigent pilgrims in Bombay during the last outward Haj season?

(b) If so, to how many?

(c) How many indigent pilgrims were actually left behind in Bombay after the sailing of the last pilgrim ship, who could not proceed for Haj?

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(d) Is it a fact that the 650 pilgrims who were left behind in Bombay to wait for the next sailing after the sailings of 18th and 28th December, 1939, as stated by the Education Secretary in reply to starred question No. 416 (c) of 18th March, 1940, were left over for want of accommodation?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) Ten.

(c) The number of indigent pilgrims in *Mussafir Khanas* in Bombay was 130 after the last ship had sailed.

(d) No information is available as to the number of pilgrims who were left behind for want of accommodation on the dates stated by the Honourable Member, i.e., the 18th and 28th December.

NON-PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL SHIPS FOR HAJ PILGRIMS.

594. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) With reference to his reply to starred question No. 410 of 18th March, 1940, that "Government agreed that no additional ship need be berthed", will the Education Secretary kindly lay on the table the communication which Government might have received from the shipping company, apprising Government of the situation and asking them to agree that no additional ship need be berthed, and/or any communication that Government may have sent to the shipping company, or any authority in this connection, with the respective dates of such communications?

(b) If there were no communications exchanged on this subject between the Government and the shipping company, or any other authority, will the Honourable Member kindly state how Government were apprised of the situation so that they "agreed that no additional ship need be berthed"?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). As much of the discussion was carried out by telephone the picture presented by the few written communications would be incomplete. Government do not propose, therefore, to comply with the Honourable Member's request. But for the information of the House I can recapitulate the facts briefly. On the 2nd of January, the shipping company informed Government that it was expected that the S.S. "Rizwani" would be able to accommodate all the pilgrims likely to arrive at ports before the vessel was due to sail and that even in the event of an unexpected rush, the excess was likely to be very small. They considered that, in the circumstances, the berthing of an additional ship would be an uneconomical use of tonnage. On the 3rd of January, Government informed the Company that an additional ship need not be berthed.

SAILING OF PILGRIM SHIP "JEHANGIR".

595. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Education Secretary kindly state if it is a fact that the S.S. "Jehangir" actually sailed with cargo for Red Sea Ports from Karachi two or three days after the sailing of "Rizwani" on 5th January, 1940? If so, will he please state the dates of her arrival at and sailing from Karachi?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The S.S. "Jehangir" arrived at Karachi on the 9th January, and left for Aden on the following day.

HAJ PILGRIMS CARRIED IN "RIZWANI".

596. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Education Secretary kindly state the date on which Government received the request to allow the "Rizwani" to carry pilgrims in excess up to ten per cent. of the ship's normal carrying capacity?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: 4th January, 1940.

CONSTRUCTION OF A BLOCK OF KITCHENS IN "B" TYPE UNORTHODOX QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

597. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: With reference to the reply to starred question No. 68 of the 12th February, 1940, will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state when the work in connection with the construction of a block of two kitchens just behind the "B" class unorthodox clerks' quarters in New Delhi is likely to be completed?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: By the middle of July next.

APPLICANTS FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF QUARTERS FROM THE POLITICAL AND DEFENCE DEPARTMENTS.

598. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the number of ministerial establishment belonging to the Political and the Defence Departments, respectively, who applied for 'C', 'D' and 'E' type of quarters of orthodox and unorthodox kind, respectively, in December last, and what number of each type has been allotted in each of these offices?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The information is not readily available and its collection would not justify the labour involved. I may add that houses are allotted on an individual basis and not on a *pro rata* basis to Departments.

ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

599. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Is the Honourable the Labour Member aware that the staff of each of the different Departments of the Government of India has got the allotment of quarters in their respective offices much less than even the 80 per cent. as stated in the reply given by him to a supplementary question to starred question No. 164 of the 24th February, 1940?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The figure of 80 per cent. is the ultimate aim of Government. It has not yet been attained. Allotments of houses are made on an individual basis and not on a *pro rata* basis to Departments.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

DUMPING OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS NEAR KAROL BAGH, DELHI.

600. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) With reference to the reply to part (b) of starred question No. 256 of the 20th September, 1939, is the Education Secretary aware that the dumping ground for the carcasses of animals from the city is about two to three furlongs from the nearest extremity of Karol Bagh, Delhi, and not one mile?

(b) Is he aware that the area being developed in Karol Bagh is now hardly a furlong from the present dumping ground for the carcasses of the animals?

(c) Is he further aware that the area is becoming a breeding ground for germs?

(d) Is he prepared to see that the dumping of carcasses is no longer made there, and that they are thrown beyond the river instead? If not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have asked for certain information and shall furnish replies to the House in due course.

RECRUITMENT OF SIKHS AS INTERIOR SERVANTS IN THE OFFICES OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY AND PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

601. *Bardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House be pleased to state the total number of Sikhs employed as jamadars, duffries and peons in each of the offices of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy?

(b) How many temporary and permanent appointments were made in each of the said offices in each categories since 1st January, 1939, and was any Sikh recruited in any capacity? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Nil.

(b) Since 1st January, 1939, one temporary duffry and one temporary and two permanent peons were appointed in the Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, two permanent peons were appointed in the Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. No Sikh was appointed as no suitable Sikh candidate was forthcoming at the time of recruitment.

RECRUITMENT OF SIKHS IN THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

602. *Bardar Sant Singh: (a) Is the Honourable the Leader of the House aware that no Sikh has so far been appointed either as a Superintendent or in any of the gazetted posts of the Department of Supply?

(b) Is he also aware that there is no Sikh stenographer in that office and that there is only one Sikh in the Third Division?

(c) Is he prepared to see while making future appointments that the claims of the Sikh community are given due consideration for affording due representation? If not, why not?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). Yes, but I may inform the Honourable Member that out of the total strength of 87 of the ministerial staff, three posts of Assistants (including one of Assistant-in-Charge) are held by members of the Sikh community. The Honourable Member will recognise, therefore, that the representation of his community in the higher ministerial grades is far beyond what it would be entitled to on any strictly proportional basis.

Appointments of officers are made by selection and are outside the scope of communal rules.

(c) Does not arise.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF QUARTERS FROM THE FINANCE AND EDUCATION; HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENTS.

603. *Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the number of applicants, separately for the orthodox and unorthodox kind of 'C', 'D' and 'E' type of quarters in New Delhi received by the Estate Officer from the Finance and the Education, Health and Lands Departments, respectively, in last December and how many quarters of each type have been allotted in each of those offices?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The Honourable Member is referred to my reply to starred question No. 598 asking for similar information.

RECRUITMENT OF A SIKH AS AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

604. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that no Sikh has ever been appointed as an Electrical Engineer, or Assistant Electrical Engineer, in the Central Public Works Department? If not, why not?

(b) Is he prepared to consider the desirability of appointing a Sikh in one of the vacancies that may be filled hereafter? If not, why not?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) Yes. No fresh appointment has been made to the post of Electrical Engineer since 1924. Two temporary posts of Assistant Electrical Engineer were filled, one in 1937 and the other in 1938, and in both cases candidates were selected through the Federal Public Service Commission.

(b) I regret that I can give no such undertaking. For purposes of communal representation the posts are grouped with other posts in the superior cadre of the Central Engineering Service.

BUILDING INSPECTOR OF THE DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

605. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state when the present Building Inspector of the Delhi Improvement Trust was appointed? What are his qualifications and pay?

(b) How many of his subordinates have resigned since he took over his present job, and to which community did each belong?

Sir Girda Shankar Bajpai: I have asked for certain information and shall furnish replies to the House as soon as possible.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Does the Honourable Member know at least this much that certain subordinates have resigned?

Sir Girda Shankar Bajpai: No, Sir, I do not know that.

RECRUITMENT OF A SIKH AS CARETAKER IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

†606. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) With reference to the reply to part (f) of starred question No. 67, dated the 12th February, 1940, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state when a vacancy in the cadre of the caretakers of the Central Public Works Department is likely to occur either by the creation of new appointments, or by retirement?

(b) Is he prepared to reserve at least the next vacancy for a member of the Sikh community? If not, why not?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) The next vacancy in the post of caretaker is likely to occur in December, 1940.

(b) No. This would not be in accordance with the orders regarding communal representation.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state when the present convention regarding commercial relations between India and Japan will terminate?

(b) When did the discussion on the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations start?

(c) At what stage are the negotiations at present? When are they likely to end?

(d) Will Government lay before this House in the present Session of the Assembly a new Bill embodying the new agreement?

(e) In case Government decided to maintain quota system, do they propose to consider the equity of lowering the import duty in the interests of consumers?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) On the expiry of six months from the date on which notice to terminate shall have been given by either of the High Contracting Parties. If the Honourable Member has in mind not the Convention, but the Protocol regarding the importation of Japanese cotton piecegoods into India, the answer is, 'on the 31st March, 1940'.

(b) On the 26th of October, 1939, the negotiations were begun.

(c) Negotiations for a revised Protocol are still in progress and I am unable to foretell when they are likely to end.

(d) If a revised Protocol is agreed upon, it will not be necessary to embody it in a Bill.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

(e) This is a hypothetical question which, I regret, I am unable to answer.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: If the Protocol expired on the 31st March, may I know what the position is today?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The position is that the Convention exists, but the Protocol has come to an end, but I would draw my Honourable friend's attention to the Press Note that was issued as an agreed statement between our delegate and the Japanese delegate that during the period that will intervene between the ending of the Protocol and the formation of a new agreement, things would not be prejudicial to either party, that is to say, no heavy shipment of goods will be done to the prejudice of this country's trade.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: In view of the fact that there is a quota system of 400 million yards, will a fresh quota be taken from the 1st April, and what would happen if the whole quota is consumed during the interval that is, between now and the date on which the Protocol is signed?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I am afraid I have not been sufficiently lucid in my former reply. Shipments will be regulated as at present on a monthly basis. The rate of all shipments will, as at present, depend upon the amount of imports of raw cotton. Four hundred million yards is merely the maximum figure corresponding to the present maximum of 868 million yards. The Japanese propose that if and when a new Protocol is drawn up, the shipments made on the provisional basis now adopted will be recalculated and readjusted with retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1940.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: May I ask whether Government are considering the reduction of the new duty from 50 to some lower figure in case the quota is agreed upon?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I should have thought that was for the Japanese Government to consider.

UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER.

†110—125.

ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS TO LOWER-PAID MARRIED CLERKS IN NEW DELHI.

126. Mr. N. M. Joshi: Will the Honourable Member for Labour be pleased to state:

- whether he is aware of the fact that the definition of seniority as laid down in the rules for the allotment of residences in New Delhi affects very disadvantageously in the cases of low-paid and married clerks who are non-migratory;
- whether he proposes to examine, and give relief to married clerks who have been out of class for four years, but who are now non-migratory;

† For these questions and answers, see pages 2002—2011 of these debates.

78. (c) Whether non-migratory married clerks who get an allotment for the summer season in New Delhi become ineligible for their residences on the arrival of migratory clerks in winter; and (d) whether he proposes to give preference to lower-paid married clerks in allotting a residence?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) and (d). The present system of allotment is based upon the applicant's emoluments both in the case of the migratory and the non-migratory staff. Whether it should be as now, by seniority or as was formerly the case of allotment of quarters in Simla by juniority has formed the subject of interpellation in the Assembly on more than one occasion. Neither system is free from disadvantages, but on the whole the system now adopted is regarded as the most fair. Government are sympathetic to the difficulties of the lower paid ministerial establishment and their most recent attempt to alleviate them is the construction of 81 more E type quarters during the next financial year.

(b) No.

(c) There is no question of the migratory staff as such having preference over the non-migratory staff; both of them retain those quarters over which they have a lien. When the migratory staff is absent from Delhi and the quarters are vacant, these are temporarily allotted to such non-migratory staff as at the time happen to have no quarters in their own right.

TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†.

WRITTEN ANSWERS.

APPOINTMENT OF MUSLIMS AS INSPECTORS OF COACHING AND GOODS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

550. Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state, community-wise, the number of Inspectors of Coaching and Goods on the North Western Railway?

(b) Are Government aware that Muslims are negligibly represented in these posts?

(c) If the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, is the Honourable Member prepared to adopt special measures to give due share to the Muslims in these posts?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) Of a total of 41 posts of Inspector of Coaching and Goods (they are now designated Inspectors of Station Accounts) on the North Western Railway, 25 are held by Hindus, 11 by Muslims, three by Sikhs and two by Anglo-Indians.

(b) I do not consider that on these figures it can be held that the Muslim community is negligibly represented.

(c) Does not arise.

† The meeting of the Assembly that was to be held on the 30th March, 1940, having been cancelled, the answers to starred questions for that day were in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—E. of D.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES PROCEEDED ON LEAVE PREPARATORY TO RETIREMENT AND SUBSEQUENTLY ASKING FOR ITS CANCELLATION.

570. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of employees of the North Western Railway who proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and subsequently applied for cancellation thereof and with what result?

(b) What were the grounds on which such applications, if any, were refused?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member has not stated the period for which he desires the information and it would in any case be impracticable to examine the records of leave applications even for a short period. I would, however, point out that when an employee has applied for and been granted leave preliminary to retirement, it would frequently cause inconvenience to the administration and to other officials to cancel the arrangements that may have been made.

EXEMPTION OF ACCOUNTS CLERKS FROM PASSING APPENDIX 'D' EXAMINATION.

571. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

- the number of accounts clerks, community-wise, who have been exempted from passing Appendix 'D' examination before being posted as Accountants;
- the number of accounts clerks, community-wise, who have been similarly exempted from Appendix 'D' examination before being promoted as Stock Verifiers; and
- if no exemption has so far been made in the case of Muslims in the cadres mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above, will the Honourable Member please state the reason for differentiation?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Member's question relates to special personal exemptions and not to general exemptions, such, for instance, as those granted to ex-Company employees of the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways who, under the conditions of their service with the ex-Companies, were not required to pass any examination, etc. Special exemptions were made in favour of five Hindus (including one Jain) and three Muslims of whom one has since died.

(b) This does not arise, because the Appendix 'D' examination is not a necessary condition for promotion to the rank of stock verifiers.

(c) Does not arise.

RESERVATION OF VACANCIES TO REDRESS COMMUNAL INEQUALITIES IN THE SUPERIOR STATE RAILWAY SERVICES.

572. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state whether it is a fact that Government reserved 83½ per cent. vacancies to redress communal inequalities in the direct recruitment made in the Indian Civil Service and the Central and Subordinate services? If so, when?

(b) What is the date from which this principle was applied to the superior State Railway Services and subordinate services in the Railway Board's Office and its attached offices?

(c) What was the total number of posts in the superior State Railway Services on that date when this principle was applied to these services?

(d) What is the total number of posts of superior State Railway Services to which direct recruitment is open now a days?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: (a) Yes, on 25th September, 1925.

(b) 8th September, 1926.

(c) In 1926-27 the total number of posts excluding the Accounts and Audit Department were:

Administrative, 114,

Senior Scale, 271,

Junior Scale, 369.

(d) In 1938-39 the total number of posts excluding the Accounts Department were:

Administrative, 112,

Senior Scale, 278,

Junior Scale, 332.

The Administrative and senior scale posts are all filled by promotion. Of the vacancies, in the junior scale 85 per cent. are open to direct recruitment. In the case of the Accounts Department, for which the figures have not been given, 80 per cent. are open to direct recruitment.

SPIN KAREZ PROJECT OF WATER SUPPLY AT QUETTA.

573. *Mr. Lalchand Navai: (a) Will the Foreign Secretary be pleased to state if the Spin Karez project of water supply at Quetta was prepared? If so, by whom were the estimate prepared and how much was to be spent over the project?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state if the previous technical sanction of the Government of India was obtained? If not, what was the explanation of the Superintending Engineer in charge of the works?

(c) Was that project carried out? If so, by which Superintending Engineer?

(d) What was the penalty imposed upon the Superintending Engineer for carrying out the work without sanction?

(e) Is it a fact that a Committee has been appointed to enquire into the matter? If so, who constitute the Committee and what are the terms of reference to the Committee?

Mr. O. H. CARO: (a) Yes, a project has been prepared by the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of the Baluchistan Administration. In 1934-35 a scheme for improving the water supply of Quetta estimated to cost Rs. 7-60 lakhs was prepared and sanctioned, but subsequently owing to the altered conditions resulting from the earthquake it became

necessary to revise the original scheme. A larger scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Government of India.

(b) The execution of the original scheme was authorised by the Government of India, and in pursuance of this sanction certain preliminary work was commenced by the local administration. Technical sanction has not been accorded to the revised scheme.

(c) Only the preliminary work referred to in the answer to part (b) was carried out. The responsibility was that of the local Administration. The second part of this question does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A sub-committee of the Central Board of Irrigation consisting of the Chief Engineers in Sind and the Punjab has been appointed to examine certain technical matters in connection with the proposed Spin Karez reservoir with a view to determining whether the revised scheme is practicable.

PURCHASE OF THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY AND ADMINISTRATION OF TIRHOOT LINE.

574. *Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state whether Government are contemplating purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway this year?

(b) Are they contemplating transfer of the administration of Tirhoot line to the Eastern Bengal Railway? If so, why?

(c) Is it considered that the administration by the Eastern Bengal Railway will be more economical than the administration by the Bengal and North Western Railway?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) No.

(b) and (c). The existing contract under which the Tirhoot Railway is managed by the Bengal and North Western Railway Company expires on 31st December, 1942. The arrangements to be made for the working of this line after that date will be considered in due course. I am not at present in a position to estimate the financial effects of any change that may be made.

OPERATING RATIOS OF THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN AND EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS.

575. *Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state what the operating ratios of the Bengal and North Western and Eastern Bengal Railways are?

(b) Why is the operating ratio of Eastern Bengal Railway so high?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) For 1938-39, the operating ratios of the Bengal and North Western and Eastern Bengal Railways were 52.25 per cent. and 82.62 per cent. respectively. Omitting the cost of renewals and replacements and the appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, the operating ratios would be 41.9 per cent. and 68.5 per cent. respectively.

(b) Some of the factors contributing towards a high operating ratio on the Eastern Bengal Railway are:

- (i) the existence of three different gauges within the system;
- (ii) the high cost of construction;
- (iii) the exceptionally heavy cost of maintenance of track and structural works, influenced by the cost of river conservancy, shewn in Statement 30, pages 180 and 181 of Volume II of the Railway Board's Annual Report on Indian Railways for 1938-39;
- (iv) intense river competition;
- (v) the direct loss of both goods and passenger earnings from interruption due to flood damage reference to which is made in Chapter X, page 134, Volume I of the Railway Board's Annual Report on Indian Railways for 1938-39;
- (vi) a relatively higher proportion of coaching traffic to goods traffic, the former being less remunerative than goods traffic. In this connection, I would refer the Honourable Member to Statements 6 and 15 of Volume II of the Railway Board's Annual Report on Indian Railways for 1938-39;

RECRUITMENT OF POSTAL CLERKS IN THE SIND AND BALUCHISTAN CIRCLE.

576. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that for the recruitment to clerical postal service, a candidate must pass the departmental entrance examination and should be of the prescribed age?

(b) Is it a fact that certain persons have been appointed and confirmed in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, who have not passed the qualifying entrance examination and some of them are even over-age?

(c) Have Government altered their policy for recruitment and confirmation to postal clerical service? If not, what is the reason for this departure from the policy?

(d) Will this concession of confirmation be also given to other members of the staff similarly situated? If not, why not?

(e) Is it a fact that a number of Hindu candidates had passed the entrance examination held in November 1938?

(f) Is it a fact that many of them were asked to take three months' training in actual work at their own expense? If so, when are they likely to get appointments?

(g) Is it a fact that a large number of candidates were selected for service in the General Post Office, Karachi? Since there are not many vacancies in the General Post Office, Karachi, why are not these men absorbed in other two divisions, namely Lower Sind and Upper Sind Divisions?

(h) Is it a fact that in the two divisions referred to in part (g) above, unqualified candidates were employed and are being employed when vacancies occur? If so, why qualified candidates of the unreserved community are not being employed in preference to unqualified persons?

(h) Is it a fact that an examination for recruitment was held on 3rd December, 1939, in Sind and Baluchistan Circle? Is it a fact that even candidates from unreserved communities were called?

(j) Is it a fact that a large number of candidates, duly qualified from the unreserved communities, are awaiting appointment orders? If so, why were further candidates called for examination, when there is no chance of their employment?

(k) What is the amount of fees that was received from candidates referred to in part (j) above?

(l) Do Government propose to issue orders that no further examinations be held till the candidates on the waiting list are employed? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Yes.

(b) to (l). I have called for information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

OPENING OF A POST OFFICE AT THE JUNCTION OF FRERE AND BURNS ROAD AT KARACHI.

577. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications be pleased to state if he is aware that the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi, was approached to open a Post Office at the junction of Frere and Burns Roads at Karachi?

(b) Is it a fact that this locality has greatly extended and the whole artillery maidan will be served by the Post Office asked for?

(c) Is it a fact that this junction leading from Gattikhata to Suddar Bazar is like a rural area which is newly inhabited and requires the convenience of a post office?

(d) How far distant are the following branch post offices from the afore-said junction:

(i) Sind Secretariat;

(ii) Ranchore lines; and

(iii) Suddar?

(e) Is it a fact that the Sind Secretariat Post Office is within the building of the Secretariat and are Government aware that the other two post offices, referred to above, are overworked already?

(f) Do Government propose to meet the wishes of the people who reside in that locality by providing a post office even on trial? If not, why not?

Sr. Guranath Bewoor: (a) Yes.

(b). The reply to the first part is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative.

(c) No. The place is in the heart of the city and adequate postal facilities already exist.

(d) The distances are about 4, 2 and 8 furlongs respectively. The offices in question are sub-offices and perform both postal and telegraph business.

(e) The Sind Secretariat Post Office is within the compound of the Secretariat but is accessible to the general public. It is not a fact that the other two post offices are overworked.

(f) No, for the reason given in reply to part (c).

PROMOTION OF SHUNTERS AS DRIVERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

578. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state how many grade III shunters have been promoted to drivers on the North Western Railway in 1939?

(b) With reference to the answer to starred question No. 179(a), put on 14th September, 1939, to the effect that 33 vacancies in grade III held in abeyance in 1934 were recently restored, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state if all the 33 places have since been filled up? If not, why not?

(c) How many grade II staff have been debarred from Loco Shed Foremen and Loco Inspectors' posts while 33 vacancies were held in abeyance?

(d) Is it a fact that the senior posts of all the departments over the North Western Railway are represented by Indians except the posts of Loco Foremen and Loco Inspectors? If so, why?

(e) Is it a fact that Foremen for shops are likely to be taken direct from England? If not, why are not Indians taken up for these posts?

(f) Is it a fact that assurances were given in 1939 to fix percentage for working mails and expresses for grade III and IV drivers? If so, has that been given effect to?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) and (b). I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to Bhai Parma Nand's unstarred question No. 91 on the 20th March, 1940.

(c) I think it unlikely that any grade II staff have been prevented from securing posts of Loco. Shed Foremen or Loco. Inspectors during that period.

(d) If the question refers to subordinate posts, this is the case. The reason is that it is the policy not to recruit abroad for such posts when there is no necessity to do so.

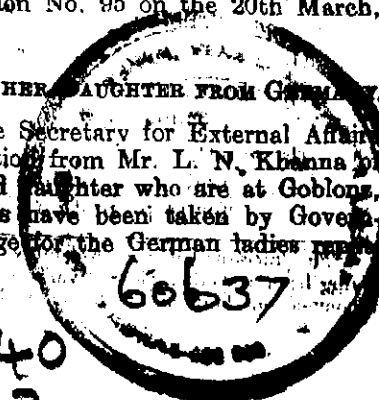
(e) I would refer the Honourable Member to the proceedings of the meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Railways held in Simla on the 16th September, 1939, and the memorandum prepared for this meeting by the Railway Board.

(f) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to part (d) of Bhai Parma Nand's unstarred question No. 95 on the 20th March, 1940.

REPATRIATION OF MRS. L. N. KHANNA AND HER DAUGHTER FROM GERMANY.

579. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for External Affairs please state if he has received any application from Mr. L. N. Khanna for repatriation of his wife and daughter who are at Goblons, Sudetland, Germany? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to get them back to India in exchange for the German ladies repatriated from India?

V2,31'N40
N40.3



(b) Will the Honourable Member please state the number of German ladies repatriated from India, since the declaration of war, and the reasons why Mrs. Khanna and her daughter were not repatriated in exchange?

Mr. O. K. Caroe: (a) and (b). This question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Home Member.

TRANSFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS †

WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MULTIPLE UNIT SERVICE ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY BY CERTAIN DRIVERS.

110. **Mr. N. M. Joshi:** Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in 1931, it was decided that the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should be worked by 'C' class drivers of Rs. 140 grade instead of 'B' class drivers of Rs. 220 grade;
- (b) whether it is a fact that, as a result of this decision, certain drivers of the 'B' class were rendered surplus to requirement;
- (c) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, how many men were affected, and how they were dealt with;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a batch of these surplus drivers was allowed to carry on the Multiple Unit Service for many months after the said decision was taken and were eventually absorbed elsewhere on the occurrence of vacancies in a higher grade, namely, in the grade of Rs. 235;
- (e) whether it is a fact that all the drivers referred to in part (d) above were further given an assurance that they would be transferred back to the Bombay division on vacancies occurring;
- (f) whether it is a fact that another batch of the surplus drivers was immediately demoted to the lower grade of Rs. 210 and that most of them are still working in that grade;
- (g) whether it is a fact that they were denied the right of being absorbed on all-line basis, which was adopted while dealing with 'A' and 'B' class drivers in general, and some of the drivers were declared surplus along with them;
- (h) whether it is a fact that this discrimination is against the instructions of the Railway Board issued on the subject;
- (i) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;
- (j) what the basis of seniority adopted was while declaring these men surplus and
- (k) whether there is any change in respect of the basis of seniority now being adopted in their case while considering their case for re-promotion; if so, what it is; and why it is being made?

† The meeting of the Assembly that was to be held on the 30th March, 1940, having been cancelled, the answers to unstarred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—E. of D.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) Yes, but this was decided in 1928 and not in 1931.

(b) Yes.

(c), (d) and (f). There were 49 'B' grade motormen surplus in January, 1929. 24 were absorbed between 1929 and 1931 in available vacancies of goods drivers with a maximum of Rs. 210 on Divisions. In 1931, 15 junior motormen were absorbed as 'B' grade goods drivers at Kalyan, maximum Rs. 210, and are still working in that grade. Two drivers became medically unfit. In 1933, the remaining eight senior motormen, who had continued to work on the Multiple Unit Service till that year, were transferred to Divisions as passenger drivers, maximum Rs. 235, and the eight junior-most 'B' grade drivers on the passenger service on the line were demoted.

(e), (g), (h) and (i). Inquiries are being made and a reply will be laid on the table in due course.

(j) The date of their promotions to the grade.

(k) I understand that there has been no change; the last two parts do not arise.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM AT KALYAN.

111. **Mr. N. M. Joshi:** Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, in connection with the establishment of a Central Control Room at Kalyan, it is a fact that for the link of 12 inspectors, 24 operators, six assistant operators, and two battery attendants, there is room for employing nine persons as leave reserves, or for helping in the task of maintenance of sub-stations and other equipments of the Traction Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Kalyan to Igatpuri and Kalyan to Kirkee Districts; and
- (b) whether it is intended to modify the strength of the staff concerned after the proposed scheme of centralisation of operations of sub-stations has been in full working order?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) The link referred to by the Honourable Member is at present employed for the operating and maintenance of sub-stations and other equipment. When the new Central Supervisory Control system is brought into use, a number of Operators and Assistant Operators' posts will be abolished and the occupants rendered surplus to requirements. There will not then be room for employing nine persons in the manner suggested.

(b) Yes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM AT KALYAN.

112. **Mr. N. M. Joshi:** Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as a result of the scheme for erecting a Central Control Room at Kalyan on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for controlling certain electric sub-stations, certain members of the Railway staff are likely to be affected;

- (b) whether it is a fact that certain assistant operators belonging to these sub-stations have been demoted from their grade of Rs. 120 to the grade of Rs. 60—10—90 as assistant drivers, they being found to be surplus to requirement;
- (c) whether it is a fact that, according to the instructions issued by the Railway Board, demoted men were entitled to be given
- (i) the maximum of the lower grade to which they were demoted;
 - (ii) seniority over all others in that grade; and
 - (iii) promotion to any higher post in preference to others until they regain their original pay and position;
- (d) if the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that these instructions were not observed in the case of assistant operators referred to in part (b) above; and
- (e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the affirmative, what the reasons for doing so are, and whether steps are proposed to be taken to see that the instructions in question are fully and properly given effect to?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) and (c). Yes.

(b), (d) and (e). I have called for information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM AT KALYAN.

113. Mr. N. M. Joshi: Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Government propose to erect a Central Control Room at Kalyan on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the purpose of operating from this room all the twelve sub-stations between Kalyan, Igatpuri and Kirkee;
- if so, what the amount, for which the scheme was sanctioned originally, was;
- whether the original cost of the scheme was subsequently enhanced; if so, what the amount of these increased costs was;
- whether war conditions have affected the scheme; in case it is so, to what extent;
- whether any amount was spent on experiments in connection with this scheme; if so, what it was; and
- whether any labour or material from 'Maintenance' Account was made use of for this scheme?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 2,27,000.

(c) The total costs as now estimated are Rs. 3,37,000. M. M. 2211

(d) Yes; the scheme has been affected by delay in the delivery of materials by several months; and by anticipated increases in the charges for freight, etc. It has not been possible as yet to estimate the amounts involved.

(e) No.

(f) Existing maintenance staff in the course of their routine duties have carried out a certain amount of preparatory work.

DISCHARGE OF THE BRIDGE DEPARTMENT STAFF ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

114. Sarder Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways refer to his answer to starred question No. 97, asked by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, on the 15th February, 1940, and state if it is a fact that the Chief Engineer, Surveys and Construction, North Western Railway, wrote to the Deputy Agent, Personnel (now Deputy General Manager, Personnel) on the 27th February, 1931, insisting upon re-employment of retrenched staff of his office? If so, is it a fact that the retrenched staff was re-employed and absorbed in other offices without laying down any restrictions of age, academic and selection board qualifications?

(b) If the answer to the above part be in the affirmative, is the Honourable Member prepared to issue similar orders for the absorption of the temporary staff of the Bridge Department for appointment to permanent posts in departments other than the Bridge Department?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to his starred question No. 253 on the 1st March, 1940.

QUARTERS FOR POSTMEN IN NEW DELHI.

115. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state:

- if Government are aware that the quarters allowed to the postmen at New Delhi are not of the standard type admissible to the class of employees to whom they have been allotted, that there is no kitchen, lavatory, or a bath, and that the occupants have to draw water from the general pipe installed outside wherefrom members of public and others draw water;
- whether the standard rent for such houses is much less than the House Rent Allowance ordinarily admissible to the postmen of New Delhi;
- whether water charges from the peons and duffries of Directorate Office, similarly placed as the postmen of New Delhi, are not recovered; and
- if so, the circumstances under which postmen of New Delhi are deprived of their full house rent allowance and have to pay a flat rate of eight annas as water charges?

Sir Gurnath Bhowar: (a) The quarters allotted to the postmen in New Delhi are of the same type as those allotted to various other officials drawing similar scales of pay and the accommodation is nearly the same as that provided in the standard type admissible to this class of officials. The inner room provided in these quarters has space for a cooking place and common latrines have been provided for a number of quarters with separate units for males and females. Separate bathing platforms have not been

provided. A general tap installed inside the quarters serves the residents of the quarters and ordinarily no member of the public has access to them unless he trespasses into the private compound attached to the New Delhi Post Office.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes; but the peons and daftries of the Directorate Office are not similarly placed as the postmen of New Delhi as the former belong to the class of inferior servants while the latter do not.

(d) The postmen of New Delhi are not given house rent allowance since they are provided with quarters in lieu thereof. But they are not under any compulsion to occupy the quarters and are at liberty to draw the house rent allowance instead of occupying the quarters. As regards the water charges, all Government servants, with the exception of inferior servants specifically exempted from payment of water charges, have to pay service taxes when in occupation of Government quarters.

FIXATION OF PAY OF TEMPORARY HANDS IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

116. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Will the Honourable Member for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) If Government are aware that formerly in the Postal Department, temporary hands were recruited on a fixed rate of pay.

(b) If so, whether Government are aware of the adverse effect it had on the employees who were appointed on a time scale of pay but have had to work in temporary posts on fixed pay, and are now being denied the old rate of pay otherwise admissible to them; and

(c) If the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what Government propose to do to mitigate the hardship caused to these employees for no fault of theirs?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) Yes, in some cases.

(b) No; service on fixed pay does not render an official ineligible for the old scales of pay if he has been in continuous employment from a date prior to the 16th July, 1931.

(c) Does not arise.

RECEIPTS UNDER THE HEADS "TELEPHONE" AND "TELEGRAPH".

117. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state the actual receipts secured by the Posts and Telegraphs Department under the heads "Telephone" and "Telegraph" during the period noted below:

(a) from 1st April, 1939 to 31st August, 1939; and

(b) from 1st September, 1939 to date?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: On the assumption that by 'actual receipts secured' the Honourable Member means the sums actually credited to the two branches, the particulars are as follows:

(a) About 16 lakhs under Telegraphs and 41 lakhs under Telephones.

(b) About 60 lakhs under Telegraphs and 57 lakhs under Telephones up to the 31st January, 1940.

These figures do not represent the revenue attributable to the working of the branches during the periods in question, as they omit many adjustments made later, and particularly the share of stamps used for telegraph purposes which constitutes the main item of telegraph revenue. No record is maintained for periods shorter than a year of the revenue attributable to the telegraph and telephone branches.

TEMPORARY BUILDING OVERSEERS OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

118. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state whether he is aware that all the Posts and Telegraphs buildings are being taken over by the Central Public Works Department from 1st April, 1940?

(b) If so, what arrangement has been made for providing the temporary building staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department who have been working for over eight to twelve years?

(c) Is it a fact that several Engineering Subordinates will be required by the Central Public Works Department for the maintenance of these additional buildings?

(d) If so, what procedure will be adopted for recruitment of these subordinates?

(e) Have any instructions been issued to the Central Public Works Department for giving preference to the appointment of these temporary Building Overseers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department who are to be thrown out of employment after eight to twelve years' continuous service?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) The Central Public Works Department are taking over all works in connection with Post and Telegraph buildings from the 1st April, 1940, in the following Provinces only:

Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Sind.

(b) The temporary staff will be discharged when no longer required.

(c) Yes. A number of engineering subordinates have already been recruited for the maintenance of these and other Central Government buildings all over India which have been placed under the Central Public Works Department.

(d) These vacancies have been widely advertised in the Press in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore, and selections have been made after interview.

(e) No.

VACANCIES OF GRADE III FIREMEN ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

119. Mr. Lalchand Navarai: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state if it is a fact that about 75 posts of grade III firemen are lying vacant on the North Western Railway from 1929 up till now? If so, why are they not being filled up from firemen, grade II, who are literate and some of whom have passed matriculation examination?

(b) Why are the posts of boy firemen being filled by outsiders and not by literate cleaners class II?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: I have called for information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

PROMOTION OF GOODS MARKERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

120. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With reference to the reply to my starred question No. 105, asked on the 15th February, 1940, will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) why no channel is provided for markers to be promoted to subordinate service posts;
- (b) whether it is a fact that goods markers appointed after 1st April, 1928, have been promoted to subordinate post, after the necessary training at the Walton Training School;
- (c) whether it is a fact that certain dufftries in the General Manager's office have been promoted as clerks; if so, whether any age limit was insisted on in their case; if not, why not;
- (d) whether there is age limit prescribed for promotion from inferior to subordinate service on other State Railways; if so, whether the Honourable Member proposes to state the particulars; and
- (e) if the reply to part (d) be in the negative, whether Government propose to have uniformity of rules on State Railways; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: The question cited was not asked by the Honourable Member and does not refer to this subject; but the following answers are furnished to the questions now put:

(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to part (b) of Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shahban's question No. 106 on the 15th February, 1940.

(b) and (c). Government have no information, but the Honourable Member is referred to the reply to part (c) of Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shahban's question referred to above.

(d) No age limit is prescribed either on the North Western Railway or any other State-managed Railway where there is a direct avenue of promotion from inferior service to subordinate service. Where there is no direct avenue of promotion from inferior to subordinate service, the practice on each Railway varies. On the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways, such promotions are only made in exceptional circumstances. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, such promotions are limited to one, or two categories of subordinate staff. Inferior servants must be specially selected by Heads of Departments who are authorised, if necessary, to relax the age limit.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration; Government consider that this is a matter in which discretion should be left to the railway administration.

SELECTION FOR PROMOTION AS HEAD PERSONNEL CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

121. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a selection was lately held for grade V Personnel Clerk's posts in Divisional Offices; if so, when it was held;
- (b) the number of persons considered fit, by denominations, for promotion as Head Personnel Clerks in grade V; and
- (c) whether the persons already selected rank senior to persons selected at the last selection; or the place for promotion will depend on their substantive seniority?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: (a) Yes, on the 11th and 12th April, 1939.

(b) Three—one Hindu, one Muslim and one Sikh.

(c) If the Honourable Member has in view seniority in grade V, that will depend on the relative dates of confirmation in that grade. Those previously selected will be tried in grade V before those selected at a subsequent test.

PROMOTION OF SHUNTING STAFF ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

122. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With reference to my starred question No. 283, asked on the 22nd September, 1939, reply to which was laid on the table of the House on the 6th February, 1940, will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some shunting jamadars were shown as qualified as yard foremen in the Karachi division of the North Western Railway;
- (b) whether it is a fact that they held letters of having passed the yard foreman's examination;
- (c) whether it is a fact that they were recalled and re-examined and declared unfit; if so, why; and
- (d) how many times an employee has to appear for the same examination, if he has passed it once?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: I have called for information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

WORKS MISTRIES ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

123. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state the scale of pay for Works Mistries, old and revised, on the North Western Railway?

(b) Is it a fact that these Mistries are required to do clerical as well as technical work?

(c) Is it a fact that they are classified as "Inferior servants"?

(d) If the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to reconsider the classification of Works Mistries and bring them on the subordinate list? If not, why not?

(e) What other categories drawing the same rate of pay and doing the same kind of clerical and technical work are classified as inferior servants?

(f) If there are no such categories, is it proposed to exempt the Works Mistries from being classed as inferior servants?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: (a)

Old Scales—

Rs. 45—2—55—3—70.

Rs. 55—2—65—3—80.

Rs. 60—2—70—3—85.

Revised Scale—

Rs. 51—3—60.

(b) No.

(c) They are classed as labourers.

(d) No. I am informed that their classification as subordinates has been considered on more than one occasion but the Administration did not consider that there was justification for changing their classification.

(e) There are no other categories on the same scale of pay doing the same kind of work.

(f) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to part (d).

BREAKING OF JOURNEY BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES TRAVELLING ON DUTY.

124. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) With reference to the Honourable the Railway Member's reply to starred question No. 51, asked on the 9th February, 1940, will he be pleased to state whether any rules exist to the effect that a railway employee travelling on duty to a station about 1,000 miles away from his headquarters, should perform this journey without a break? If so, will the Honourable Member please refer to the specific rule?

(b) If the reply to the first portion of part (a) be in the negative, after how much distance is a railway employee entitled to break journey to take rest?

(c) If no rules exist, do Government propose to frame such rules permitting the breaking of journey after every 250 miles as in some of the civil departments? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: (a) and (b). There are no rules of the type referred to, but an official travelling by train in order to carry out his official duties at a distance from his Headquarters is expected to do so expeditiously and should not ordinarily require to break his journey at places where he has no duty to perform, except for the purpose of making a connection.

(c) No. I am not aware of any general rules of this nature in other Civil Departments. The rule which allows one day for every 250 miles of railway journey is one governing the calculation of the number of days admissible as joining time to officials for journeys on transfer from one station to another.

CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON APPOINTMENTS TO SUBORDINATE SERVICE POSTS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

125. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there was no restriction on appointment of non-matriculantes to subordinate service posts on the North Western Railway prior to 1st April, 1926?

(b) Is it a fact that the General Manager, North Western Railway, Lahore, under his letter No. 831-E./43, dated 13th September, 1938, had exempted all employees appointed to inferior service before 1st April, 1926, from the condition of matriculation qualification for promotion to subordinate service posts, but they were required to possess a sufficient degree of literacy to enable them to carry on their duties?

(c) Is it a fact that under the General Manager's letter referred to in part (b) above, even age restriction has been applied to persons holding requisite educational qualifications? If so, the reasons for not giving effect thereto from the date of issue of such orders, e.g., 1938, as referred to in part (b) above?

(d) Is the Honourable Member aware of the general discontent on the North Western Railway for giving retrospective effect to the orders of age restriction issued in 1938?

(e) Does the Honourable Member propose to give effect to these orders from the date of their issue? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew GLOW: (a) Yes, except in the case of office clerks. They have been required to have the Matriculation qualification since 1924.

(b) Yes.

(c) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative in respect of men appointed on and after 1st April, 1926. As regards the second part, minimum educational qualifications for recruitment to the subordinate services were laid down by the North Western Railway in April, 1926. Inferior servants recruited after that date in those categories in which there is no direct avenue of promotion to the subordinate service are considered for promotion only if they satisfy the conditions both as regards educational qualifications and age limit. So far as I am aware no retrospective effect has been given to the orders which govern only promotions made after the date of the orders.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

ELECTION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. President: (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that upto 12 Noon on Friday, the 29th March, 1940, the time fixed for receiving nominations to the Central Advisory Council for Railways seven nominations were received. Subsequently one Member withdrew his candidature. As the number of remaining candidates is equal to

[Mr. President.]

the number of vacancies; I declare the following Members to be duly elected, namely:

- (1) Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan;
- (2) Mr. Lalchand Navalrai;
- (3) Captain Sardar Sir Sher Muhammad Khan;
- (4) Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Rahman;
- (5) Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney; and
- (6) Mr. H. M. Abdullah.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE (EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS) BILL.

Mr. A. deC. Williams (Government of India : Nominated Official) :
Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to make certain provisions relating to service by European British subjects in the armed forces of, or in a civil capacity under, the Crown be taken into consideration."

The main object of Government in bringing forward this measure is to avoid certain mistakes made in the last war in relation to recruitment, particularly recruitment of persons with technical qualifications. Government wish, on the one hand, to be in a position to recruit as technical officers (who can be obtained only with the greatest difficulty, if at all, from overseas), persons with the necessary technical qualifications and with experience of Indian conditions. At the same time, Government wish as far as possible to avoid depriving civil industry of technical men necessary for its continuance; for Government fully recognise that civil industry can and does play a very great part in a war like that in which we are now engaged.

With this end in view, Government have prepared a classified register under the powers afforded by Ordinance II of 1939, now replaced by Act I of 1940. This classification shows, to such extent as is possible with the existing machinery, the technical qualifications and the degree to which persons can be spared from civil industry. The stage has now been reached where this system of registration should be given effect to.

So far, recruitment of the kind of personnel which we have in mind has been carried out in consultation with informally constituted advisory committees, very similar to those contemplated by clause 5 of the Bill. But there has been no legal sanction for the constitution of these committees, nor have they statutory powers to obtain evidence on which to base their advice. It follows that any employer at present could treat an advisory committee as entirely without authority and can refuse to supply just those particulars regarding an employee which the committee require for arriving at their report.

Further, it is felt that if civil industry is to be safeguarded by being allowed to retain employees who are vital to its continuance, the least that employers can do is to re-employ after the war such employees as can be spared for the defence services. Hence the provisions of clause 8 of the Bill, which follows substantially the obligatory provision for reinstatement in the British Statute, the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939.

Moreover, where a prospective recruit has assurance of reinstatement, it would be difficult for his employer to deter him from volunteering his services. This provision for reinstatement does not of course apply to employees who, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, cannot be spared without detriment to civil industry.

Government also feel that it is desirable to give a lead to individuals as to the way in which they can best serve the State in this war emergency. Indeed, signs are not absent that such a lead, as relieving the individual of an often embarrassing responsibility, would be welcome.

Having explained the objects in view, I will briefly outline the scheme contemplated in the Bill. As I have stated, we already have a provisional classified register. On the basis of the entries in this register, Officers Commanding Military Districts would be empowered, having regard to the wartime requirements of the Crown, to summon any person of the class registered to attend before a National Service Advisory Committee. These committees would be representative of Government on the civil and defence sides and of civil industry, and would be armed with statutory authority to obtain information necessary to their work. They would report on each individual, whether he can or cannot be spared from civil industry, and if he can, whether he is fit for national service. An individual, who is reported upon as available and fit, would be asked whether he is willing to take up national service. If willing, he may be invited to take up a specified appointment. If he does so, he obtains the right of reinstatement in his civil employ, subject to certain safeguards of the rights of his employer, notably the right to refer disputed cases to a tribunal constituted under clause 9, and presided over by a judicial officer.

These, Sir, are briefly the objects and the machinery of the Bill. I may be asked why it is limited to one community only. The explanation is that that community, having regard to its numbers, can provide the greatest proportion of personnel—particularly technical personnel—of the kind which Government require for this war; and this community is subject in other parts of the Empire to obligations in respect of war service. Further, this measure is the logical outcome of a system of registration which was also necessarily limited to that community, for the simple reason that a national register of communities totalling nearly 400 millions was out of the question.

If there are any other points on which Honourable Members may require further information or explanation, I will endeavour to deal with them at a later stage. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to make certain provisions relating to service by European British subjects in the armed forces of, or in a civil capacity under, the Crown be taken into consideration."

Mr. F. E. James (Madras : European) : Sir, we welcome this Bill as far as it goes, but I am bound to add that it has been a profound disappointment to the members of my community that it has not been found possible to apply to them the same methods of compulsory service which are applied to our fellow countrymen in our own country. The National Service Advisory Committees were set up originally on a voluntary basis to

[Mr. F. E. James.]

serve as a liaison between the military authorities and the European community with respect to the calling up of European British subjects and to assist in reconciling military needs with those of industry and commerce. These Committees have been working, in some cases under considerable difficulty, for the past few months. As it has not been found possible owing to various legal obstacles to apply compulsion to our community, we are at least glad that this Bill confers upon the National Service Advisory Committees statutory recognition. That will give them a much better place *vis-a-vis* the military on the one hand and *vis-a-vis* their own community on the other. I also welcome very warmly the provision in section 8 with regard to re-instatement in employment after the cessation of hostilities. This is a real protection for the employee.

It must not be supposed, however, that the fact that this provision is included in this Bill implies in any sense a general unwillingness of the vast majority of employers to release their employees for service with the armed forces of the Crown. But there were circumstances which arose after the last war and which may well arise after the close of the present hostilities, which would leave the employee and indeed the employer in an extremely difficult position with regard to re-employment, and, therefore, the provision for the setting up of a tribunal before which these matters can be discussed is suitable and will, I think, not only protect the employee but will give the employer, when he finds himself in a difficult position after the war, an opportunity of stating his case, and, if necessary, of getting some release from his obligations to his employee.

There are one or two points on which I should just like to have my Honourable friend's advice. In the first place, I understand that, as soon as a notice for calling up is issued by the competent authority, the National Service Advisory Committee may call upon the person to whom that notice is issued, to submit himself to be examined by a "medical officer of the armed forces". I should like to know exactly what is intended by that description "medical officer of the armed forces". I assume it applies to any officer of the R.A.M.C., of the I.M.S. or of the I. M. D.

Secondly, with regard to the powers of a Civil Court which are conferred upon the National Service Advisory Committees, I take it we may assume that once the calling up notice has been served upon a person, the Committee is empowered to summon any witness to give evidence with regard to the fitness and availability of that person for national service, and that any person would obviously include his employer who would perhaps be the best qualified person to give such evidence.

Then, there is one further point on which we should like to be assured. It is provided in sub-clause (4) of clause 4 that such travelling and other allowance as may be prescribed shall be paid by the competent authority to any person required to present himself in accordance with any notice under this section. We take it that that would include any travelling and other allowances which the person might have to incur in connection with his medical examination. There is no provision apparently for the payment of medical officers who are required to examine persons who are called up. That is not a matter for us of course, but I mention that point because I am anxious to avoid any difficulty in the working of the machinery of this Act. Then there will be expenses incurred by the National Service Advisory Committee itself which is constituted now under Statute, with

regard to the administration of the office, and also occasional travelling expenses on the part of its members, who may be required to go to a central place for the purpose of examining those who are called up within certain specific areas. These, I admit, are comparatively minor points relating to the machinery set up under this Bill, and I have nothing further to say except that we hope that the House will accept the Bill and that the statutory National Service Advisory Committees will now be given the fullest possible co-operation by the military authorities.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, my intervention in this debate will be for a few moments. Like my friend, Mr. James, as a Member of this Group and as a Member of the Anglo-Indian community, I welcome this measure, not because I think there was any necessity for it, for, I believe, that the spirit of devotion to service and sacrifice is inherent in every Britisher in this country, as it is in my community. But there are just one or two points to which I should like to refer with a desire to receive guidance and possibly to instruct the Government Departments on certain aspects of this Bill.

As a preliminary to my remarks, I hope, Sir, that the Government in this country will not find itself in the same difficult position as the British Government find themselves today, in having to bring back men from the Western Front to fill the key industrial positions in the country. Let me now draw the attention of the Honourable Member to part (b) of clause 2. The term 'European British subject' has had and still has various interpretations put upon it in this country,—you have one definition in the Criminal Procedure Code, another in the Government of India Act, 1935, and a third for enlistment into the Auxiliary Force, India, and there is now a fourth definition to be found in this Bill. I have no desire to raise a controversy on this point, but I should like to bring to the notice of the Honourable Member, as I have done in writing, that last year when a Register was started to comply with the demands of Ordinance No. 2, the names of many members of my community were accepted and at times were forced on to it. That register, I refer to Calcutta in particular, stands today unaltered and if that register is to be accepted as the correct number of men, i.e., European British subjects as now defined, who are available for the operation of this Bill, then I strongly protest against its acceptance and ask for an immediate examination of each one of these names and that a corrected list be made. These men, mainly employed in the Calcutta Customs and the Calcutta Police,—the latter I believe with the use, if not of compulsion, at least of persuasive compulsion,—signed this register as European British subjects. I know that clause 8 (1) (c) prevents the application of this Bill to men holding these key positions and I am glad for that assurance. But, on principle, I think it is wrong for any measure to be brought before this House by Government which encourages people of one community to get into a register of another community and so deprive that community of its real strength. Indeed Government should be the first to dissuade such mal-practices and the Heads of Departments should be made personally responsible for a correct return. I would ask the Honourable Member again, though he has personally explained the matter to me to my entire satisfaction, carefully to note the objection I am raising today. You have the definition on paper of your own making, and contrary to the accepted definition of European British subjects and the 1935 Act, but what happens in practice

[Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney.]

is this, a number of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans are to be found in this register who should not be there, and, as a remedy, I would suggest to Government, firstly, to add the following words to (b) of clause 2 of the Bill:—"the date of birth, the place of birth and domicile". This would prevent these interlopers coming into this register which I am strongly against. If the Government are prepared to do this, then I would ask Government, as a corollary, to be so good as to call upon Heads of Departments—specially in the big provincial towns,—carefully to re-examine the names of those who have already been included in this register. I do not make this desire in any carping spirit. I say it with a constructive desire and for the benefit of my community which is being depleted of its correct strength by such loop-holes. I hope the Honourable Member, who has personally assured me that no such men will be allowed in this register and that, as a matter of fact, these men will not be employed, will see to it that those who are not entitled to be on this register are excluded from this list. I realise it is both difficult and delicate to ask Government to interfere; but it is a matter that could be very easily adjusted if a re-examination of those registers is made by a competent authority, if necessary, with the assistance of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of which I am the President. With these few remarks, Sir, I compliment the Honourable Member on the Bill, and I fully endorse the remarks my Honourable friend, Mr. James, has made.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): So far as the Statement of Objects and Reasons is concerned, I think that nobody will have any dispute with that. If the Bill had stood as defined in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there would have been no necessity for anybody to say anything on this Bill. But I am afraid the Bill goes much further and is ambiguous in many respects where it ought to have been more clear. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"This Bill is designed to bring European British subjects in this country as far as possible into line with their fellows in other parts of the Empire in respect of service in His Majesty's Forces during the present war."

But the title of this Bill says: not only "in the armed forces of . . ." but also, "in a civil capacity under the Crown". I do not understand what is meant by "civil capacity under the Crown." In clause 2 (d) you have:

"national service" means service in the armed forces of the Crown or in any civilian capacity under the Crown."

Why should the European community residing here in India be asked to render any civil service, and what is the object of getting this law made with the consent of this House forcing the community, which after eliminating others remains only the commercial community,—to render any civil service by force? There could be only two reasons. First, there may be such an emergency in the Civil Service that nobody could be found to do such work in India, or it may be that the nature of that work may be as important as military work. This has not been made clear, but these two phrases come in very quietly in the title and in clause 2 (d). Therefore, my objection to this portion is that these words should be deleted and nobody should be called for any civil service by force, when we have plenty of people to render that kind of service in India.

Mr. J. D. Boyle (Bombay: European): There is no compulsion.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: That is what I say, there is nothing. I am coming to that. Clause 7 says that they will be called upon under certain conditions, but here these two phrases come in to the effect that they will be called for the national service, and under national service they will be compelled to do this service.

Some Members of the European Group: No, no.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: My Honourable friends have not read the Bill. They will allow me to say this that they do not understand; there is one of the two things. The competent authority on the advice of certain persons—the advisory board—will find out whether this man is capable of rendering such and such work and he will be liable to do that work.

Mr. F. E. James: May I just say that my Honourable friend is under a misapprehension? If he will look at sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill, he will find that there is no compulsion:

"If such person states that he is willing to undertake national service the competent authority may specify the capacity for which such person is suitable."

But the person has to state first whether he is willing and the obligation is entirely on him. There is no compulsion whatever.

Sir H. P. Mody (Bombay Millowners' Association: Indian Commerce): If he is not willing, then nothing can be done. That is the whole meaning of it.

Mr. F. E. James: Yes.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: The competent authority will call him to appear and will decide the purpose which he will be able to render service, in the military or in the civil. It is one thing to bring the question on a level with that which prevails in England and other parts of the Empire, but there is no such thing as a competent authority calling upon the man to render any civil service. The competent authority is itself a military authority, and that military authority calls upon the person to render civil duty! The civil duty is to be decided by a competent authority which is a military authority. For example, they may decide as to what kind of suitable work he can do in place of my Honourable friend, Mr. Williams, here. That competent authority may judge that my friend, Mr. Boyle, can take up the place of Sir George Spence and do that duty properly and then he will be appointed there. That means that this Bill is a ridiculous one, if that can be done. If that thing will ever be done, why leave this loophole in a Bill like this. If there is no such intention to employ these gentlemen in the civil then why introduce anything of this nature?

The second thing which I don't understand is what kind of duties will be required from these persons who belong to the Dominions and the Colonies. I can understand that people in Great Britain are on one level with India. Indians enjoy the same privileges in England as the English people enjoy here and there is a reciprocity but, if a man comes from the Dominions which do not give facilities to the Indians properly, where

[Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

Indians are living at a great disadvantage and Colonies in which Indians can have no voice, why should these people come here and be called to duty. I want to know in what capacity they will be asked to serve and whether these persons will be made officers in the Indian regiments. It has got to be explained in the Bill what kind of service will be required from these people.

My friend knows fully well that there is a strong feeling in the country and in this House that we should not give any kind of privilege for any persons coming from any Colony or Dominion where the Indians are not properly treated and that they should not take any position of advantage over the Indians in their own country. If you give a King's Commission to a gentleman coming from South Africa or from any other Dominion where Indians are not allowed even the ordinary privilege of equality, he will lord it over the Indian troops and that position will not be tolerated by any Indian in this country and, therefore, we want this position to be fully cleared up. Unless the Dominions and the Colonies concerned are prepared to treat Indians properly in the manner that we are all people belonging to one Empire, till that time Indians must also have the exclusive right of not allowing them to come to this country in a privileged position. This position has to be made clear before any consent of this House can be given to a Bill like this. There are many other points on which I should like to speak but I am sorry I cannot speak longer as I am not feeling well. So, I have to conclude my speech.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: I rise to make a suggestion in connection with the point that was made by Sir Henry Gidney just now. I would suggest to him that if his amendment was accepted, it would mean that a considerable number of European British subjects would not be able to find a place in the rolls and that therefore a better way of getting over the difficulty that he raised would be for representatives of his community and mine to get together at the various centres where the rolls are maintained and to discuss an amicable settlement as to those names that should or should not be on the roll but it would be quite impossible to accept the amendment that he suggested to Government.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: I accept that.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan-Rural): Sir, I wish to understand the position. I can well understand that so far as the military side is concerned, people may be given notice to come and say whether they would like to join. That is understandable and I also understand that there is no compulsion in that. It is left to them to accept the job or not but I want to make the point clear so far as the civil side is concerned. It may be that the British people may be called in order to ask them whether they would join the civil side of the Government but I cannot understand why it should not be done in the ordinary way as recruitments are made. Why should it be done under this Act, if it is voluntary and there is no compulsion. At present in the civil side of the Military Defence Department, people are being recruited in the ordinary way. Either the candidates apply or they are asked to apply and qualifications are laid down for them to be taken in service.

Why is it that for that specially a provision is going to be made under this Act. This is a point which ought to be made clear. Otherwise I do not find the necessity for one part of the Bill.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): I do not want to discuss this Bill at length, but I would point out, as was pointed out by Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, that we do not approve of the inclusion of British subjects in the colonies and so on as we find in the definition of "European British subject" here in clause 2. As my friend has pointed out, the treatment meted out to Indians in those colonies need not be described. It has been described in this House several times. If they are not prepared to give the same treatment as they give to the subjects of the British Isles, then we have also no business to give them the status of the British subjects in this country. On this particular ground, I am opposed to this clause, and I hope that some effort will be made to eliminate it.

Regarding the constitution of the National Service Advisory Committee, I again find that three members have to be nominated by the British Government out of the European British subjects. Again the same definition applies, which includes Australians, South Africans and Canadians, whoever they may be.

Then, Sir, the third point which I want to make out, or just ask for my own satisfaction, is the same as my friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, has asked the House and probably the Honourable Member will explain in reply, as to what he actually means by the civil side of service under the Crown. We quite understand regarding military service, but what is really meant by civil work has to be explained to us before we can give an opinion. These are the remarks I want to make on this Bill, and we shall be glad to hear from the Government what they have to say.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, as I go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, I find it to be worded in such a laconic language that it becomes difficult to make out what they have in their mind. It has been told to us in this short Statement that the Bill is designed to bring European British subjects in this country, as far as possible, into line with their fellows in other parts of the Empire in respect of service in His Majesty's Forces during the present war. Now, what the position of European British subjects in other parts of the Empire is to be, there is no information given to us anywhere else. So we are not in a position to compare whether they are being exactly brought into line with their fellows, the word "fellows" is used in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in other parts of the British Empire, in respect of this matter. We are not told anything about that. Secondly, I think that this way of stating in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is rather intended more to keep us ignorant of what they are going to enact, than to enlighten the Members on the objects of the Bill. That is one objection which I want to raise against this Bill. The other thing is this: I am one of those who do not want to have any discriminatory legislation for anybody in this country as far as possible. I feel that it must be avoided as far as possible. Now this is a Bill which is intended to apply only to European British subjects in India and that is for the sake of employing them in the national service during the period of war. I do not know why special legislation for that should be made? Why the Government should feel it

[Mr. M. S. Aney.]

necessary to place them on a separate footing in this matter? If the Government think that there is a need for calling upon the subjects in British India for any kind of service, which they deem to be national service, during the period of war, they should try to make a uniform rule for all. Where is the need for singling out the European British subjects for this service? This indicates a mental attitude which we strongly resent. It means that for the present at least they think that they should cover European British subjects in this respect and unless things become worse they do not see the need of including other Indian subjects in regard to this matter. I have got a lurking suspicion that

Mr. J. D. Boyle: Is it lurking suspicion?

Mr. M. S. Aney: You are right. It is not a lurking suspicion but it is patent. I think you object to the word 'lurking'. My point is that a Bill like this indicates that Government think that for the present they need not look up to any other class of Indian subjects but only to the European British subjects for admission to service, Civil or Military or Naval, during the period of war. Why this kind of discrimination is being made?

Mr. J. D. Boyle: Are you supporting the war?

Mr. M. S. Aney: I know my Honourable friend will take objection to that part of my speech. What is my general attitude at present is not the question under discussion. When I come to that, you will know whether I am supporting it or opposing it. What I want to know is whether Government are justified in singling you out for this service. I strongly object to that spirit of discrimination which is there in the Bill. And, I believe, my friend has no reply to that.

I have already stated that so far as the question of bringing them into line or putting them on the same footing as the fellows in other parts of the Empire in respect of service in His Majesty's Forces is concerned, it is a matter not known to us. In this Bill the intention seems to be to place them in a particular position. These two points strike me to be very important and go into the root of this Bill. The third point which my Honourable friend, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, has rightly brought out is, assuming that European British subjects are to be treated in a particular way, I consider this is a Bill giving a certain amount of privileges and is certainly not a liability to the British subjects in India during the period of war.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: It is right.

Mr. M. S. Aney: That being the case we want to know, we really want to enter our emphatic protest against the fact that in the definition of European British subjects, persons residing in Dominions and in Colonies should also be included. Government of India are surely perfectly aware of the fact that, for reasons more than one, there is an attitude, and for very good reasons, among the Indians, of resentment and indignation against European British subjects residing in the Dominions and Colonies. I need not go into the reasons why there is an attitude like that. The question has been very recently debated on the floor of the

House and everybody knows the reasons why there is this kind of feeling. The Dominions and the Colonies have been treating Indians worse than pariahs. That being the position, when the Government of India say that in the matter of treatment meted out to Indians in Dominions and Colonies, they are in full sympathy with the people of India, I think it is at times like this that the real nature of that sympathy is really decided, whether they really feel any sympathy for that. They at least should be unwilling to extend to them any privileges which are denied to other Indians in this country. If you think it impossible to withhold any thing from subjects of His Majesty of European descent living in India, you must not extend those privileges to those persons and place them in a better position than the Indians who are living in this country and who are the natives and residents of this country. This principle is tacitly accepted in this Bill, as the definition given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons specifically mentions. It is a point to which we take strong objection. As regards the distinction between armed forces and civil service, it may be that even when the War is going on there may be important civil service which has to be rendered for the fulfilment of the prosecution of the war and I quite understand that kind of provision has to be made but, apart from that, the three points which I have just brought to the notice of this House are to my mind points of principle and I hope that during the discussion and consideration of this Bill, Government will give due attention to the objections raised by me.

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Sir, one would outwardly agree with the objection that has been raised by my Honourable friend, Mr. Aney, to the effect that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons very little light has been thrown on the position of Europeans in Dominions and in Colonies and also with regard to their status in the matter of the present war. But I do not think that this objection is really tenable. We know what attitude the Europeans in various Dominions and Colonies have taken up. In fact, I hold no brief for my Honourable friend, Mr. Williams, but so far as I know, the position is this. Ireland is neutral and South Africa is making preparation for defending herself on condition that unless the Parliament and the Government of that country so decide, South African troops are not to be sent to any country outside South Africa. This is the position with regard to these two important units of the British Commonwealth. Now, so far as the other Dominions and Colonies are concerned, the European British subjects there have wholeheartedly declared for participation in the war and they have made England's cause their own. I believe that is the position. So, barring the two countries, namely, Ireland and South Africa, (South Africa's case is, of course, rather qualified), all the other Empire countries are in the war, and they are supporting England by all the means in their power. I do not think there is much ambiguity left.

I then come to the second point, namely, whether the Government are well advised in confining this Bill to European British subjects in India. Now, Sir, I wholeheartedly agree with my friend that if India—I mean, the non-official India, the real India—had a definite policy of her own in the matter of war, and if India had declared herself unequivocally, definitely and clearly in favour of helping England by all the means in non-official India's power, it would certainly be a grievance if a Bill of this nature was brought forward in this House which confined itself to

[Sir Syed Raza Ali.]

European British subjects. I would certainly agree with him that if he was prepared to shoulder the burden, it would be the duty of the Government not to exclude Indians from the operation of this Bill. I do not know what the Government's policy with regard to India as a whole and the question of India's future is, but one thing I can certainly say, namely, that having regard to the declaration that had been made at least by one very important political organisation, it is not open to my Honourable friend, Mr. Aney, and his friends to have it both ways. You cannot possibly declare on the one hand that because of certain things India is not prepared to help England in the conduct of the war, and, on the other hand, make it a grievance that in the furtherance of war and the measures which are taken to help England with men, money and resources, the help of non-official India is not sought for. It seems to me that that would be a very illogical position to take up. As a matter of fact, it would be open to the official spokesman to make a sporting offer to my friend, Mr. Aney. So far as my Party is concerned, its attitude is more or less definite. Speaking for myself, I can say this much that we would very much like to help England if we could, but if there are certain difficulties, irrespective of the fact whether those difficulties are raised by the Government of India or by any section of non-official opinion, which do not enable important sections of the people to throw their full weight to help England to win the war, the least that we can do is to let those sections help England that are prepared to help her wholeheartedly. We should put no obstacles in their way. That is the position of India.

Sir, the remarks that I have made are the results of a very sad reflection of the entire position. The entire position is extremely unsatisfactory and the result is that we do not know where we stand and what we are doing. I am speaking as an elected Member of this House. It may be that we have justification for the attitude which we have taken up. I, for one, do not see any justification for the attitude that the biggest political organisation in India has taken up with reference to the question of war.

As regards the third point, I think it deserves attention by Government. I can quite see that as this Bill applies to service rendered on the civil side as a whole, it may be that a man from a Dominion or a Colony that has made discriminatory laws against Indians might be occupying a post which would enable him to render service of a civil nature in India and, as such, he might be in a position of authority over Indians in this country which, I am sure, would give offence to the people of this country. That point is very clear. I do not think there are very many chances of South Africans or Burmans or Ceylonese coming over to India under the operation of the Bill and holding posts of authority over Indians in this country.

Mr. F. E. James: Ceylon is excluded.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: I am thankful to my friend for this information. Take the other two countries. Surely if the European British subjects from South Africa or even from Burma come over and are placed in a position of authority over Indians in India, that would certainly be resented. As I have said, the chances of such a thing happening are not very many, but still the possibility is not excluded. That is quite true

and I would certainly invite the attention of Government Benches to this important matter. I think steps should be taken—I do not think it would be difficult to take such steps—to prevent such European British subjects coming over to India and being given authority over Indians in this country in connection with the discharge of civil duties.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. I, with your permission, Sir, would like to say that my speech which I delivered when the House was discussing the Resolution of my Honourable friend, Sir Syed Raza Ali, stands vindicated if any vindication of that was necessary. This Bill, on the face of it, has discrimination and distrust of Indians writ large on it. I then said that the Government of India want our money, want our goodwill and nothing more. They do not trust us; they do not want to train us, they do not want to give us any military training and they do not want to see that we are trained to defend our country if any contingency arises which needs that we should defend our country. This Bill proves to the hilt that the authorities do not trust Indians. Before the war began our European friends residing in India began to train their youths. The youths who were given training were promised that they would not be sent out of this country and that they would be kept in India.

Mr. F. E. James: Who promised that?

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: My Honourable friend ought to know that. I am not expected to give him all the information that he needs. He knows that. I am making that statement and let him deny that it is not true.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: Certainly it is not true.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: If necessary, I will prove it. The youths were given to understand that they will not be allowed to go out of this country.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: No.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: And that they will be kept here to maintain internal order and to see that there is no disorder in this country.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: No.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: They are not Anglo-Indian youths. Let my Honourable friend understand that both of us are sailing in the same boat.

The European youths in Bombay and Calcutta were told that they would be trained and kept in India. Do you deny that?

Mr. J. D. Boyle: Yes, I do deny.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Well, go on denying it. It is a fact that the youths in Calcutta and Bombay who were drawn from business houses were given to understand that after training they would not be sent out of this country but that they would be kept here.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: That only applies to Auxiliary Force.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am talking of men who are in service in business houses who are not in the Auxiliary Force. I know this to be a fact.

Well, Sir, they trusted these young men of theirs. They were given training, they prepared them for the defence of this country, which belongs to us and which will be ours and which we should be trained to defend. This Bill provides for training of British and dominion youths in India. They will be given the necessary training and if occasion arises they will be asked to defend this country. I want to know whether this country belongs to us or belongs to them? Are they going to defend this country or is it our privilege and duty to defend this country? If there is any occasion, if there is any necessity to defend this country, I think, Sir, the whole House on this side will agree with me that we should be given training so that we might defend this country. The Government of India are making provisions and providing facilities for the training of those who do not belong to this country, who are foreigners but the Government of India are determined not to train our youths or provide military training for them. I, therefore, say that so long as they do not trust us, so long as it is not thought proper by this Government to train Indian youths for the defence of this country, we shall be no party to this Bill. We will oppose it and we are opposing it.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): I strongly oppose this Bill. Only a few days ago when my Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhuk Nairang, placed a Resolution before this House that the disabilities of Indians abroad should be removed by taking effective steps, I thought the Member in charge of this Bill must have appreciated the strong sense of indignation in this House against the Dominions and the Colonies of the British Commonwealth of Nations whatever that term may mean, at the treatment that was being meted out to our compatriots abroad. I thought that after that it would require some courage to present a Bill of this nature in this House. We have declared openly that as long as the Colonies and the Dominions like Kenya, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and, latterly, Burma and Ceylon also do not learn to respect us, so long we will have no part or lot in allowing them to come over to our country and be given opportunities for lording over us.

So far as the war is concerned, I am one of those who do not want bargaining and haggling with the Britishers at the present moment. After the war is over, then a large section of the Muslims of India will be in the same position in which the Congress is now, that is to say our demand for the independence of India would be as strong as it is now on the part of the Congress, and that we will go to any length to see that our demand is conceded, but that fight will come only after the war is over. That is the only difference between the attitude of Muslims and

the attitude of the Congress. But whatever the attitude of the Congress may be and I think my Honourable friend, Mr. Aney, has given an inkling into its mentality, the Congress has not been deprived thereby of the right of claiming that the European British subjects from the Dominions or from the Colonies have no right to come to our country and be given facilities and afforded amenities in this country especially with regard to that portion of the Bill which contemplates providing European British subjects of the Colonies, living in India, domiciled in India or staying for some time in India, with positions in the Civil service. We are strongly against that, and against their being given every opportunity of serving the British Government in the armed forces. Let them go to their own country, and let them be recruited from there. We will not allow, so far as we have got any voice in the affairs of our country, the extension of such facilities to them. Just imagine, Sir, we go to their country and they treat us as worse than animals. I am not referring to England. The European British subjects who are born in England and who have come to India, may be given every facility. They may be recruited and given positions in the Civil Service. I have got nothing to say against them. My objection is to European British subjects born in the Dominions and Colonies coming to our country and being provided with jobs in the Civil service and also given opportunities of being recruited as soldiers here. India is not going to provide these facilities for them so far as we have got any voice in the matter. The Congress members may not be here and they may have their quarrel with the British Government on account of the war being declared without consulting them. But that does not deprive them of the right to protest against the policy of Government in providing facilities for European British subjects born in the Colonies. They have that right and no one can contest that claim.

Sir, this is a very bitter struggle which has been going on for a long time. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai the other day assured us that after the war is over India will come to her own and then no one outside India will be able to treat the nationals of India as animals as they are doing now. God only knows what the result of the war is going to be. Let us hope England wins it with the help of her allies. But, as men in authority have declared from time to time, nobody knows what the result of the war is going to be and how long it will continue. So far as we are concerned, we should make all efforts to bring it to a successful end. But, in the meantime, it must be remembered that we have got some self-respect, and when we co-operate whole-heartedly with the British Government in winning this war they must have some respect for our feelings. They must not ram a Bill of this nature down our unwilling throats. I hope they will think twice before pressing it. I think the whole of the Muslim League Party and other Parties are against it. If it is pressed to a division, I hope these Parties will all vote on one side and the Official Benches on the other.

Pandit Lalabhai Kanta Maitra (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I had not the least desire to intervene in this debate but for the turn it has taken by reason of the interruptions of my friends on my left. Sir, when one considers the manner in which Government have been treating the people of this land even in these days, one finds it difficult to speak either with moderation or with restraint. This Bill is purely to legalise exploitation not by Britishers alone, but by their kith and kin living in the Colonies and the Dominions where

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

Indians are treated as pariahs and untouchables. The question of the treatment of Indians Overseas has been a hoary old question, and ever since we came to this House we have been moving motions year after year censuring Government for their policy of utter indifference to the grievances of Indians in this respect. On a previous occasion, about two years ago, when a similar measure came up before the House regarding the treatment of Indians Overseas we clearly pointed out that the best way to vindicate India's national honour and to get for Indians proper treatment outside India was to take retaliatory measures against countries which treated Indians shabbily. We suggested that commercial intercourse with them should be completely closed down. The reply from the Treasury Benches had been that that would be a foolish policy and that instead of talking of reprisal or retaliation the best course would be to pursue a policy of sweet reasonableness with them. Today this very Government have brought forward a Bill by which they want the people of those countries who have no respect for us and who refuse to treat us as ordinary human beings to be provided with jobs in my country where unemployment is stalking and where our own people do not get any training, either military or otherwise, for the defence of their own motherland. And we are asked to countenance this measure. Sir, I appeal to every elected Indian who has got a grain of national self-respect about him to stand up against this dishonest measure and throw it out. Sir, I oppose this Bill.

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the same thing to which serious and very great objection has been taken by us on several occasions is repeated here today. Important measures affecting, not only European British subjects in this country, but also the honour of the Indian nation are always brought at the fag-end of the Session when Members are about to return to their homes. It is quite possible that we may finish our labours in four or five days by talking and opposing Government motions but it is very surprising that such Bills are brought at the fag-end of the Session. This may be an innocent looking Bill but I will give some facts which make it open to very serious objections. This is called the National Service Bill. What does "national service" mean? It is before the Indian Legislature and not before the British Parliament, and, so, I take strong objection to the word "national". It may be "national service" in England but not in India unless the whole of the Indian people support it or come under it. Of course, India has also been declared a belligerent country but the Indian nation as a whole has not declared war.

An Honourable Member: What is the Indian nation?

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali: You yourself belong to the Indian nation and so do I. So if it is called, "Indian national service Bill" I should also be included in it so that if my children or my friend's children want to go and fight the war they may be enlisted. It is a very discriminating Bill. It is not for national service and, in any case, it is against the sense of patriotism of Indians in India. This Bill could very easily have been brought forward in the British Parliament and then all my European friends who wanted to go could very easily enlist there or from here; they

can leave India. But now the result will be that it is the Indian exchequer that will have to bear the cost of the whole of this employment whether it be of European British subjects who are here in India or in the British dominions. My friends, Mr. Aney and Sir Raza Ali, both have said that if the Dominions people come here and want to be enlisted they will be not only in the army but will be taken in the civil service also. We take serious objection to all that. If the Bill is amended according to our wishes, then it may be that we may give support to it; but under its present conditions, it is really very difficult for us to support this Bill wholeheartedly as you want. My own opinion is that people outside India, people in the European countries, will look at this Bill and laugh; Hitler is bound to know what is passed by this Legislature—his own people will report to him about this

Mr. F. E. James: May I suggest to my Honourable friend that in view of the fact that Hitler is bound to know what is happening in this House today, he ought to be more careful what he says?

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali: It is not I who will inform Hitler: it is you yourself who will inform Hitler and it is the Europeans who will know and inform him. I have nothing to do with Hitler—I have nothing in common with him

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should address the Chair.

Mr. F. E. James: I am quite sure the House is greatly relieved by the statement of my Honourable friend that he has nothing whatever in common with Hitler.

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali: Certainly not. I do not know who Hitler is. Rather I may say that I was robbed by the German nation when I foolishly purchased their marks. I have, therefore, something against the German nation

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: May I ask the Honourable Member whether there is any difference between that Hitler and these Hitlers here?

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali: That is a question for you to reply, not for me. As I was saying, outsiders will think otherwise than what is meant and this Bill will go against British interests. This Bill shows that Indians are not prepared to support the war and, therefore, the British Government in India have been forced to bring in a Bill of this nature; no such Bill was introduced before. It is to your disadvantage that you should introduce a Bill of this nature here. Would other people not think that the British Government is introducing in this Legislature a Bill for its own nationals, i.e., the European British subjects as if they are not prepared themselves? They will think that like others they too are not prepared and, therefore, this compulsory Bill has been brought here. I appeal to you to consider this point: the Bill shows that Indian British subjects are not prepared and so no Bill of that nature has been brought forward for them here. Enough has been said about the colonies and colonial people and I need not stress that point. With these remarks I oppose the Bill.

Mr. M. Ghiasuddin (Punjab: Landholders): Mr. President, I am taking part in this debate, not with any intention of either hampering this Bill or hindering the successful prosecution of the war or anything of that sort. But there are certain inconsistencies in this Bill which a person looking through it even very cursorily can find, on the surface of it, and I would like those inconsistencies to be explained by the Government spokesman when he replies to the debate. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it says:

"This Bill is designed to bring European British subjects in this country as far as possible into line with their fellows in other parts of the Empire in respect of service in His Majesty's Forces during the present war."

This is exactly the thing which this Bill is not intended for, because in other Dominions and in Great Britain there is conscription

Mr. F. E. James: In Great Britain, not in the Dominions.

Mr. M. Ghiasuddin: In Great Britain at any rate persons between certain ages are liable for military service compulsorily as in other European countries. But this Bill says in clause 7 that after the committee has gone through the claims of people and everything, then it will be of his own sweet will whether he joins the military forces or not. This to my mind is a great inconsistency. If this Bill was designed for conscription for helping the war, and requiring people who are fit to fight to join the services, then surely it would have received our co-operation. But what does this Bill do?

Mr. F. E. James: May I interrupt my Honourable friend for a minute? I think he was not here in the early stages of the debate. We explained that as far as our community was concerned, we were anxious to have compulsory military service applied in this country as in the United Kingdom: it was merely because there are very difficult legal obstacles to that being done that we had as an alternative to accept the statutory recognition being given to these National Service Advisory Committees, but on a purely voluntary basis.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: May I ask my friend, Mr. James, one question? He has not explained one thing, whether his community is willing to join as soldiers and form their own regiment or they are only willing to join as officers. If you want to join as soldiers, we have got no objection to that.

Mr. M. Ghiasuddin: My friend, Mr. James, has said that statutory recognition could not be given; although it was the intention of his community that it should be so. In this House we are concerned with the Bill that has been brought before us—we are not concerned with what the intentions of his community are: and I do not think this Bill in any way furthers the interests of His Majesty's Armed Forces or strengthens them. This Bill seeks to do only one thing and that is that when a person has joined the forces and has been approved by the committee and goes to serve, when he comes back his interests should be protected and his employer should be made to re-employ him. That is a laudable object, I admit, but that is all that this Bill is aiming at. It aims at nothing more.

Mr. F. E. James: I cannot help it if my Honourable friend has not read the Bill till he came this morning to this House and has not understood all its provisions: and I would ask him to do so before he makes any further remarks

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I object to my Honourable friend getting up and making a second speech. He has no right to do that.

Mr. M. Ghiasuddin: I am quite willing to give way to my Honourable friend.

As I was saying, it is a laudable object but this is the limited object for which this Bill has been introduced. Now comes the question of Dominions. Many Honourable Members have spoken about it and they are quite right. This is a genuine grievance of this country and it is a genuine grievance of this House that in the Dominions where my compatriots are treated very shabbily, where they are not even allowed to walk on certain roads,—people from those Dominions should come here and should be given the facilities for training in the armed forces of the Crown and should be made officers and they should have the word of command over soldiers of my country. I think no self-respecting Indian can ever agree to this proposition, and I would request the Government, even if they wish to push this Bill through, to remove the offending words, namely, the subjects of the Dominions and Colonies, because these words will not be acceptable to persons belonging to any school of political thought in this country.

Now, Sir, my friend Mr. Buss, while interrupting my friend, Mr. Aney, asked whether we were prepared to help the prosecution of the war. I can say that, at least so far as three provinces of India are concerned, namely, the Punjab, Bengal and Sind, the elected Members have given their consent to help in the prosecution of the war. So we can safely assume that these three provinces agree to give their whole-hearted co-operation for the prosecution of the war. Well, this Bill will be applied to Punjabis, Sindhis and Bengalis. Now, if the Government wish to be logical, this measure should not be applied only to British European subjects, but it should be applied to all people coming from those provinces whose Legislatures have given their free consent to the prosecution of the war. If that is not done, the Government then it means are introducing discrimination, which again is objectionable.

An Honourable Member: All provinces have not agreed to help the prosecution of the war.

Mr. M. Ghiasuddin: Well, you can say of the Congress-governed provinces that they are not in favour of the prosecution of the war as stated by their Legislatures, but three provinces I have mentioned, namely, Punjab, Sind and Bengal have passed Resolutions offering co-operation for the prosecution of the war, and therefore I would ask the Government to make this Bill applicable to people coming from those provinces, otherwise it will mean you are introducing discrimination, and as such, it should be opposed.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, I did not intend to intervene in this debate, nor am I going to say much, but I

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

find it necessary to say just a few words to clarify the position of my Party and its attitude towards this Bill. Those Members of my Party who have spoken on this Bill have made it quite clear that there is every possibility under the Bill as it stands of admission to the army or the civil service, during the course of the war, of European British subjects born, naturalised or domiciled in any Dominion as defined in the Statute of Westminster, or in any Colony, except Ceylon, and we have the strongest objection to any such status being conferred on a European British subject hailing from the Dominions or the Colonies. If that objection be removed by a suitable amendment of the Bill,—for instance by removal from sub-clause (b) of clause 2 of the words “or in any dominion as defined in the Statute of Westminster 1931 or in any Colony except Ceylon”; and also by making the necessary consequential amendments here and there, my Party will have no objection to give its entire support to this measure, otherwise in its present undiluted unamended form, we shall be unable to support the Bill and will feel constrained to vote against it.

Mr. A. deO. Williams: Sir, I propose to deal first with the few points of detail raised by my friend, Mr. James. The first point related to sub-clause (7) of clause 5. He asks what is the meaning of the expression “medical officer of the armed forces”. Well, I have not had the opportunity to get any information on this point, but I cannot conceive it means anything other than what it says, that is to say, a military medical officer of the classes mentioned by him or possibly a naval medical officer or an air force medical officer.

His second point was whether the Advisory Committees would have power to call on employers to give evidence. The answer to that is quite certainly in the affirmative.

As regards his third point,—the question of travelling allowances and examination.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Will the Honourable Member kindly speak up? We cannot hear properly.

Mr. A. deO. Williams: Travelling allowance and the expenses attaching to medical examination, as Mr. James pointed out, are matters of detail which will fall to be dealt with under the rules. All I can say is that these Committees are Committees set up by Government, and there is no intention that any one, any private individual, should incur expense in the working of these Committees.

Then, Sir, my friend, Sir Henry Gidney, made a point which I think has been met by the suggestion made by Mr. Boyle, and I can only say that the Government will do all they can to see that the proposed arrangement works well so far as the employees are concerned.

Certain criticisms have been made of this Bill on the ground that it goes too far, while certain others have been made on the ground that it does not go far enough. It is true that it does not apply compulsion. The reason is, I may explain very briefly, that to provide compulsion on the same lines as the United Kingdom Statute would involve a discrepancy with the Army Act and is, therefore, outside the competence of the Indian

Legislature. To effect compulsion would require an Act of Parliament, and we think it is better to move quickly though we may not be able to move so far.

I now come to the speeches of those Honourable Members who complained that the Statement of Objects and Reasons is not sufficiently explanatory. I do not know how many of those Honourable Members were present in the House when I made my opening speech. A good number of them were not present. If the Statement of Objects and Reasons is somewhat short, I did my best to supplement it. Honourable Members cannot complain if they were not present in the House. I do not propose, and I am sure, Sir, you will not permit me to make the same speech twice.

But the most serious criticism of this Bill, it is perfectly apparent to the House, centres round the definition of “European British subject” in clause 2, in so far as it includes a reference to the Dominions. Now, Sir, from the practical point of view it matters very little whether that part of the definition remains or not. Large numbers of persons are not involved. Honourable Members may ask why in that case it is included in the Bill. It is as a gesture of good fellowship and goodwill at a time of great stress. (Interruption.) One may gather from the speeches of certain Honourable Members that they want a gesture of ill fellowship and ill will.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: But you want to give these people all these jobs in the country.

Mr. A. deO. Williams: If they like to feel like that, I cannot congratulate them. But what I do say is this, that it is not a practical issue at all. I appreciate thoroughly the feeling of Honourable Members opposite on the general question, but why fix upon this unfortunate measure which does not involve any practical issue at all in relation to that grievance?

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Cut out this superfluity then.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Having extended your charity so far to us by giving us most of the loaves and fishes, why don't you go a step further and give them to our kith and kin in the Dominions and Colonies—is that your argument?

Mr. A. deO. Williams: Honourable Members, it seems to me, have many opportunities to voice their really sincere feelings on this matter, but I think that a measure of this character which really produces so little practical results in that respect might be left alone by them.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: It may not be of practical importance, but it is one of great principle.

Mr. A. deO. Williams: I do not think I have anything more to say.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

“That the Bill to make certain provisions relating to service by European British subjects in the armed forces of, or in a civil capacity under, the Crown be taken into consideration.”

The Assembly divided:

AYES—41.

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
Abdul Hamid, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
Bewoor, Sir Gurunath.
Boyle, Mr. J. D.
Buss, Mr. L. C.
Campbell, Mr. D. C.
Clow, The Honourable Sir Andrew.
Daga, Seth Sunderlal.
Dalal, Dr. R. D.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
DeSouza, Dr. F. K.
Dumasia, Mr. N. M.
Gidney, Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry.
Gwillt, Mr. E. L. C.
Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.
Ismail Ali Khan, Kunwar Hajee.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.
Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-Ulema.
Khan, Mr. N. M.

Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Mudaliar, The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami.
Oulnam, Mr. S. H. Y.
Pillay, Mr. T. S. S.
Rahman, Lieut. Col. M. A.
Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Sen, Rai Bahadur G. C.
Shahban, Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
Sivraj, Rao Sahib N.
Spence, Sir George.
Talukdar, Mr. J. N.
Williams, Mr. A. deC.

NOES—22.

Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, Maulvi.
Aney, Mr. M. S.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.
Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.
Ismail Khan, Haji Chaudhury Muhammad.
Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
The motion was adopted.

Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Parma Nand, Bhai.
Rafiquddin Ahmad Siddiquee, Shaikh.
Raza Ali Sir Syed.
Sant Singh, Sardar.
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
Ziauddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now proceed to deal with the Bill clause by clause.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Some of us said "no". The question may be put again.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Some Honourable Members: No.

The motion was adopted.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: We said "no".

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is too late.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. F. E. James: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the word 'nominated', in both places, where it occurs, the word 'appointed' be substituted."

There is a slight modification in the amendment which has been circulated, because the word "nominated" occurs in two places in that sub-clause. This seeks to substitute the word "appointed" in place of "nominated", so that the Central Government can nominate by virtue of certain offices and not only by name. The idea is of course to save trouble if the personnel of the committee is changed, as the persons occupying certain positions change during the year. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the word 'nominated', in both places, where it occurs, the word 'appointed' be substituted."

Mr. A. deC. Williams: I accept the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the word 'nominated', in both places, where it occurs, the word 'appointed' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. F. E. James: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (4) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the word 'nomination', the word 'appointment' be substituted."

This is purely consequential on the acceptance of the previous amendment. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (4) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the word 'nomination', the word 'appointment' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, my main objection to this clause is on account of the use of the words "National Service Advisory Committee" made there. My Honourable friend, Mr. Azhar Ali, has rightly pointed out in the general remarks he made on the consideration motion that the nomenclature that the present Bill should be called a National Service Act and that the service for which these men are taken should be called a

[Mr. M. S. Aney.]

national service is a misnomer. After all, what is the service they are called upon to do. They are called upon to do some kind of service during the war. That is true and who are called upon to do that. Only European British subjects are called upon to do it. It comes to this that the national service of India is to be rendered only by European British subjects and from that national service Indians are excluded, whatever may be the reasons but that is the position as I find it here, in this Bill. I submit that if they want to show some respect to the feelings of the Indians who are in this House they should cease to call that service as national service at all. You may call this Bill "European British Subjects Service Bill" or any name you like but to call a service national, from which, for one reason or another, every true son of this country is excluded is nothing but an insult to the Indians and to the cherished sentiments of the people. That is the main object underlying the Bill all along and it occurs for the first time in clause 5. I take exception to that term being used. I, therefore, oppose this clause.

Mr. F. E. James: I think my Honourable friend, I would not say deliberately, but completely misunderstood the whole purpose and object of the Bill. If he will look at the definition of national service in sub-clause (d) of clause 2, he will see what it means. The definition of national service does not mean national service by any particular community whatsoever but all those who are performing service in the armed forces of the Crown or in any civilian capacity under the Crown are equally performing national service whether they are Indians or Europeans or belong to any other community. The point of the Bill is that it merely seeks to recognise a certain machinery which is set up for the purpose of reconciling the needs of military service and of business and trade as far as the European community is concerned. I pointed to the difficulties that were encountered in the way of including European British subjects in this country under the compulsory sections of the Armed Forces Act of the British Parliament. My friend has taken objection to the phrase 'national service'. He is not justified in suggesting that it excludes any other community. As far as the nature of the Committee is concerned, the Honourable Member took objection to that. There is absolutely nothing sacrosanct about the title of National Service Advisory Committee.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I have listened to the arguments of my Honourable friend, Mr. James. After all, Sir, we cannot understand the niceties or subtleties of the language of which my Honourable friend can boast but to any ordinary man who knows something of English, the word "national" conveys a notion altogether different from the one to which my Honourable friend has given expression. Sir, I have no objection, for my part, if my friend, in place of the word "national" puts the word "British national" or "War Service Advisory Committee", but the word "national" in the scheme of Indian legislation, brought before the Indian Legislature, with Indians shut out from the operation of it, seems to me like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part left out. I, therefore, cannot accept this kind of phraseology. Let us be honest, let us be frank, and not quibble or distort the real sense of the word. I suggest that either the word "national" should be deleted or it should be substituted by "British National" or "War Service Advisory Committee". You have to make this amendment and, if this is not done, we will have to oppose step by step every other clause that follows. Sir, I oppose this clause.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: I am glad that my Honourable friend has cleared the position about the definition of "national service". Sir, I opposed it on principle and the principle was that you cannot call in India anything national unless the Indians are included in it. That is my main objection and I still hold it. I, therefore, say that we will also oppose this Bill.

Mr. A. deO. Williams: Sir, I submit that this protest has come somewhat late. The expression "national service" is clearly defined in sub-clause (d) of clause 2 of this Bill. I submit that it is too late now to make any amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—43.

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
Abdul Hamid, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
Bewoor, Sir Gurupath.
Boyle, Mr. J. D.
Buss, Mr. L. C.
Campbell, Mr. D. C.
Caroe, Mr. G. K.
Chettiar, Dr. Rajah Sir S. R. M.
Annamalai.
Clow, The Honourable Sir Andrew.
Daga, Seth Sunderlal.
Datta, Dr. R. D.
Delpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
DeSouza, Dr. F. X.
Dumasia, Mr. N. M.
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.
Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.
Inam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.
Ismail Ali Khan, Kunwar Hajee.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.

Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-Ulema.
Khan, Mr. N. M.
Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Mackown, Mr. J. A.
Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Mudaliar, The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami.
Qulsnam, Mr. S. H. Y.
Pillay, Mr. T. S. S.
Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.
Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Sen, Rai Bahadur G. C.
Shahban, Mian Ghulam Nadir Muhammad.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
Sivaraaj, Rao Sahib N.
Spence, Sir George.
Talukdar, Mr. J. N.
Williams, Mr. A. deO.

NOES—22.

Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, Maulvi.
Aney, Mr. M. S.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.
Easak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.
Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.
Ismail Khan, Haji Chaudhury Muhammad.
Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.

Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Parma Nand. Bhai.
Rafuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, Shaikh.
Raza Ali, Sir Syed.
Sant Singh, Sardar.
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
Ziauddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Clauses 6 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Mr. A. deO. Williams: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury (Assam: Muhammadan): Sir, this is one of the most contentious Bills brought up during this Session. It is so contentious that all the elected Members are opposed to it and by elected Members I refer to those who are elected by Indians. If we are taken to represent the country, it means that the whole country is against this Bill. There are different Parties here, e.g., the Congress Nationalists, the Muslim League Party and the unattached Members, but in regard to this Bill their opposition is unanimous. And why is it opposed? Clause 2 is the most contentious part of the Bill and here they have defined "European British subject" to include people domiciled in the Dominions and the Colonies. We have recently been protesting in the matter of discrimination not only against the British people but we have been protesting very bitterly against the Dominions and the Colonies. In spite of that this Bill includes those people. The people of the Dominions treat Indians like cats and dogs and we have no desire to give them any shelter in the administration of India either on the civil side or in the defence of this country. In addition to the Dominions they have brought in the Colonies, which now includes Burma. So that, in the recruitment of the army they will take Burmans. Only last year horrible atrocities were committed in Burma against Indians and feeling is bitter against them. Probably Government will bring them in to quell internal disorder here so that Burma may take vengeance against Indians. I do not see any earthly reason why Burmans should be included

Mr. F. E. James: Sir, my Honourable friend is entirely wrong. Burmans are not included in this Bill which refers to European British subjects.

Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury: Every citizen of a country is proud to defend his own country and it is Indians who should defend their country, when necessary, and not outsiders. It is found that when outsiders have to defend another country they take to their heels at the very first crucial moment and are nowhere to be seen. So for defending India others should not be brought in.

Then at the end of clause 3 we find these words:

"shall be liable under this Act to be called up for enquiry into his availability and fitness for national service."

Sir, a good deal of criticism has been levelled against the use of the word "national" in this Bill. I bring to the notice of the House that in the formation of an Advisory Committee under clause 5, four members are included, of whom one shall be an officer of one of His Majesty's Forces in India nominated by the competent authority and the others shall be European British subjects, not being servants of the Crown nominated by the Central Government. I take strong objection to this Defence Committee. An Advisory Committee is going to be formed under this Act and there is not a single Indian on it. Can this Act be called then a National Defence Act? Is it not more fit to call it De-national Defence Act? How can we call it a National Defence Act when there is not a single Indian on it?

Mr. F. E. James: It does not call it any of these things. It is not the title of the Bill.

Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury: It is an insult that in this country an Advisory Committee is going to be formed without any Indian. It is derogatory to self-respect of this country.

Coming to clause 7, if this clause had clearly stated for what purpose this recruitment is meant, then the thing would have been quite different. It says:

"If such a person states that he is willing to undertake national service,—"
again it is said "national", it should have been "Indian".

"the competent authority may specify the capacity for which such a person is suitable."

Now, Sir, if the Bill had made clear that these recruits are meant for serving as ordinary sepoy, we would have no objection. But that has not been mentioned. Apparently these are intended for officering our Indian Army. As I have said we are objecting to be subordinate to the Britishers in defence matters and other matters. We have been agitating all these years to this end. This Bill wants to take our sanction in a measure in which even the people of the Dominions and Colonies will be employed over the head of Indian soldiers. This is simply adding insult to injury. If the question had been only British officers, British people, then some section of the House, at least, would have connived at that and would have passed that over without much noise. But when people from the Dominions and Colonies are intended to be brought up for dominating over us in defence matters, well, our anger goes beyond limits.

Now, Sir, this is the position of the Bill. What is the position of the Government? The Government know full well that this is a vacant House. They know full well that a majority of the elected Members are out in order to indicate their disapproval of some measures of the Government. The Government know full well that they have got their full strength in this House and that the Opposition have not got even half the strength even if all the Opposition go against them. Knowing full well this weakness of the House, is it right and fair on the part of the Government to bring in a

[Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury.]

contentious measure like this? Even a sense of decency and honesty should have dictated to the Government not to take advantage of the weakness of the House. The Government being better equipped in everything should have been more chivalrous to give up this Bill especially in this Session and if they required this Bill, they should have brought it in a full House so that the Government might know whether it has got the sanction of the House behind it.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Leader of the House): When is the full House going to assemble according to the Honourable Member?

Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury: When you are pleased to bring them. I say, Sir, it is most unchivalrous on the part of the Government to bring in a Bill of this nature in an empty House. Government will do well to think of their strong position and give up this Bill in deference to the wishes of the Members of this House. If Government do not find their way to accede to this, I would appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his sanction to this pernicious Bill. Sir, I oppose it.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I do not complain of the House not being full, because the question was put as to when it will be full. I think the Government should reply to that. (Interruption.) I am not the full House. I wish I were. If I were, you cannot pass this Bill. Sir, of course one can see the circumstances happen when Government is to blame, and circumstances happen when others are to blame. But that is another point. The point at present is that if you consider this Bill as an important Bill, then it should not have come at this stage. Apparently it is a small Bill and it looks innocent; but that it is bad is proved by the fact that both the Muslim League Party and the Nationalist Party are against it. They do not want this Bill. We have seen that it is not on all Bills that the Muslim League Party and the Nationalist Party join hands; and now that they have done so on this Bill, it should be realised that the Government are getting this Bill passed only with the help of the Government Members and the Members of the European Group. Is this just? Is this right? Is this constitutional? It is not.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Why is it unconstitutional?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: It is unconstitutional in this sense that the elected Members are all absolutely against it. Is there any Bill which you can pass only with the help of the Nominated Members? It is certainly unconstitutional. Of course, the dictionary meaning may be different with the Government but from our point of view it is not constitutional. We find in the preamble "Whereas it is expedient to make certain provisions relating to service by European British subjects in the armed forces of the Crown", but what do we find in the Bill itself? In most of the clauses the words frequently used are "national service". May I ask whether this is only for European British subjects or for national service for India? No one can answer it in the affirmative. This Bill is, therefore, a Bill only for Europeans—but the Bill speaks as if we

Indians are to be called upon for national service. It is wrong. In clause 5 we find the phrase "National Service Advisory Committees." Can that mean only British Europeans? No. This is an anomalous Bill which should have been worded differently. If we on this side had drafted such a Bill, we would have been condemned; but here is a Bill in which they say one thing in the preamble and quite another thing in the clauses.

We find in clause 6 again the functions of this National Service Advisory Committees; and further on in clause 7—taking into service on the advice of the National Service Advisory Committee. The sanction of this House is being sought as if what they are going to do is from a national point of view, and, therefore, it is right that all of us on this side should strongly oppose it; and if this Bill is passed, as it is going to be passed, it will go down in history that it was passed by the Nominated Members and the Treasury Benches with the help of a few European Members. I do not say anything derogatory about the European elected Members; but is it right that they should call this national service or some such name? If such phrases are not used, then it may be right to pass a Bill for European British subjects only; but as the Bill is worded, I think we will be doing absolutely wrong to the country if we agree to the Bill. I strongly oppose it. It is very clear also that the Congress, by being absent, is not a party to this Bill; and the Muslim League Party and the Nationalist Party have already opposed it. Therefore, it should be understood that if this Bill is put on the Statute-book, it will be a measure that has been opposed by the whole country.

Mr. Muhammad Musazzam Sahib Bahadur (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I am not at all surprised that this Bill is evoking so much dissent from Members of the Nationalist Party, although I would have expected that the Muslim League Party would not vote against it. (Interruption.) I am almost sure, if Mr. Jinnah had been here, his policy, so far as I know, would have been not to oppose it as the Bill is one for war purposes and as such will be of short duration. This is a measure which will have force during the continuance of the war, and the moment the war is over it will not be resorted to. I, therefore, deplore the tendency on the part of Members of this House to oppose measures which are primarily intended to help in the prosecution of the war. Whether they are Members of the Opposition or not, every Member of this House who has an abiding interest in the success of the British arms in the present hostilities ought to give his fullest support to such a measure.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Will the Honourable Member speak up?

Mr. Muhammad Musazzam Sahib Bahadur: I will try to. So long as the war continues, it seems to me that it ought to be the duty of every Member of this House, no matter to what Party he belongs, to help the British people in winning the war; and it has come to me as a surprise that although this measure does not tax the purse of anybody, still it is being opposed so stoutly. The opposition seems to be centred on the word "nationalist" occurring in the Bill. I thought that that word was the exclusive property of that Group, which we do not find here today. I mean the Indian National Congress. I do not know if you will share that opinion with me, Sir, but that word nationalism has acquired in this country the meaning of communalism.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Then why do you not call it "Communal Service Advisory Committee"? We will accept that.

Mr. Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur: Take it from me that when we use the word 'nationalist', we really mean one with a communal outlook. I really do not know what there is in a name: What we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet

Sardar Sant Singh: Then call these committees by another name.

Mr. Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur: Call it anything you like. But nationalist in this country means neither more nor less than communalist. That is the way things are moving in this country

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The Honourable Member must address the Chair.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I ask with your permission, Sir, one question

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The Honourable Member is not giving way.

Mr. Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur: As for the objection that has been raised to the use of the word 'nationalist' by my friends of the Muslim League and the Nationalist Congress Party, I do not think any objection can be raised because by clause 2(d) this word has got a restricted meaning: it is clearly defined there that national service means service in the armed forces of the Crown or in any civilian capacity under the Crown. However much we may stretch our imagination it cannot have any other meaning but the one which the Bill gives it. In these circumstances, I support the Bill before the House.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the motion for the passage of the Bill into law, and also I rise 8 P.M. to curse the Members who brought forward this measure.

An Honourable Member: Don't curse them.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I do not curse them in person, but I curse the system of which they form a part. One thing that strikes a sensible man reading this Bill is the proportion that the Statement of Objects and Reasons bears to the body of the Bill itself. You have got only three sentences there in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which run as follows:

"This Bill is designed to bring European British subjects in this country as far as possible into line with their fellows in other parts of the British Empire in respect of service in His Majesty's Forces during the war.—Zaftrullah."

"Sir, it is difficult to imagine that a Government or a Member of the Government holding any responsible position

An Honourable Member: Responsible?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Not responsible to the Legislature or to the people of the country, but responsible to those to whom they owe their jobs,—should not even think it necessary to give a bit of their minds to the Members of the Legislature whose support and suffrage they seek in the passage of this Bill into law. The Title and Preamble are also so designed as not to disclose the real character of the Bill. . . .

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zaftrullah Khan: The Bill is there.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: So are you there, and we do not require a ghost to tell us that the Bill is there and what is there in the Bill. While trying to delude Members in a most clear way by phraseology which is not likely to rouse suspicion from any quarter, in sub-clause (b) of clause 2 they have defined European British subjects by bringing under its category those classes of people who live in the Dominions and the Colonies and between whom and Indians there is not much love lost. Sir, if that objectionable, noxious part of the Bill was not there, probably we would not have opposed it in the way we have done. We Indians have our feelings completely soured not only by the treatment meted out to our countrymen in the Colonies and the Dominions, but by the policy of hypocrisy pursued by the Government in this respect. Sir, during the last few years, almost every year a motion was brought forward calling the attention of the Government to the miserable lot of our fellow countrymen overseas, and the Government used to give us a reply in a very cautious way, and they used to assure us that every step was being taken to influence the Home Government and through the Home Government the Dominions and the Colonial Governments to change their attitude towards Indians. Sir, I also remember that almost on every occasion my friends of the European Group showed us some sympathy, though that sympathy was very often guarded and circumscribed by a lot of 'ifs'. What has pained us most today is that my friend, Mr. James, has not been able to appreciate the feeling in our minds on this question.

"Sir, I was indeed surprised by the speech of my friend who has just left his seat and who has served his constituency admirably well. It is amusing to hear my friend, whose constituency is the Treasury Bench, say in this House that he stands bewildered at the opposition of the Muslim League. I am sure my friend, Mr. Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, has taken a very wrong measure of the Muslim League."

An Honourable Member: Are you an advocate of the Muslim League?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Well, Sir, in the stand they have taken today, I think I can interpret their feelings in this matter. When they have lined up with me today, I know that they feel that nothing short of a calculated affront has been hurled at Indian nationhood. It is not merely giving us affront in addition to injury; it is flaunting that spirit of audacious effrontery which has of late been the characteristic of the utterances and actions of the Treasury Benches. I can quite appreciate my friend on the Treasury Bench over there replying to some of our criticisms in the way he did. In a very mild way, he seemed to appeal

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

to us in this way—'although we appreciate your feelings in this matter, please do not put exaggerated emphasis on it'. I interrupted him that probably his argument was like this—'We have drained your country for 150 years, and we have also by Imperial preference and other devices tried to serve and help our own kith and kin in the Dominions and Colonies where you are treated as animals far less than human beings,—but this is an opportunity for us to smuggle a Bill through a thin House by which we will legalise the exploitation of our own kith and kin, in the Dominions and the Colonies. Having extended to us your charity so long, and so far, why stop at it?'. That is a kind of argument which might appeal to him and those who support him like the previous speaker who was amazed at our opposition to this Bill. But let me tell my friend and through him the Government that by bringing in measures of this character, by resorting to these kinds of subterfuges, they are not really strengthening their position. Far from inspiring confidence in us, far from winning our respect, they are steadily going down in our estimation.

Sir, one is shocked at the effrontery of the man who wants to thrust a Board on us and call it a National Advisory Board while shutting Indian nationals out from it. I could never think that shamelessness could go so far as that or that hypocrisy could be stretched to such lengths as the rest of the world would be easily bluffed by expressions like these. Sir, I protest against the prostitution of the sacred phrase "national" for this sordid purpose. The object is not national, it is clearly and absolutely Imperialistic, it is selfish or it may be called by any name which describes that depraved mentality which wants to smuggle a Bill like this through a thin House, which wants to take mean advantage of the absence of a vast body of our elected Members, and that also when most of us on this side feel so strongly on the question. My Honourable friend, the Leader of the House, ejaculated, when my friend, Diwan Lalchand Navalrai pointed out to him that the Congress Members were not here—and it was not a full House "when is the full House coming?". It is actions like these which will make the appearance of those people impossible, and we also find that it is becoming increasingly difficult for decent people to be here. If any measure is intended for the real purpose of effective prosecution of the war, get it passed by all means, I have no quarrel. But I must protest against this policy of trying to smuggle in the name of India—trying to associate the Indian nation with measures with which India has nothing to do. The Bill is, therefore, notorious, dishonest and as such deserves to be thrown out. I oppose it.

English original of the Bill is in the possession of the Government of India.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): I wish to mention just two points in connection with this Bill. One is the way the word "we" is designed. "We" means everybody excepting ourselves, according to this Bill. In this Indian Legislature we define "national" to mean everybody excepting Indians. This is a thing to which any sensible person will object. You may have the measure passed by any other Legislature or you may issue an Ordinance in which you may, if you wish, use the word "national" and "we" in those senses. But when you ask the Indian Legislature to pass this enactment defining "national" as excluding Indians altogether,

it becomes impossible. The second objection that I have is this. You are asking us to say that friends of friends are also friends. We agree with everything that is done for the Britishers, but you ask us to extend it to the friends of friends. If A is a friend of B and B is a friend of C, then, C may or may not be the friend of A. That is simple logic. China is your friend. Russia is a friend of China, but it does not mean that you are Russia's friend. In this case the Dominions are certainly your friends, you are our friends, but friends of yours are not necessarily our friends. For goodness sake, leave out this fallacy from this Bill. We certainly object to the phraseology which you have used. You are guilty of fallacies of definition and undistributed middle. You are not making a mistake of fact or of law, but you are making a mistake of logic. You are defining the words in a way which is objectionable and you ought to have expected how we would feel. You are making an enemy of your friends, by using false logic, and that is bad statesmanship.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I do not propose to take much time of the House as the elected section of the House has expressed its feelings, and I think the Government are alive to the volume of protest that we offer at the way in which this Bill is being got through this House. I have only to express my satisfaction at what we have done. We have done our part of the duty in lodging our protest in the most emphatic terms that we could command. There ends our duty. We have done what we could, and the Government of India are certainly alive to this feeling which is prevalent in this House on the Bill, and specially the phrases and the words used in the Bill. We heard from the Government spokesman in reply that we should make a good gesture, in spite of the fact that the Dominions were treating us badly. I think we have made enough of gestures, and the time has come when we should express our feelings of resentment rather than show good gestures any more. As Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad has pointed out, the word "national" has been used in a contradictory sense. In an Indian Legislature, "national" used here means almost everybody excepting Indians, and this is very surprising. My Honourable friend, Mr. Muazzam Sahib Bahadur has expressed the views of his party, namely, the Government. But I think he should not have made any remarks on the Muslim League Party. Our feelings were definitely against clause 2 and we took strong exception to that, and we did give our reasons why we were doing so. My Honourable friend might have thought it necessary to defend the party that he represents, but he need not have made his onslaughts on the Muslim League. We are not going with the Nationalist Congress because we support them, but we do it of our own accord. Surely, both of us have the same feelings as other people, most of the elected Members of this House. I should not say every one had the same feelings, and naturally we had to go into the same lobby.

Mr. Muazzam Sahib Bahadur: What I said was that if the Leader of the Party had been present, the verdict of the Party would have been otherwise.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: But they are all Jinnahs.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, for saying that this is another insinuation made against my Party when my Honourable friend, Mr. Muazzam Sahib, says that the Leader of the Party is not present. He ought to know that we act in accordance with the instructions of the Leader of the Party, and whether he is physically present or not, he is present here in spirit, and we are doing what is his desire. My Honourable friend ought to have known all this before he made any remarks against the Party.

Another point which I want to impress on the House is this, that, while we have every desire to help Government in the successful prosecution of the war, I think the Bill as it is will create a feeling among the Indians that injustice and discrimination has been made and that the opinions of Indians have not been given any weight, which, instead of helping in the successful prosecution of the war, will rather interfere, and it is not in the interests of the Government themselves to bring forward a measure or to embody it in words which are resented by this House. This is what I wanted to suggest to the Government. Even now it is not too late. The Bill may be put off till the next day when it can be brought on the lines that this House has suggested in the different speeches that have been made here. With these few remarks, I take my seat.

Mr. F. E. James: I will not detain the House for more than a few minutes, but I do wish to suggest that several of my Honourable friends have not perhaps done enough justice either to this Group or to the members of my own community. If it had been possible without coming to this House for sanction, for the members of my own community between the ages of 18 and 50 to be subjected to exactly the same compulsion as that to which our brothers are subjected in the United Kingdom, we should not have asked this House to help us. We are not unfortunately in a position in which that can be effected. Moreover we are at a disadvantage because we find that for various reasons we are not even able to ask this House to agree to the principle of compulsory national service.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: You have nothing to fear. You don't come from the Dominions.

Mr. F. E. James: I hope the Honourable Member will allow me to proceed. Therefore, we have to accept the next best thing—the machinery which this Bill seeks to set up which assists our own community to mobilise and apportion its strength in the direction in which that strength is most needed. We have submitted to restrictions upon leaving India without special permission from the military authorities and as every one of our community is anxious to serve in this great war, many of us have relations and friends who are at present serving in different forces of the Empire, we felt that the least we could do was to set up some sort of machinery which would assist us to this end. That is all the Bill does and I had

hoped that Honourable Members would have assisted us, having regard to our special position in this country and our special relationship in this particular war.

Now, there are three main points which have been the centre of the controversy in the House. One is the definition of national service or the reference to national service. I think that has been misunderstood. After all, national service is defined here and we interpret national service to mean service in any of the armed forces of the Crown, whether in India or any other part where there is need for our service. It seems to me that it should not matter whether it is an Indian or a European who is in those forces. He is surely performing national service, and I was very disappointed to hear that racial discrimination was attempted to be made, in the case of some of my Honourable friends, with regard to the actual performance of national service. The second main point was, as I understood it, the definition of European British subject and here may I say that we are not wedded to any particular definition. We do not see any practical reason for a change in this particular definition although we realise the point that has been made by my Honourable friends. Surely if they felt so strongly, they should have tabled amendments. The very fact that no amendments were tabled, although the Bill had been before the House for seven or eight days, led us to believe that my friends had no particular objection to these provisions.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: May I inform my Honourable friend that the arrangement was that this Bill will come after the Drugs Bill and, naturally, we thought that we would have enough time to do that.

Mr. F. E. James: If they had tabled amendments obviously we should have done our very best to meet any objections which they had to the definition. I did not know anything about that arrangement. We knew certainly that this Bill was to appear first on the agenda for Monday and that in fact enabled us to table amendments. My Honourable friends over there could certainly have tabled amendments.

The third point was the continuous reference to the National Service Advisory Committee. If my Honourable friends did not like the word 'national' they could have put in the word 'emergency' or any other name they liked. The reference to the National Service Advisory Committee was as if it was a sort of defence committee or a committee which was concerned with defence policy. It is nothing of the kind. As has been explained by my Honourable friend, Mr. Williams, and as I tried to explain myself, the National Service Advisory Committee is a committee of non-officials to intervene, so to speak, between the trade and the business population and the military authorities and to ensure that there is no wastage. This war is as much an economic war as a military war and it would be fatal, of course, for a small community like ours to put all its men into military service when there are important trade and other occupations to be maintained during the period of hostilities. That is the only purpose of the committee. The committee has nothing whatever to do with general defence policy. It deals with the names that are placed before it, belonging to my own community, by the military authorities and it has

[Mr. F. E. James.]

power to declare whether such persons are fit and available. I think a great deal more noise has been made about this Bill than really its provisions justify and I hope what I have said will serve to clear up some of the misapprehensions that have been in the minds of Honourable Members.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Sir, in the first place let me try to remove certain misunderstandings which have been created in a circle of our friends of the European Group. I do not see what business they have to hold a brief for gentlemen who live in Kenya, in South Africa and other Colonies and Dominions. As European British subjects born in England, bred in India, breaking bread with us, living here in India, what reasons have they to fear? We do not object to them. We object to those colonists and dominionists and other people abroad who treat our nationals with contempt and look upon them as if they were so many animals. All the indignation that has been expressed by the House today was levelled at them and not at you. So, there is no reason why you should fall foul of us or we should quarrel with each other.

So far as the Government are concerned, they have a peculiar knack of converting their friends into their foes. That has been their habit. They insist upon certain phrases and if they can keep their prestige by maintaining an expression used by them as sacrosanct, they do it. Here the discussion is about the word 'national'.

A controversy is going on now between the Hindus and the Muslims. It is contended that the Hindus are one nation and the Muslims are another nation and that there are only two nations in India. The Government spring a surprise upon us and says there is a third nation. If that word had been applied to the British Government and to those gentlemen who are sitting to my left, then I could have understood it but the difficulty is that men from Kenya, men from South Africa and men from New Zealand who have treated us as so many animals come to India and this Bill wants them to be regarded as a nation in fact as the only nation that counts. So, I cannot congratulate Government upon feeling proud in carrying the Bill in the manner they are doing. You know perfectly well that the National Congress Bloc made the blunder of their lives in boycotting the House, according to me. If they had been here, they would have made you dance. You know perfectly well that we are a small bloc here torn with dissensions at times but today we are united over this one thing—the question of national service and knowing that all of us have joined together, where lies the harm if you enlist our sympathies by taking away one or two words, but like the old bureaucrats that you are, you would not do it. You insist upon a certain phrase being used. You alienate our sympathies. We are your friends and you think we are your foes. You want to have your own way but that is not the way of winning the sympathy of India. I oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

Some Honourable Members: The question may now be put.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—38.

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
Abdul Hamid, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
Boyle, Mr. J. D.
Buss, Mr. L. C.
Chettiar, Dr. Rajah Sir S. R. M.
Annamalai.
Clow, The Honourable Sir Andrew.
Daga, Seth Sunderlal.
Dalal, Dr. R. D.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
DeSouza, Dr. F. X.
Dumasia, Mr. N. M.
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.
Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.
Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.
Ismail Ali Khan, Kunwar Hajee.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.
Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-Ulema.

Khan, Mr. N. M.
Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Pillay, Mr. T. S. S.
Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.
Raismann, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Sen, Rai Bahadur G. C.
Shahban, Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
Sivaraj, Rao Sahib N.
Spence, Sir George.
Talukdar, Mr. J. N.
Williams, Mr. A. deC.
Zafarullah Khan, The Honourable Sir Muhammad.

NOES—11.

Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, Manvi.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar II.

Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Sant Singh, Sardar.
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. A. deC. Williams: Sir, the course of this debate has proved most disconcerting to one who, like my Honourable friend, Mr. James, anticipated that this measure would prove wholly uncontentious. I have a feeling that such opposition as there is to this Bill has built up in the course of these discussions in a somewhat peculiar manner. As was pointed out by Mr. James, those who have opposed the Bill, although they were aware on Friday last that the Bill would come up for discussion today, sent in no notice of amendments.

Some Honourable Members: No, no, we did not know.

Mr. A. deC. Williams: I am informed that notices were sent out on Friday evening. The debate opened in a very calm, not to say solitary, atmosphere. It was not until an Honourable Member adverted to the reference to the Dominions in the definition of "European British subject" that the debate began to assume the temperature which it has since maintained. Speech after speech followed on the general subject, on which I know that Honourable Members opposite really feel sincerely, of the condition and treatment of Indians overseas. But honestly I do not feel that all this had serious reference to the provisions of this Bill.

[Mr. A. deC. Williams.]

Then, at a later stage, when one of the clauses came up, an Honourable Member discovered that he had an antipathy to the word 'national'. This had not been mentioned before, but there followed four or five speeches on that subject.

Mr. James has, I think, explained many of the misapprehensions regarding the use of that word. But I do urge upon Honourable Members opposite not to confuse the general, and no doubt serious, questions upon which they have chiefly dilated with the terms of the Bill. Indeed, a stranger coming to this House might have imagined that he was listening either to the general discussion of the Budget or the Finance Bill, so far divorced was the discussion from the actual details of the Bill before the House or realities. I do appeal to Honourable Members opposite to keep their feelings on the general question separate from the immediate question before the House. That is this Bill, which, I can assure them, will in practice prove entirely innocuous in relation to the matters which have been raised in their speeches.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—40

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
Abdul Hamid, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
Boyle, Mr. J. D.
Buss, Mr. L. C.
Campbell, Mr. D. C.
Caroe, Mr. O. K.
Chettiar, Dr. Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai.
Clow, The Honourable Sir Andrew.
Daga, Seth Sunderlal.
Dalal, Dr. R. D.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
DeSouza, Dr. F. X.
Dumas, Mr. N. M.
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.
Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.
Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.
Ismail Ali Khan, Kunwar Hajee.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.

Kamaluddin Ahmad, Shams-ul-Ulema.
Khan, Mr. N. M.
Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Pillay, Mr. T. S. S.
Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.
Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Sen, Rai Bahadur G. C.
Shahban, Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
Sivraj, Rao Sahib N.
Spence, Sir George.
Talukdar, Mr. J. N.
Williams, Mr. A. deC. Williams.
Zafar Ali Khan, The Honourable Sir Muhammad.

NOES—12

Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, Maulvi.
Aney, Mr. M. S.
Ashar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
The motion was adopted.

Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Sant Singh, Sardar.
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. A. deC. Williams (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill is not quite so exiguous as that of the Bill which we have just passed. There is only one observation which I would add to what is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and that is to explain that the provision which is to be amended by sub-clause 2 (a) provides for prevention of the prosecution of purposes likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers or to incite feelings of hatred and enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. I think it must be admitted that the prejudicing of His Majesty's relations with the States in India or the prosecution of any purpose likely to prejudice the tranquillity of the tribal areas is equally deleterious and should be subject to the like measures of prevention. Sir, I move:

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, it seems that the British Government, as constituted in India, are as callous and have as little regard for the liberties of the subjects as can be found or probably can hardly be found in the countries governed by Hitler or Mussolini.

Sir, here they think that it is a simple business proposition to come forward with a measure to restrict the liberties of the subjects without the least human feeling in themselves. I deplored on the day when the Defence of India Act was introduced in this House in the last Session that the tone and the manner in which such measures are to be introduced should be such as to show that the Government of India have been compelled by certain circumstances to introduce a legislation of this sort. At that time I had occasion to remind the House that in the House of Commons when this measure was introduced it was with great regret that the Home Secretary came forward to ask the House of Commons to consent to the restrictions of their liberties. At the end of the discussion, the Member in charge of the Bill was, I should say, gracious enough to concede this proposition and read out that assurance which was read out in the House of Commons. Today, Sir, I have studied the debate that took place in the House of Commons and I find in the debate

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member, the Chair takes it, is addressing himself to the amending Bill now before the House.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am referring to the Amending Bill, and no more. I only want to submit that the policy and principle underlying this Bill is to further restrict the liberties of the people with respect to two matters

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

contained in this Bill : with regard to extending the operation of section 2, sub-section (2) clause (v) which attempts to extend the provision;

"or with States in India, or to prejudice the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the tribal areas."

This is a further instalment of restricting the liberties of subjects with regard to two other matters. Therefore, I am quite relevant when I submit for the consideration of this House that the Government of India have come forward without any speech, without any statement of objects and reasons why it has become necessary to enlarge the scope of this measure. When I look into the debates of the House of Commons, the opening words of Sir Samuel Hoare when introducing this measure, after reciting a small story, were these. He said : "I feel many regrets when once again the Home Secretary", (the first time was during the Great War of 1918 and this was the second time) "has to come to this House and ask for powers that trench on many of the most cherished principles and practices of his fellow citizens". The question arises : are we or are we not fellow citizens of the Honourable the Mover of this Bill.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Certainly not.

Sardar Sant Singh: Then it is an entirely different matter. If that view is taken, he is entirely right when he comes forward and makes it a business proposition. But if we are fellow citizens, as I suppose, he will have to admit that we are, he should have some consideration for our feelings, he should have told us how the Defence of India Act, and, particularly, this clause which he seeks to extend now has worked during the last six months that the Defence of India Act has been in operation, and why it has become necessary to extend it. No such consideration has been shown and he has talked in a manner with a short speech saying, "I hope this is not a contentious measure". He said some such words which I could not follow.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Leader of the House) : The Honourable Member then did not follow even those few sentences.

Sardar Sant Singh: I did listen very attentively with high expectations that he will justify and give us some reasons why this extension of the scope of a great repressive measure has been found necessary and this amendment has been called for. But to my greatest disappointment, with two short sentences he finished and said "I move the Bill". Well, Sir, may I submit that in such measures what we expect, and the country expects as well, is to tell us how the Defence of India Act has worked in India during the time it has been in operation, whether the assurances held out to us then have been kept by the provinces which have been working that Act and whether the Government of India have been taking an interest, a watchful interest, in the proceedings taken under the Defence of India Act so far, so that we may be in a position, Sir, to judge whether to give this further power to the provinces and to the people which is now sought under this Bill. No such thing has been done. Probably the Government

have thought that with their safe majority at their back, they could steer this Bill through without any trouble. But I may assure the Government that since September last, since the first Defence of India Act was passed in 1917, I have been carefully watching how these powers have been used by those to whom they were given.

Now, let us see what the amendment aims at. Under the Defence of India Act, Chapter II, section 2, an omnibus clause, the Central Government are granted the power to make rules over subjects that extend to something like 35 and each of these sub-clauses are as comprehensive as the draftsman's pen can make, from God to the devil, everybody can be roped in under the rule-making powers of this Act.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That is blasphemy.

Sardar Sant Singh: If you had that power, you would not have hesitated to use it against God also.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: These words are offensive to the sentiments of some Honourable Members and, therefore, the Honourable Member should not use them.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am sorry if I had offended anybody. It was not my intention to offend the feelings of anybody. Then I will say that under the rule-making powers of this Act, the Government can rope in everybody except God. I do not want to offend the feelings of anybody in this measure. I only want to defend myself, my liberty and my life against this measure. I am not alone. I may inform my Honourable friend that during the debate that took place in the House of Commons one of the Honourable Members of that House said : "Sir, the power given is such that I do not know whether I will be safe from these powers when I am out of this House". The same feelings were expressed

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan) : It was a poetic expression.

Sardar Sant Singh: I thank my Honourable friend for the help he has rendered me and coming to my rescue. We are all human beings. However, the first point that I want to take about this is this. I want to ask the Honourable Member whether he can give us how these powers have been used so far, whether they have been abused or not. I challenge him to contradict me when I say that not one single prosecution that has been launched under the Defence of India Act or under this very rule in the court of a magistrate has resulted in discharge or acquittal of the accused. I will ask the Honourable Member to tell me if there is a single instance throughout India and I can safely say that there is none in the Punjab. In appellate cases there have been a few acquittals but they have resulted mostly in a man being released after the sentence undergone has been considered sufficient. So when I said last time that we cannot entrust the executive, particularly in India, with such vast powers as are claimed under the Defence of India Act, I am on safe ground in saying that the fears I expressed then have come too true. To my great regret I found that when I asked to be supplied with information as to the number of prosecutions launched in each province during the months that the Defence of India Act has been in force and the result of such prosecutions, that information was refused to me. The Government of India entirely washed their hands of their responsibility

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

and said that it was a matter for the Provincial Governments. Fortunately, within a day or two of this reply, there was a similar question in the House of Commons and there it was given out that the Government of India are keenly watching the working of the Defence of India Act. It is very difficult for me to reconcile these two positions taken up one here and the other in the House of Commons. Therefore, it becomes a matter of great concern to find that when these powers are being abused, according to me, by the magistracy of this country, we are asked to give further powers in respect of curtailing the liberties of our people. To me there can be no more unfair demand or abuse of constitutional powers than this measure.

Under the rule-making power power has been taken under rule 84 and the rule made under the Defence of India Act where "a prejudicial act" is defined in clause 6 of the rule, and in this definition from (a) to (p) all sorts of offences are included. Under the ordinary law of sedition and promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects prosecutions are dependent upon the sanction of no less an authority than the Local Government. Under the Defence of India Act the rules made are such that no sanction is necessary for such prosecutions and the ordinary law has been superseded. Not only this. Though under the law of sedition and though under section 124-A and section 158-A specially empowered magistrates only are allowed to try such cases, and an appeal lies directly to the High Court. Under this Act every first-class magistrate has power to punish and an appeal lies to the Sessions Court and not to the High Court. So all the safeguards which were considered necessary in ordinary prosecutions for sedition have been taken away in the Defence of India Act. It may be said that these powers are necessary for speedy trial on account of successful prosecution of the war. I wish Government to tell us if under this all-comprehensive term "prejudicial act" there were any speeches affecting the prosecution of the war. They are very few, if at all, and most of them were directed against political opponents. This complaint has been made in the press and in the local Assemblies. If I am correct, are the Government of India prepared to appoint a committee to go into the various prosecutions launched under this clause which they now seek to amend to get more power and find out whether the powers have been abused or not?

Is it not a fact that the power of internment given by rule 26 has been misused and applied even to persons who are Members of this House? Does the Honourable the Home Member know that our friend, Professor Ranga, has been interned in his own village under this Defence of India Act? As he asks for further powers will he tell us whether Professor Ranga who is a sitting Member of this House was interned light-heartedly or whether there was any justification? When he was moving for consideration of this Bill he should have made a brief statement of facts which led to his internment or externment, so that the House might be in a position to judge whether the executive are using the powers entrusted to them with a due sense of responsibility or light-heartedly to satisfy their own impulse. I am really at a loss to understand the reason for such reticence. In this connection, a similar power was taken by the Defence of the Realm Act in Parliament, and Sir Samuel Hoare had to yield when an amendment was pressed that such a power should not rest upon the will of the executive alone

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: What kind of power?

Sardar Sant Singh: This power of internment or externment of people without trial.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: What has that got to do with this Bill?

Sardar Sant Singh: Will you not have that power to intern or extern? May I show you that you will have that power under section 2 and this clause (5) which you want to amend is included, and under this sub-section you have got rule-making powers which you have made and rule 26 gives you that power? Therefore, I am not out of order when I say that this power is there. Sir Samuel Hoare when asked with that amendment spoke as follows:

"The actual wording of the amendment I cannot accept. This must be an executive act; but I do agree, as I said just now, that there ought to be some check upon the executive. In the last war it was done by a series of advisory committees. At the present moment we are considering whether that is the best procedure in view of the experience of those four years, but we definitely intend to have a check and we shall set out that check in the regulations that we issue."

May I submit that in a country where there is a responsible government, a country which is actually facing the war and all the risks of war, they think it necessary to place upon the responsible executive a check upon the exercise of such a power? But in this country where the executive cannot be turned out, where the executive is irresponsible, not amenable or answerable to the legislature, they want this uncontrolled power. Why? It seems to me

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: May I, with all respect, point out that the whole of this is an attack on the original Act, and not on the amendment now under consideration? The Honourable Member can easily object to the extension of certain provisions to the states or tribal areas; but how far he is in order in reopening the whole question of the Defence of India Act is a point I must raise for your consideration.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Bill seeks to extend the power that is given under the Act to certain other action which the Government think of bringing under the mischief of the Act, and the Chair cannot say that the Honourable Member is not in order in giving his reasons why this extension should not be sanctioned.

Sardar Sant Singh: What I am submitting is that in giving these powers we ought to be satisfied that it is not the mere will of the executive that will prevail. Section 2 lays down

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair takes it, the Honourable Member is referring to the extension that is proposed?

Sardar Sant Singh: Yes, Sir. I am reading only this amendment—I am not going beyond that. The section lays down:

"The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make such rules as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

During the debate on this clause certain assurances were given to us that the Defence of India Act will be used only in those cases where the act of an individual is prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war. The House at that time showed all the co-operation which it was capable of. Immediate effect was given. Even the Select Committee sat in one day and finished its deliberations and the House did not want to obstruct the passage of the Bill and considered it to be essential on account of the state of war that existed. Today again we are asked to extend the scope of one of the provisions of this Act. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the Honourable the Home Member should come forward and give us in detail the reasons, first, why this extension is called for. Is it aimed at the State subjects who may probably in the near future be found to agitate against the system of government in those States? Is it to crush that movement, a constitutional movement, whether it is violent or non-violent—irrespective of that fact—or is it intended to help the successful prosecution of the war which is the apparent object of this legislation? Secondly will the Honourable Member tell us—I put it definitely—whether the Home Department has considered it necessary to review the situation in the light of the working of this Act during the last six months that it has been in force and will he give us the facts and figures relating to each province, month by month and how this Defence of India Act has been used by the Provincial Governments? Thirdly, will he please tell us whether the Provincial Governments are acting as our delegates or acting independently? In section 2 (5) of the Act it is laid down

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is not sought to be amended, is it?

Sardar Sant Singh: It does not want to amend

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Then the Honourable Member need not discuss it. The Honourable Member should not discuss any other sub-clause than the one sought to be amended.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am not referring to any other sub-clauses. But sub-section (5) will come into operation as a consequence of this amendment—as a matter of fact section 2 (5) of the Act is being amended by this Bill. It says:

"A Provincial Government may by order direct that any power or duty which by rule made under sub-section (1) is conferred or imposed on the Provincial Government, or which, being by such rule conferred or imposed on the Central Government, has been directed under sub-section (4) to be exercised or discharged by the Provincial Government, shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercised or discharged by any officer or authority, not being an officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government."

As I read this sub-section and the other sub-sections of section 2, I find that the Provincial Governments are acting as our delegates in the discharge of the duties that have been entrusted to them under the Defence of India Act. If that is so, will the Honourable the Home Member tell us what vigilance he is keeping over the acts of the Provincial Governments in order to see whether the delegated power which according to me has been given to them under this Act is being properly used and not abused? These are some of the questions which relate

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is repeating himself. He has said all that already.

Sardar Sant Singh: I want information on these points which I am submitting

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has made that point already.

Sardar Sant Singh: Then, Sir, the next point on which I should like to have some information is this. On the debate on the consideration of the Defence of India Act, I expressed certain apprehensions from my experience of the old Defence of India Act, that that Act would not be used in a proper manner and for the purpose for which it was being enacted. My friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, told us

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member ought not to revive those discussions. The Act has already been passed.

Sardar Sant Singh: I want to tell my friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, how the same powers will be used

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But that is no reason why the discussions on the old Act should be re-opened.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am talking about the powers

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should stick to the amendment, and he should not go back on the discussions which took place before.

Sardar Sant Singh: The amendment wants to extend the powers given under this clause and to make further rules. I am submitting that at that time when I expressed my fears that these powers would be abused, my friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, told us that the days of Dyers and O'Dwyers had gone and the country had awakened to a sense of responsibility. I am telling him that if further powers are given under this amended Act, he should revise his opinion before extending his co-operation to the Government, as this further power will entirely cut down the activities of those who are interested in the States and in the tribal area, nay, in both. Whether we agree or not with a particular agitation, it is quite immaterial. But I want to be quite fair even to my opponents. If I do not agree with a particular act of my opponent, I would not certainly like that

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

he should be treated in a manner which is neither human nor legal. I would certainly give him that protection which the law affords to the worst offender, and I do not want that my opponents should be treated in a manner which is illegal. I want the rule of law to prevail in this country; I want that everybody should feel the same sense of security, the same sense of safety as I myself desire to have in this country. Sir, these powers are extraordinary powers. They are such that affect the ordinary liberty of the subject, both in speech, in thought as well as in action. Therefore, I desire that before the House agrees to any such extension being granted on any of these matters, the Government ought to take the House into confidence and tell them plainly and in unequivocal language that these powers will not be abused.

Now, Sir, in conclusion, I want to inform the Honourable the Home Member that though originally the defence regulations that were framed in England were so stiff, as stiff as those which exist in this country under the Defence of India Act, yet later on they discovered that some of them were not required for use and so they revised or softened their rigour to a great extent. Now, if England could do it, if a responsible Government could feel the necessity of softening the rigour of those rules, I do not see why the Government of India do not feel inclined to soften their rigour out here, particularly in the light of the fact that these rules have not worked well so far. Sir, India so far is fortunately away from the scene of conflict; there is no war here. India is safe from all sides, from internal disturbances, as well as from external aggression. Still I wonder why so many prosecutions have been launched. I do not know of other provinces, but I know that, so far as the Punjab is concerned, there have been no less than 319 convictions, in addition to the numerous internment and externment orders.—I have no exact idea of their figures,—nor have I been supplied with those figures, but this figure of convictions was given in the Punjab Assembly by the Government of that Province. Therefore, I submit that when such normal conditions are prevailing, it is neither fair, nor proper, nor even humane to extend the scope of this Act,—rather the time has come when the Government should come forward with an amending Bill taking away of the rigours of the old Act. Sir, I oppose the consideration of this Bill.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Sir, it is our bitter experience that the powers with which the Executive are invested by the Legislature are sometimes abused and the people have to suffer as a consequence. Many many years ago, a generation ago, the Press Act of 1910 was placed on the Statute-book, as a result of the murder of Mr. Rand by one Damodar Chapekar in the Maharashtra. The Mussalmans in those days supported the Government thinking that it was a measure against the Hindus and the Muslims would not be touched. Well, the measure was passed and placed on the Statute-book, but not very long after the victims of this Press Act were the Muslims themselves. There was a regular massacre, and when we turned round and said—how is it that this measure has been directed against us—we were told in effect that fire does not distinguish between a Mussalman and a Hindu; it burns both. So that I had to proceed to England; I was there for about a year fighting and doing my best to have the Press Act repealed. When the war broke out there was a meeting in the House of Commons. About thirty Members of Parliament took my

statement and they assured me that the Press Act would be repealed. They kept their promise, the Act was repealed, but later on circumstances arose which made it possible for the Government to re-enact that law. This is the Press Act, and the same is the case with the Defence of India Act. Certainly, as my friend, Sardar Sant Singh, reminds me, I did say that the days of Dyers and O'Dwyers had gone, I did say that the Government were more sympathetic, I did say that the Britishers understood Indians much better than they understood us in the time of O'Dwyer. I said all that, but I think I will have to revise my opinion to a certain extent. I am certainly of the opinion that this Defence of India Act should be used for suppressing the activities of those who place obstacles in the way of the successful prosecution of the war. For instance, if a man gets up and makes a speech calling upon the people of India not to join the army as recruits, then certainly the Act will come into play, and the man will have to be sent to jail. Action will have to be taken against him, I do not object to that. They are perfectly justified in the attitude that they take up in such cases, but my grievance is that ordinary speeches made by gentlemen holding certain advanced political views come under the heels of the Defence of India Act in certain places of India. For instance, in Baluchistan, to which I was referring the other day, one Mr. Abdus Samad Uchakzai made a speech. In that speech, so far as I read it,—it was shown to me—there was no reference to the war, nothing against the successful prosecution of the war,—but only his advanced political views. He was clapped into jail and he has been prosecuted under the Defence of India Act. I want the Home Member, before we proceed further with this Bill, to give us an assurance that Government would take us into confidence and do everything possible to keep its vigilant eye on the doings of the executive in the Provinces to whom these powers have been transferred. Of course, the defence of India is a Central subject. We have delegated the powers of the Centre to the Provinces. In the Provinces, if they use those powers in a reasonable manner, in a just manner, so far so good, but if they fly off at a tangent, then the Central Government should come and put their feet down upon such arbitrary exercise of power. With these words, I resume my seat.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Mahtia (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Mr. President, this Bill seeks to make a further addition to the armoury of repressive legislation that has already encumbered the Statute-book. I characterise the Defence of India Act as a piece of repressive legislation, which, though apparently intended in the interests of the defence of India and also for the effective prosecution of the war, has, in actual operation, been used to defend the vagaries of irresponsible officers in the name of law and order, that much abused phrase of the bureaucracy.

When this Bill was fully discussed last Session, I drew the attention of the House to the very enormous powers that were sought to be taken under it. I explained that the provisions were so loosely worded as to cover every conceivable form of human action. I also pointed out that the Bill touched not only every form of human activity, but even in matters where tangible action was not to be discerned, its application was possible. As we then apprehended that it would open the flood-gates of persecution at the hands of irresponsible executives, we pointed out that some effective checks should be proposed by Government so that the ordinary normal activities of the country might not be ruthlessly

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

suppressed under cover of this Act. We were given an assurance that Government would be careful to see that the provisions of the Act were not abused. The Bill has already been in operation for the last seven months. A glance at the newspapers of the different provinces in India will show how these provisions have been distorted and made applicable to cases which do not normally come under them. My Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, who spoke before me, mentioned that there had been more than 300 cases of conviction under this Act in his own province the Punjab. May I tell you and the Members of the Treasury Benches who delegated these powers to the Provincial Governments that in my own province Bengal, there have already been 589 convictions under the Act?

Mr. M. Ghiasuddin (Punjab: Landholders): Yours is a representative Government.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: My Honourable friend says that yours is a representative Government. My Honourable friend knows very well what it is and I also understand what it means. It seems to me that before the Bill was passed, the programme of some of the Provincial Governments had been prepared before-hand so that, as soon as the Bill was passed by this House, the day following they came down upon the people

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should not criticise Provincial Governments.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am not criticising in that way . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member's words contain serious reflection.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am not making any reflection on any Provincial Government, but I do not feel that Provincial Governments are sacrosanct. What I want to say, is that the Central Government obtained certain powers through this Legislature for the purpose of effective prosecution of the war, as also for the internal peace and tranquillity of this country. They have delegated those powers to Provincial Governments but they are not exercising an effective check on them and the result has been that there has been a gross abuse of those powers and consequent curtailment of the civil liberties of the people, in the name of effective prosecution of the war. Therefore, as a citizen, as a representative of the people, I am entitled to bring before the House the facts as they have been occurring in the different provinces—facts that go to show that these provisions have not been operated for the purpose of effective prosecution of the war, but for the purpose of preventing the legitimate political activities of the people.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must remember at the same time that the Provincial Governments are not represented here.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: But I know the Provincial Governments have also sent here some of their own representatives or nominees.

I do not think that their business is simply to dance to the tune of the Government who bring them here or to sit here silently. My experience in this House has been that whenever there have been specific matters concerning a particular province, the nominees of that province are made to speak and they are asked to reply to speeches which we make . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is a very different matter. The Provincial Governments are not represented here.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: The Provincial Governments may not be represented, but, their principal—the Central Government, which delegated those powers to them are here—I am asking the Central Government what they have done to keep in touch with the Provincial Governments to ascertain from them how the provisions of the Defence of India Act are being operated there. I am perfectly entitled to address my remarks to the Members on the Treasury Benches who are responsible for the administration of this Act. They cannot shove off their responsibility now by saying that they had transferred the powers to the Provincial Governments . . .

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan, (Nominated Non-Official): You do not care to know what is going on in the North-West Frontier Province.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: My Honourable friend comes from the North-West Frontier Province, he certainly knows the situation better, but I do not want to travel from Calcutta to the North-West Frontier in the space of ten minutes at my disposal.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member had better go on.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: What I was going to say was not to make any reflection on any Provincial Government but if the administration of this Defence of India Act has been carried on in such a way by the Provincial Governments that it has virtually resulted in breaking down the normal legitimate public life of the province, I cannot but raise my voice of protest against it. And I shall be very careful when I am again asked to arm the Central Government with additional powers that would readily lend themselves to abuse. Rather, I shall not be prepared to give any further power in their hands, so that there may not be a further tightening of the grip or of the stranglehold that they have already had on the normal life of the provinces.

As I was telling you, Sir, I am aware, being in active touch with the public life of the province I represent, that all manner of legitimate activities of the labour leaders, kisan leaders and student leaders has already been ruthlessly suppressed and is being suppressed even now and it must be known to most of my Honourable friends on this side. When my friend, Maulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmad Chaudhury, the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee went to Chandpur to make a speech, without caring to wait for or hear his speech, as soon as he went there and began to address the meeting, he was arrested with his colleague, Mr. Trilokya Nath Chakravarty, and put in prison. That is how things are going on. There have been cases after cases of student leaders, labour leaders and kisan leaders who were not even allowed to assemble in

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

a public meeting to ventilate their grievances and they were either gagged or clapped into prison. That is the way the Defence of India Act is being operated, and how can the Government ask for additional powers? Not only that. The Press has been effectively muzzled in my province. That important nationalist journal, the *Hindustan Standard*, has been compelled to cease publication of its editorials as the Bengal Government has used the provisions of the Defence of India Act against them. The editor of the paper has been asked to submit his editorials to the Government for approval before they may be printed and published. If the *Hindustan Standard* published any inflammatory article prejudicing the effective prosecution of the war, the law of the land was there to deal with it. The Press Emergency Laws were there and the ordinary law of the land was there to set it right. I say that the normal law of the land would be sufficient to deal with a case of that nature.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot discuss individual cases here.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Instead of indulging in mere abstractions, I am giving you concrete instances of how the power has been abused and is being still abused.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must remember that under this Bill what is sought is to extend the powers in certain directions. If the Honourable Member thinks that he is at liberty to rake up all the prosecutions that have taken place under other sections or sub-sections of the Act, then he is not in order.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I submit that this clause, the amendment of which is sought, gives power to prosecute any person who creates an alarm.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair knows that fully well.

Sardar Sant Singh: And the Press can certainly come in here.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What the Chair said was that individual cases could not be discussed here.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar, Non-Muhammadan): May I submit one point for your consideration?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Is it a point of order?

Mr. M. S. Aney: Yes. I know that you are right in asking us not to discuss any individual cases, but may I submit that, in order to illustrate the point which I have to make, a reference to individual cases will become inevitable, and I believe that a reference to such cases, which does not mean an extended discussion of the whole subject, is not tabooed by you under your ruling.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It may be possible to have to refer to some individual cases in order to strengthen the argument that this power is likely to be abused, but to go on discussing a number of cases, especially when there is no one to reply on the other side, that is not in order. That is exactly what the Chair means.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am extremely thankful to you for the observations you have made reminding me what I am not to say in regard to this Bill, but, Sir, I hope you will realise the position of public men in this country. They have not got any forum to ventilate their grievances. Today, as I was telling you, the press has been completely muzzled. Association of men has been banned. We cannot hold meetings, and, therefore, we cannot bring this matter to the notice of anybody in any way.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The proper forum is the Provincial Legislature.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Fortunately or unfortunately, I do not belong to the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can ask the people there to bring up the matter.

(Some Honourable Members on the Treasury Benches laughed at this stage.)

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: If you do not understand the implications of this Bill, you may sit mum, but there is no reason for your laughing. I can sympathise with your ignorance of law and of the actual conditions in the country which have been brought about by the reckless delegation of powers which you have made,—powers which were meant for an entirely different purpose.

An Honourable Member: They are all here to laugh.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: They will have to weep some day. This Bill gives an extension of power to the Government to deal with cases of alarm that might be raised by persons during this period of the war and I can very easily visualise how this power also will be abused. Indian newspapers will be the very first to be victimised. Today honest independent journalism has completely disappeared from this country, thanks to the merciless operation of this law and only journals of the made-to-order type are permitted. The press is hopelessly regimented. The newspapers will not be permitted to discuss any situation arising out of any thing which might trickle through the censorship and they will be pounced upon as creating false alarms, spreading wild rumours, prejudicing the public mind and indirectly helping the enemy in the prosecution of the war against this country. I do not understand why the Government want power to control what in these days is a common matter of discussion, namely, the situation as it develops from day to day in connection with the war. Today if there is one subject which forms the theme of general talk, discussion or debate in tea stalls, cafes and restaurants, drawing rooms and even bed rooms, I believe it is the

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]
war. And if in the course of such a discussion, Sir, something slips out, the spies hanging about the places may make a report and the lives of the people may be made miserable. There are the Broadcasting Stations, from which all kinds of news are disseminated.

Some Honourable Members: False news. Lies.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): There are rules which regulate the debate in this House and they must be obeyed. The Honourable Member must remember that.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Once we give the Government power to regulate how a particular item of news should be discussed or received or talked about, there is no end. Therefore I do not want to give this power. Moreover, Sir, I think that if somebody has *bona fide* fear of a certain situation growing or developing, it is open to the Government to set all doubts at rest. They may come forward with a communique or a statement for dispelling the suspicions or allaying the fears of the people. That would be the only normal and reasonable course. But why should our men be prosecuted or persecuted? I, therefore, submit, Sir, that having regard to the manner in which the provisions of the Defence of India Act have been operated during the last seven months, the callous indifference of the Central Government to the matter, the blissful ignorance of smiling faces drawing fat salaries but doing nothing in this respect, I am not in a position to allow further extension of power to my Honourable friends there.

Sir, before I conclude, I will refer to another matter. The Bill relates to two matters: the one I have disposed of is the power to make rules for the spreading of false reports or alarms. There is another aspect of it and it is the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the tribal areas. May I know from my Honourable friends on the Treasury Benches what is their information about the happenings in the tribal areas? They have said nothing to justify the grant of this extra power. All that my Honourable friend, moving this Bill, has thought fit to do is to put in half a dozen sentences and add 'Sir, I move'. I was surprised that when they ask for further powers they do not make out a case for it. They have not a word to say about the tribal areas, the conditions that are prevailing there and what particular situation has arisen in all these tribal areas calling for this special power. I do not know even now whether the Central Government has consulted the Provincial Governments with regard to the extension of these powers. When these powers are to be delegated to the Provinces where there are native States, where there are tribal areas, one reasonably expects of the people who ask for these powers to give a correct picture of the situation that prevails in those areas—the tribal areas as well as the native States. May I know from the Government of India whether they have been requested by the Princes of the native States to give them protection in the way the Government seek to give them with the help of these powers? We have heard nothing about all this. Neither have they told us what the different Provincial Governments, where popular representatives are still functioning, have to say to the extension of these powers. Sir, if my Honourable friends on the Treasury Benches would not enlighten the

House as to the opinion of the different Provincial Governments with regard to these particular matters, with what face can they ask us to give them these additional powers? If additional powers are really necessary, we shall not grudge them these powers but they must make out a *prima facie* case for them, which they have not done.

As I was submitting to the House a few moments ago, they made a very short speech in the hope that the Bill will immediately be passed by the House. We have got a Drugs Bill for the control of Allopathic drugs, but, Sir, they seem to have greater faith in the Homeopathic system of medicine. According to this system a very small and minute dose has got a very powerful efficacy. Here, Sir, they have brought in a very small Bill but of so high potency as may only be administered in extreme and acute cases and not in ordinary normal cases. Sir, I must resist this. I cannot be a consenting party to a piece of legislation of this drastic character, when the Mover does not furnish us with a full and clear statement of facts, nor makes the faintest effort to convince the House as to the necessity or justification for such a measure. Sir, under these circumstances I think I must oppose this Bill.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1940.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E. (Member for Education, Health and Lands); and

Mr. Eric Conran-Smith, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Home Secretary).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

ACQUISITION OF SOME LAND NEAR KHEWRA SALT MINES.

†607. *Khan Bahadur Shalkh Fazi-i-Haq Piracha: With reference to the answer given to my starred question No. 895 (e) on the 14th March, 1940, regarding some land acquired by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department near Khewra Salt Mines in 1926, will the Honourable the Finance Member please lay the lease deed on the table of the House for information?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I do not think that the contents of the lease are of sufficient general interest for it to be laid on the table of the House but I am having a copy placed in the Library of the House.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT METED OUT TO THE INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

608. *Mr. Umar Aly Shah: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular commissions in the Indian Medical Department of the British Army have been reduced from 18.5 to ten per cent.;

(b) whether it is a fact that special promotion, as apart from accelerated promotion, is barred to the Indian Medical Department during peace time, but is admissible to all other Units in the Service;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bar to qualify for special promotion is not even abolished during war;

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

- (d) whether it is a fact that Routine Commissions normally due and largely overdue in many instances are further being suspended for another whole year;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Department personnel is furthermore denied 'Separation Allowance' as an exclusive measure whilst on Field Service, when every rank in the British Army is automatically eligible to its grant, although serving conditions do not differ; and
- (f) if the answer to the preceding parts be in the affirmative, how Government justify their policy; whether they are prepared to eradicate the differential treatment meted out to the Indian Medical Department, and, if not, why not?

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie: With the permission of the Honourable the President I will answer questions Nos. 608 and 610 together.

All the information required is not yet ready, and the answers will be laid on the table as soon as possible.

GRANT OF COMMISSIONS IN THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

609. *Shaikh Raffuddin Ahmad Siddiquee: (a) Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state whether Officers and Warrant Officers of the Indian Medical Department are eligible for Commissions in the Indian Medical Service in peace time and in war and, if so, how recruitment or absorption is regulated and, if not, why not?

(b) How many Commissions referred to in part (a) above have been granted in the last decade?

(c) Have Government surveyed the cadre of the Indian Medical Department since the outbreak of war with a view to ascertaining the possibility of granting regular Commissions in the Indian Medical Service to competent and desirable cases and, if so, with what result? If not, why not?

(d) How many Military Assistant Surgeons are there in the Indian Medical Department who, professionally, may be eligible for such Commissions in the Indian Medical Service? How many, so far, have either been granted or recommended for Commissions?

(e) Is it a fact that in the appointments made for regular Commissions in the Indian Medical Service last November, one was given to a temporary officer who is an M.B., B.S., of the Punjab Medical Faculty?

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie: (a) Yes. They are eligible if qualified, and their applications are considered along with those of others.

(b) One.

(c) No. As no permanent commissions are being offered in the Indian Medical Service, it would not be in the interests of a member of the Indian Medical Department to give up his appointment in that department.

(d) 17 are professionally eligible and within the prescribed age limits. A further 85 are professionally qualified but are over age. Since the outbreak of war, none has been granted commissions in the Indian Medical Service for the reason given in answer to part (c).

(e) Yes.

NON-GRANT OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE TO THE INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

†610. *Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali: (a) Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state what is implied by 'Separation Allowance' as applied to the Army in India and, when and under what circumstances it is provided? Is it admissible to British and Indian troops alike, irrespective of rank, and, if not, why not?

(b) Are families and dependants of soldiers entitled to draw 'Separation Allowance' whilst their relatives serve on the field of operations, or when posted to non-family stations on the frontiers when necessarily separated from them? If not, when and how do they qualify for the grant of this provision?

(c) Are all ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps and of the Indian Medical Service eligible for the grant of 'Separation Allowance' when out on field service?

(d) Is it a fact that Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Indian Medical Department of the British Army, are still debarred from the grant of 'Separation Allowance'? If so, what is the justification?

(e) Do Government recognize the discrimination caused in this matter of non-grant of 'Separation Allowance' to the Indian Medical Department and do they propose to eradicate the distinction? If not, why not?

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF POOL OFFICERS UNDER THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

†611. *Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state the functions of the pool officers under Customs Department and their academic qualifications?

(b) How are pool officers trained; where and for what period?

(c) How are pool officers recruited? What is the minimum qualification for such posts?

(d) Is the recruitment of pool officers advertised in papers? If so, in which papers?

(e) Is the recruitment of pool officers made by the Public Service Commission? If not, by which agency is it made?

(f) What is the number of such pool officers recruited during the last five years by communities?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) and (d). Pool officers serving in the Customs Department, after a preliminary period of training, are employed as Assistant Collectors or Collectors of Customs. As Pool officers are selected from those already in Government service, the question of academic qualifications or of advertising the vacancies in the press does not arise.

(b), (c) and (e). I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Finance Department Resolution No. P-28 (6) Ex. II/88, dated the 2nd February, 1939.

† For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 608.

‡ Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(f) The Pool only came into existence on the 2nd February, 1939. Since that date 21 Hindus, 11 Europeans and seven Muslims have been appointed to it.

ELIGIBILITY OF EX-EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE FOR COMMISSIONS.

612. *Mr. Umar Ali Shah: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state if the Executive Officers of the Indian Territorial Force, who did not fulfil their engagement with that Force and resigned before their term, are still eligible for commissions in the Army in India Reserve of Officers and are entitled to count their previous service towards seniority (*vide* statement of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief made in the Council of State on the 12th March, 1930, also the statement of the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, made in this House on the 12th February, 1932, and in accordance with rule 5/8 (a) and 7/8 (b) of the Regulations for the Army in India Reserve of Officers, 1926-34)?

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie: Recruitment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers has been suspended since September, 1939. The question, therefore, does not arise.

COUNTING OF PREVIOUS SERVICE OF EX-OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

613. *Mr. Umar Ali Shah: (a) Will the Defence Secretary please state whether Government are aware that according to the Army in India Reserve of Officers Regulations of 1926, ex-Indian Territorial Force Officers who held both Honorary King's and Viceroy's Commissions in that Force from 1922 to 1927, were entitled to count their previous service in full, while according to the Army in India Reserve of Officers Regulations of 1934, they will count as half?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, have Government considered the advisability of restoring the old rule?

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie: (a) No, Sir. The correct position is that previous service as honorary King's Commissioned officer has never been permitted to count towards seniority and promotion in the Army in India Reserve of Officers; and that half of any previous service rendered as a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer has always been permitted to count, except that such service rendered between 1914-18 counts in full.

(b) Does not arise.

ELIGIBILITY OF EX-OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE FOR COMMISSIONS.

614. *Mr. Umar Ali Shah: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state whether at present the recruitment of ex-Officers of the Indian Territorial Force is open for Commissions in "B" class of the Army in India Reserve of Officers who are overage for both emergency commissions and "A" class of the Army in India Reserve of Officers? If not, what is the reason for not taking into consideration their previous Indian Territorial Force service during the present war?

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie: I refer the Honourable Member to the answer I have just given to his starred question No. 612.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN SUPERVISOR TO DEAL WITH APPOINTMENTS OF INDIAN CANDIDATES OF THE ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

615. *Mr. Umar Ali Shah: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state whether Government are prepared to appoint early a separate Indian King's Commissioned Officer Supervisor (with an Indian Clerk) for the Indian Wing of the Army in India Reserve of Officers in the Military Secretary's Office, Army Headquarters, India, for dealing with the appointments of the Indian candidates of the Army in India Reserve of Officers? If not, why not?

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie: No, because it would be unnecessary and uneconomical.

GRANT OF HOUSE RENT IN NEW DELHI TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STAFF FAILING TO GET QUARTERS.

616. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state the conditions and circumstances governing the grant of house rent in New Delhi to such of the Government of India staff who do not get Government accommodation and whether it is proposed to continue to give this allowance in future also? If not, why not?

(b) What relief does he propose to grant in future to those who do not get Government quarters and are required to pay rents for private buildings in New Delhi and elsewhere? If none, why not?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Delhi house rent allowance is granted only to those members of the ministerial migratory staff who fail to get Government quarters. It is given because the fact of migration imposes on those members of the staff who are not provided with Government quarters an unusually high expenditure on house accommodation and thus places them at a financial disadvantage. The allowance is intended to cover the difference between the rent actually paid and ten per cent. of the Government servant's emoluments, and is subject to a certain maximum. In consequence of the exodus decision, the allowance was sanctioned only up to the 30th April, 1940. The question of continuing the allowance beyond that date has not yet been decided.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED CLASSES.

617. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state whether Government have changed their policy regarding the solving of the problem of unemployment amongst the Indian educated classes?

(b) If the reply to the above part be in the negative, why are they granting extension of service beyond the age of superannuation and re-employing persons after retirement from Government service in the Government of India and the Attached Offices, including the Central Public Works Department, Federal Court, etc., etc., and how long do Government propose to pursue this policy to the detriment of the unemployed in this country?

(c) How many men are either on extensions or have been re-employed in each of these offices?

(d) Does he propose to lay down some conditions governing the grant of extensions as also the re-employment of retired persons under very special circumstances with the concurrence of the Finance or Home Department? If not, why not?

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: (a) No.

(b) Extensions of service and re-employment after superannuation are given only on public grounds and in the interests of good administration, which must remain paramount considerations.

(c) A statement shortly to be laid on the table of the House in reply to starred question No. 451 asked on the 19th March, 1940, will give this information.

(d) The conditions are already laid down in Fundamental Rule 56 and Article 520, Civil Service Regulations, which provide that a person may not be retained in service beyond the age of superannuation or re-employed after retirement except for special reasons and on public grounds. Government do not consider that any further action is necessary in this respect.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I ask the Honourable Member if this rule has ever been reviewed in the light of the new circumstances which have arisen in the country on account of the unemployment amongst the educated classes?

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: In view of the reasons which, as I have remarked, must operate before any such extension is given, Government do not consider that it is necessary to review the existing rule.

Sardar Sant Singh: Does the Government consider it necessary now, as is proposed, to review the situation in the light of the new circumstances that have arisen in the country?

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: No, Sir.

GRANT OF ARMS LICENCES TO SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS IN DELHI.

618. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) With reference to the reply given to starred question No. 881 on the 8th March, 1939, regarding grant of arms licences to special police officers in Delhi, will the Honourable the Home Member please state when the information asked for therein is expected to be placed on the table of the House?

(b) Will he please state if any more licences of arms have since been issued to any of the special police officers and on what grounds?

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: (a) The information was laid on the table of the House on the 23rd March, 1939, and printed on page 2632 of the Legislative Assembly Debates for that date.

(b) The information has been called for from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

CRIMES IN DELHI.

619. *Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: (a) With reference to the reply given to starred question No. 882 on the 8th March, 1939, will the Honourable the Home Member please state the number of crimes of each description that took place in 1938 in Delhi and whether the addition of the appointment of the gazetted staff has in any way helped in the reduction of crime? If not, what is the justification for keeping on such a job, and, if it has helped, then in what way?

(b) Will he please state the steps and measures taken by the present Head of the Department to reduce the crimes in Delhi after the creation of the additional appointment? If not, why not, and if so, what?

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: The information has been called for from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Next question.

[At this stage Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya got up to put a supplementary question.]

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Before the Honourable Member got up, the next question had been called. It is too late now to ask a supplementary question.

OBSERVANCE OF MORNING OFFICE HOURS DURING SUMMER MONTHS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES.

620. *Mr. Latchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state if morning office hours (7 A.M. to 12 noon) during summer months are being observed in any of the attached offices of the Government of India which have recently been located permanently in Delhi, and whether any of these offices have experienced any difficulty in its working?

(b) Is he aware that the staff of the Government of India Secretariat approached Government through their Association to adopt morning timings in their offices for summer months?

(c) Is he aware of the feelings of that portion of the staff of the Secretariat which has been located permanently at New Delhi that, they have been denied a small facility of protecting them from the scorching heat while a portion of them have been allowed to move up to Simla?

(d) What are the difficulties in giving it a trial for at least one season?

(e) Is he prepared to consider the desirability of changing the present timing to 7 A.M. to 12 noon? If not, why not?

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: (a) The Federal Public Service Commission, the Civil Aviation Office, and the Office of the Controller of Broadcasting were observing morning hours during the summer. As far as is known no difficulty was experienced by these offices.

(b) and (c). Government received a representation from the Imperial Secretariat Association urging the observance of morning hours during the summer.

(d) and (e). The question of adopting morning hours was considered and rejected on the grounds that the Secretariat buildings are being air-conditioned, that the adoption of different hours for Simla and Delhi offices will cause delay in the disposal of work, and that the working hours will be curtailed by one hour.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Is the Honourable Member aware that certain Secretariat Departments and attached offices which have now been permanently located in New Delhi will not be sending up any camp office to Simla? Do I understand that it will be open to such Departments to adopt morning hours during hot weather if they find it convenient to do so like the office of the Civil Aviation?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is making a speech.

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: No, Sir. Government consider that uniformity is desirable except in cases where the offices will not be located in air-conditioned rooms.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will it not be possible from eleven o'clock in the day till about twelve Noon, that the offices in Simla could communicate with the offices here and it should be open to the offices here either to have morning office or evening office, because it will be very hot during day time.

Mr. E. Conran-Smith: I have nothing to add to what I have already stated. All considerations have been taken into account.

MINERS AND GANGMEN WORKING IN KHEWRA SALT MINES.

621. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state if it is a fact that the miners and gangmen working in Khewra Salt Mines, are employed on a basis similar to piece work system?

(b) Is it a fact that the gangmen are not allowed to join the miners' union recognised by Government, while the miners are permitted to become members of the same?

(c) Is it a fact that on a question raised by the Honourable Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, M.C.S., in the Council of State, in the year 1936, Government stated that they had no objection to gangmen joining the union?

(d) Is it a fact that the Chief Mining Engineer, Khewra Salt Mines, objects to gangmen joining the union? If so, why, and what steps do Government propose to take?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The Central Board of Revenue has informed the Punjab Miners' Labour Union, Khewra, that gangmen will not be permitted to be office bearers or members of the Union. The Board has taken the view that gangmen who are appointed by the Department to act on its behalf as supervisors over the work of the miners cannot satisfactorily combine their duties of supervisors with membership of the Labour Union to which the miners belong. Government concur in this view and do not propose to take any action in the matter.

THE PARSİ MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Sir H. P. Mody (Bombay Millowners' Association; Indian Commerce): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, as passed by the Council of State, be taken into consideration".

Sir, this Bill is intended merely to remove a defect which crept into the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936. Section 40 of that Act deals with orders for alimony and maintenance. It provides for two sets of orders, those which are secured on the property of the husband and those which are in the nature of personal orders. It was the intention of the framers of the Act, as based upon the general opinion of the community, that these orders should cease to have effect if the wife re-married or ceased to be chaste. Unfortunately, when the Act was drafted, it was provided in the case of those orders which are secured on the husband's property that they should cease to have effect in the contingency mentioned, but it was not so provided in the case of personal orders. This Bill seeks merely to remedy that defect. And, there is a supplemental provision which empowers the High Courts to vary or rescind an order in the event of its being established to their satisfaction that the wife had re-married or had ceased to be chaste. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, as passed by the Council of State, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Sir H. P. Mody: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as passed by the Council of State, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN TEA CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Ohaudhury (Assam: Muhammadan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938."

The motion was adopted.

Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for certain purposes.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for certain purposes."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume consideration of the motion moved by Mr. A. deC. Williams:

"That the Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

Mr. A. deC. Williams (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, my Honourable friend, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, who is not in his place today, commented yesterday upon the homœopathic brevity of my address. Well, Sir, it appeared at any rate to have one homœopathic quality inasmuch as a short speech on this Bill has elicited a great deal of discussion. The Act which this Bill seeks to amend is admittedly a comprehensive and complicated measure. It naturally follows that as defects and deficiencies are found in it, from time to time, amendments have become necessary, and, Sir, it is a disconcerting reflection to Government, and I think it must be even more disconcerting to yourself, Sir, to reflect, that whenever an amending Bill—whenever a Bill to amend the parent Act—comes before the Legislature, it is to be made the occasion for a full-dress debate of the principles underlying the parent Act. It is, Sir, as if a Bill seeking to amend a purely procedural section of the Criminal Procedure Code was made the occasion for a full-dress debate on the working of section 144 of that Code.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Did the Honourable Member mean to suggest that the speeches that were made yesterday on this Bill were not relevant to the discussion?

Mr. A. deC. Williams: I would not venture to suggest that. What I do venture to suggest is this, that if this is to happen on every occasion when a minor amendment of a parent Act is made, it will be extremely difficult for Government

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Then the Honourable Members must see to it that some rule is framed changing the practice under which speeches such as those that have been delivered on this occasion are permissible.

Mr. A. deC. Williams: Now, Sir, I will address myself to the terms of the Bill. Honourable Members have complained that sufficient explanation has not been given either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or by myself for the reasons underlying clause 2 (a) of the Bill. Really, Sir, I have very little to add to what I said before. My contention is this. The provisions of the parent Act which this Bill seeks to amend empowers Government to make rules preventing the prosecution of any purpose likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers. What this Bill seeks to do is to sanction the prevention of any purpose likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with any State in India. I ask the House, could anything be more reasonable and do the House wish anything else?

I have been asked what reason we have to anticipate activities of this sort, and I have been asked the same question in relation to the tribal areas. The answer which I have to that is that it is not necessary for Government to wait until the trouble is at hand. Prevention is always better than cure.

If rules are to be made preventing activities likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, surely there should be power to deal with action likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with the States in India. The same applies to the provision relating to the tribal areas and it is not necessary for us to wait until there actually is trouble in the tribal areas. Again, prevention is better than cure.

As regards the remaining clauses of the Bill, clause 2 (b) supplies a plain omission. The Act contemplates certain delegations of power by Provincial Governments to their officers, but unfortunately the relevant provision of the Act provides that a Provincial Government cannot delegate its powers to an officer subordinate to the Central Government. As all subordinate officers in the Chief Commissioners' provinces are subordinate to the Central Government the effect is that a Chief Commissioner acting as a Provincial Government cannot make any delegations at all. This is a plain defect which the Bill seeks to remove.

Clause 3 has been found necessary because section 18 of the parent Act gives certain protection to Indian State Military or Police forces when serving with Indian forces. But it has been found that this protection does not cover the benefits given by the Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act, and the small amendment which the Bill proposes to make in the section is designed to give effect to this. I can only repeat that it is impossible for me in answering this debate to deal with the extensive criticisms made by Honourable Members to the principles underlying the parent Act.

[At this stage, Mr. Aney rose to speak.]

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair cannot allow any further speeches now after the Honourable Member has replied on behalf of Government.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): The Honourable Member gave no reply to the debate; that is what I want to urge.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That makes no difference.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Mr. A. deO. Williams: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill in replying to the debate has done nothing more than read out to us once more the notes appended to the clauses of the Bill and he thought that was a sufficient reply to the debate which we had yesterday on this Bill. Not only that, but he has even doubted the propriety of the debate which we raised upon certain topics that are intimately connected with the operation of this Act. You have rightly brought to the notice of the Honourable Member, Sir, when he wanted to question the propriety of allowing the discussion at all in this House, and the Honourable Member had to give up that line of reasoning and content himself by reading out once more the notes on clauses. In the first place, I want to urge that whenever the Government come with a Bill which is intended to widen the powers that have been already conferred under a law to the passing of which there was strong objection at the time when the same was first considered by the House, Government ought to know that they would be called upon to justify the use of the power which had been conferred by the House, and, therefore, they must come prepared with a full statement of facts on which they are likely to be asked to give information. What did the two speeches indicate? The point they emphasised was this: that the working of this Act has not been satisfactory, the delegation of power that has been made has not been found to have been properly used, and if that is so, the House rightly contends that a further delegation of powers and a further widening of authority was dangerous. That is the implication of the debate we had yesterday, and the Honourable Member ought to have seen that it was necessary for him to allay the apprehensions which the points made by my friends, Sardar Sant Singh and Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, had raised. But he made no attempt whatsoever at all about this

matter: he made no statement even to the effect that it is not true that the powers delegated have been abused as alleged; he would not even go to the length of repudiating the charge that had been levelled

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): He dare not.

Mr. M. S. Aney: That means in a way that he gives a silent consent to the allegations made against the use of these powers by those to whom they were delegated: if that is so, he had no moral justification to come forward before this House and ask us to sanction a further extension of powers, as the present Bill wants.

Coming to the next point, I thought he would be able to give some justification for the asking of this further extension of these powers. The first thing asked is in regard to the powers of dealing with foreign powers—that these powers should be had by them in regard to States in India. There is some difference between foreign powers and Native States. Foreign powers do not have people who are Indians. Whereas, in Native States, it is the Indians who live there; and the question is, is there no law at present which enables the Government of India to deal with any agitation carried on in British India which is likely to prejudice their relations with Native States? If there is a law, they must prove that the provisions of that law are inadequate and cannot effectively meet the situation likely to be created on account of agitation being carried on against Native States which is likely to prejudice the relations of the British Government with the Native States. I suppose there is such a law—the Princes' Protection Act; and there are other Acts also. How is it that the powers conferred by those Acts are deemed inadequate and insufficient by the Government of India to deal with situations of that kind? The Honourable Member seems to have ignored the existence of these Statutes altogether: he does not seem to know that there are Acts like that. He has not come with a clear justification that the powers conferred under the Princes' Protection Act and other Acts are not sufficient to deal with the situation, and that a new situation has developed. What are the circumstances under which a new situation can be said to have developed? They must be of such a nature that the Government of India are not able to deal with the situation with the powers they possess already under the Princes' Protection Act and the Indian Penal Code. The powers are there, and no explanation is forthcoming why additional powers are wanted. It is taken for granted that, since the war is there, the burden of proof has shifted from the Government: immediately they come here and say "here is an emergent situation", it is for the House to show that there is no need for a measure like that. The real reason is this: they know that they have an overwhelming majority behind them, and even if they do not give any explanation and say they want a Bill without giving one word of justification, they can carry the measure with the help of the tame majority that stands behind them, and they can ignore the voice of reason and the voice of protest that is made from this side. I will not accuse the Honourable Member of discourtesy, but as I said, this is not the way of showing due courtesy to the House when a discussion on a responsible and vital question is raised by the House. That is not the way to deal with a situation of this kind.

The position today is this: there are Native States in which the administration goes on in an extremely autocratic way. I do not want to criticise the administration of any particular Native State at all, but it is well

[Mr. M. S. Aney.]

known that the administration of Native States does not come up to the standard which exists in British India, although we are not satisfied with the administration here itself. But that fact is known. When such a situation almost results in a state of anarchy, it becomes necessary to bring it to notice of the ruling prince and the Paramount Power. But the voice of the people in Native States is smothered and suppressed: they are not allowed to raise their voice and protest. What is the remedy? If their fellow subjects in British India are not allowed to protest, there is no way of drawing attention to the evils like that in Native States. What is the object of this Bill? It is to suppress that voice of protest. It may not be the object, but it will be the result. It will result in suppressing our voice of protest on behalf of the suffering millions in Native States, in British India itself. What is the provision that the Government of India are now making? Are they going to insist upon Native States maintaining a certain standard of efficient administration and give a certain legitimate latitude for expression of views and opinions in Native States? Are they going to take any steps like that? If they are not going to take any such steps, but leave the people in the States in a state of utmost helplessness, I say, it is not doing the right thing at all. The Government of India do not know what the people think when they bring a Bill like this. A few days ago, the Chamber of Princes met here, and the people put this construction upon this Bill, that it is a kind of reward which the Government are going to give to conciliate the Princes and reward their loyalty. Of course, some princes might have complained that the agitation carried on in British India is inconvenient to them and the Government of India wish to oblige them without paying due regard to the interests and the rights of the people over whom the Princes rule and administer. What guarantees, what safeguards have the Government of India provided in the interests of the people living in those States? Do the Government of India want that the people living in British India should ignore the conditions of living of their fellow subjects in Native States? Even if they are treated like cattle, we should not raise our voice of protest? What is the guarantee that these powers conferred upon officers in British India will not be abused by them? We have already pointed out—and the two previous speeches were intended to emphasise the fact—that the powers conferred upon them so far have not been properly used, and the further delegation of power will carry along with it a greater danger of abuse, because there will be nobody to protest against the exercise of that power at all.

Therefore, I expected that when my friend, Mr. Williams, got up to reply, he would give some reasoned statement of the position existing in Native States and the steps which the Government of India contemplate to adopt in order to protect the rights of the people there, the outlets which he thinks exist there for expressing their grievances, and that there is absolutely no danger of these powers being abused by the officers at all if they are delegated to them now. On all these points, I thought he would be in a position to give some reasoned and convincing statement before he asked us to accept this situation.

As regards the tribal areas also, the difficulty is this: I do not want to enter upon any controversial matters or rouse any undesirable feelings. But there is one point. It is well known that there are frequent raids committed on the inhabitants of settled districts by the tribal people.

Those who suffer are bound to say something about those matters. We do not know whether our protests against the depredatory tendencies and the actual depredations committed by the people of the tribal areas on our brethren who have settled in the settled districts are likely to be considered by British officers residing in those areas as matters calculated to prejudice the maintenance of law and order in the tribal areas; we do not know how they will look upon our protests and speeches here. It is a dangerous thing, but there are admitted evils from which people in British India suffer on account of the depredations committed on them by people living in the tribal areas. Now, what degree of protest on our part will be considered as being within limits or what degree will be considered as going beyond those limits are matters left entirely to the discretion of those officers on whom these powers will be conferred. The difficulty is this. You are giving extraordinarily extensive powers without providing for any adequate check on those powers. Now, Sir, how the powers in British India are abused are matters of common knowledge, but as you have reminded us that it would not be proper for us to enter into a detailed discussion of those matters, I shall not deal with those matters here, but I shall make a brief reference to only one thing.

Only a few days ago, the Civil Liberties Union which exists in British India, has issued a big statement, and that goes over three typed pages, and it gives numerous instances which have taken place in all the provinces of India including Madras, from the days it was administered by the Congress Ministry up to this day, and also instances which have occurred in the Punjab, Bengal and elsewhere, showing that, in the opinion of the members of that body, the powers exercised in those provinces, under the Defence of India Act, have been most arbitrarily used. Since you have not allowed us to go into details, I shall not read out that big statement, a copy of which has been sent to me. The Government of India have got an Information Bureau and so they also must have received a copy of this statement, and, in view of that fact, I thought that the Government of India would be in possession of the complaints of the people against the manner in which the Defence of India Act was being used or abused in the whole country, how the operation of that Act has been considered by the people as detrimental to the interests of this country, and how it is being worked in a manner which was never the intention of the House when it gave its sanction to that Bill. The passage of that Bill became smooth because of the assurances that were given to us that the powers would be used with caution and discretion, and we say now, as we feared then, that the powers have not been used either with caution or with discretion. I find that the Government have practically completely ignored our voice of protest and have made no attempt to give us a convincing answer to the various arguments advanced from this side. Under the circumstances, I feel that the Government have made out no case at all for this Bill, and I am, therefore, constrained to oppose the third reading of this Bill.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, whenever any measures are brought forward here in this Session, by the Government, the argument that is always urged is that the war is on. We do not deny that the war is on, but so far as this Bill is concerned and this House is concerned, I think some respect and regard should be shown to the Members of the Opposition. Here we find that when this Bill has been brought forward for the amendment of the Defence

[Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali.]

of India Act, our Honourable friend over there did not advance any reasons for amending the present Defence of India Act. The Statement of Objects and Reasons does not give sufficient reasons or arguments to convince the House of the necessity of the amendment of the two sections. We do not know what the actual facts are or why the Government have thought it necessary to bring forward this measure, nor have the Government adduced sufficient facts to justify the amendment of this Act by showing that in certain places certain things have happened which have forced the Government to introduce this measure here. My submission is that, as a matter of principle, whenever Government want to bring forward any measure, they should adduce sufficient reasons for their so doing, just as we are asked to give sufficient reasons when we bring forward any measure for introduction in the House, but, Sir, we are very sorry that this principle has not been observed in this case by the Government. Formerly, foreign powers was a subject which we could not touch, but now we find the Indian States have been introduced in this Bill and also the tribal areas. Now, Sir, it will be very easy for any resident of British India, if he happens to go to an Indian State or to any tribal area, to be implicated there. I don't say that the Government will implicate him, but even the ordinary local police officers will implicate him. Is it a fact, Sir, that the Government have received a representation from some of the Indian States or from the people of the tribal area that they should be protected from British Indian people coming over there and fomenting trouble during the time of war? Sir, unless sufficiently cogent reasons are advanced by the Government, we British Indians would not like to be put on the same level as people in Indian States or in the tribal area. We do not object to your bringing forward any measures whenever you think they are really necessary in the interests of the country, but so far as this Bill is concerned, we say that you are exposing British Indian subjects to great troubles if ever they happen to enter the Indian States or the tribal area. If the matter had remained confined only to foreign powers, we would not have very much bothered about it, because we have no access to them, but here conditions have been changed, and I think the House should not be treated in the shabby manner in which it has been treated over this Bill. Sir, I oppose the third reading of the Bill.

Manvi. Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury (Assam: Muhammadan): When we go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, we find that the changes contemplated by the Government are not so small or unimportant as the Honourable Member sought to make out. Some of the changes sought to be made refer to tribal areas and Indian States. It enables the authorities there to make rules in such a way that they can treat the people of the tribal area in any way they like. If this is called a minor change, then I do not know what, according to the Leader of the House, is a major change. Even under the existing rules, the poor people of the tribal area are being gradually smashed. They are unable to bear the burden of the present rules, and to burden them with further rules is, I am sure, not a minor change as stated by the Leader of the House. We find, so far as the defence of India is concerned, India has got nothing to fear because there is no prospect of even a remote aggression on India by any foreign power. The other day the Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia stated that they have no ambition on India. So far as we are concerned, there is no chance of any remote attack on India, and so there is

no necessity for tightening up the Defence of India Act in the tribal area or in any other part of India. In yesterday's discussion, no facts and figures have been produced to show that this amendment is necessary for the safety of India. Two Honourable Members spoke on the Bill, and no reply has been given by Mr. Williams to what they said. He has given us no concrete example of any violation of the existing rule, which necessitates a further tightening up of the rules in the tribal areas. The only thing that he says is that prevention is better than cure. That is a good principle, but when it is applied to politics, we find that it fails of its purpose. To our sad experience we have found that when a Bill is passed in this House as a preventive measure, we at once see that the authorities find opportunity to use the Bill and bring it into action. That is our sad experience. Such being the case, we cannot give our consent to the Bill till we are satisfied that it is necessary for the safety and protection of India. As I have said, no case has been made out by the Government Member, and we, the elected Members of the House, find that no case has been made out for a measure of this kind. Sir, I oppose the Bill.

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, you were perfectly justified when you pulled up the Honourable Member

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not pay such a compliment to the Chair.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am building up an argument on that score, Sir. The Honourable the Mover of the Bill stated that the debate on this Bill was quite irrelevant. That is the mentality

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member did not say that. At no stage did he say that the speeches were irrelevant.

Sardar Sant Singh: The position is this. Probably the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill is convinced that on an amending Bill the House is required only to say "Yes" or "No" to the amendment tabled and not to go into the policy of the questions which gave them the power first in the original Bill, and then when they want to extend it, they must tell the House that this extension is required for a purpose consistent with the Bill itself.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Leader of the House): At this stage there need be no debate in regard to what can or cannot be said. You were pleased to give a ruling and everybody has accepted it as they were bound to accept.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member (Sardar Sant Singh) should better go on with the motion before the House.

Sardar Sant Singh: The difficulty with the present Members of Government is that they think that the mere moving of the Bill should get the consent of the House. That is the mentality which I am bound to discuss on the third reading of the Bill. What is this Bill? No greater

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

disrespect could be shown to this House than not to reply to the arguments raised by Honourable Members in the debate and not to answer a single question put to the Government, in order to justify them in asking the House to extend the power given to them under the Defence of India Act. I put certain definite questions, I wanted definite answers, but not a single answer has been held out. My first question was

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not repeat all that. It was only yesterday that the Honourable Member stated them.

Sardar Sant Singh: That is all right, but

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can say that these questions have not been answered.

Sardar Sant Singh: That is the grievance and the country must know, —how can the country know unless we repeat?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot repeat. That is against the rule of the House.

Sardar Sant Singh: What is the rule?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Not to repeat any argument that has already been advanced.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am not repeating the arguments. I am dealing with my own privileges in the House. My privilege is to be satisfied that a case has been made out

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the Honourable Member must not repeat any arguments that have already been adduced.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am not repeating any arguments.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member began by saying that "I asked so many questions". Then he wanted to specify the questions and said that there is no answer received.

Sardar Sant Singh: I have a right to make a reference to the questions that I put to the Government in order that they may justify their conduct in this House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the Honourable Member cannot repeat all those questions. The Honourable Member has made his point that he asked certain questions and that they were not answered. He cannot go on repeating all those questions.

Mr. M. S. Aney: The Honourable Government Member has still a right of reply, and I expect, in view of the expressions of opinion, he might reply to the points raised by this side of the House. Therefore, in order to help him in that direction, it would not be inappropriate for my Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, to repeat the questions.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair is sure the Honourable Member for Government remembers the questions that Sardar Sant Singh put to him. It is not necessary to repeat them.

An Honourable Member: Is it so?

Mr. M. S. Aney: He says he remembers them.

Sardar Sant Singh: The point is very simple. They want an extension of the principle underlying the Defence of India Act, and we say that before such an extension is granted by this House they must justify to us that they have kept up to the assurances given on the floor of the House, namely, that the Act will be administered with moderation and with full regard to the liberties of the subject. That is the position which I took up last time, and that is the position to which no answer has been forthcoming. In the third reading, my Honourable friend asks that the House should proceed to pass the Bill. I say, 'No', for the simple reason that, "The first powers that we gave you under the Act have been abused, and as they have been abused and as you have not kept up to your assurances given on the floor of the House, you are not entitled to ask us to extend the power beyond what we have already given, because we have no power to repeal it, and as we have no power to repeal it, we have a right to deny a further extension of the powers under the Act." On that I raised a definite plea. I wanted the Government to tell me how many prosecutions have taken place. There is no answer given. As pointed out by our respected Leader, we should act upon the well known maxim that silence is half consent,—that the Government admit that they have abused the power. Since then I have come across a statement issued by the Indian Civil Liberties Union. That Union have published a three-paged statement of facts and figures to show how the Defence of India Act has been used and I have no mind to read these figures. They are too many but I would like to make a present of it to the Government Members and I will ask them: Is this the way in which assurances given in this House are kept in the country? We have seen those days when in this very House assurances given by Honourable Members were followed up by the issuing of circulars and instructions and by other methods which brought home to the persons who were in charge of carrying out certain provisions of a Statute that they were to use them in a particular manner but this is the first time that we find that assurances solemnly given and pledges solemnly made to the Members of this House have been kept only by their violation and when we come forward and ask that we should be supplied with information, that information is refused. May I ask them whether they want the successful prosecution of the war for the purpose of crushing Hitlerism in the world but could there be worse Hitlerism than what we have seen in India? Are they imbibing that same spirit of Hitlerism in India? Why are they keeping this House? Is it only for the purpose of registering their decrees? We want to be satisfied that

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

this Act has been properly used. Our complaint is that it has not been properly used. I said yesterday and I repeat that the rule of law is the first fundamental security for the liberty and safety of the people. I can quite understand a state of emergency in which extraordinary powers may be required.

My friends of the Muslim League Party were quite right and we acted with them when during the last debate of this Defence of India Act we did not raise any question, because we recognised the emergency of war. Since then seven months have gone by. In seven months we wanted to see whether the Government of India have taken any steps to safeguard the legitimate interests which are not connected with the successful prosecution of the war. They have not kept any regard for the assurances they gave and they are now asking for a further extension of power. We are entitled to tell them that we shall not give them any further extension of power. I will request my friends of the Muslim League to take note of what is happening in the country in the matter of maintaining the rule of law. If the rule of law goes away, then security and safety also go out of the country. The difficulty is that the Members of the Government do not understand how other people are being affected. Their lack of imagination or vision will bring trouble. We are more interested in safety and security than those gentlemen. They live in the Civil Lines and do not know what danger is. The danger is to us the people who are living among the masses and if the masses are to be tyrannised in the manner in which they are being tyrannised today, the difficulty will be for us, not for them. Therefore, I will raise a voice of warning. The actions of those who are in power today are drifting the country to a state of chaos and disorder. They should not lightly set aside this warning as coming from people who are not in touch with the masses. We are in touch with the people and we can safely say that if things drift in the manner in which they have been drifting today, it does not require a prophet or astrologer to tell them that there will be a spirit of disorder in the country in the next few months of this very year. It is very easy to sit tight here and ask us to give more power. You can enforce the provisions with the help of bayonets, firing and similar things but you don't know with what bitterness you will finish. That you don't realise. One thing that happened under the Defence of India Act in the Punjab has resulted in the assassination of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in London. The administration of this Act in the Punjab has resulted in the firing on the Khaksars. These things have an inter-connection with each other. Why don't you take lessons from these events and give the people good justification for the action that you are taking? This Act is for an extraordinary purpose and this extraordinary measure is not to be used in an ordinary manner but with great care and moderation. When I read the debate in the House of Commons on this Bill, I found that fears had been expressed that labour unions will be dealt with under that Act. Some of the Members of the House of Commons brought to the notice of the Secretary there who was moving the Bill and asked for an assurance that this measure will not be used for the suppression of the legitimate activities of the union movement in England and he did give an assurance. He told them that any specific instances in which this measure is used for this purpose will be dealt with severely by the Government of that place. Here labour leaders have been arrested under the Defence of India Act. Has any justification been

given that it was connected with the successful prosecution of the war or not? Here no attempt is made even to justify your conduct. That is the most grievous part of the whole thing. It is a tragic fact that no attempt whatever is made to justify the steps taken under this Act. I never took up the position that there may not be occasions when the use of this Act may be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war but it is not for us to say that because the possibility is there, therefore the power must be given. They have to tell us that this is not a mere possibility, that the ordinary law of the land will not help and that this extraordinary piece of legislation must be placed on the Statute-book and that otherwise law and order cannot be maintained. Here the gentleman gets up, makes a two-sentence speech and then he says "I move that the Bill be passed". Is this the way in which the House should be treated? You have got the power of issuing ordinances. Why don't you use that power and carry on? Our grievance would then be that you are carrying on the Government of the country by means of ordinances and not by legislation but here you want to make us responsible for the legislation. I say that they are violating the privileges of this House and I strongly protest against that. Therefore, I strongly oppose the third reading and I will claim a division on this point alone.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Sir, the reply with regard to the merits of the amending Bill will in due course be given by Mr. Williams, but Sardar Sant Singh and one or two other Honourable Members have made references to the assurances given when the Defence of India Act itself was under discussion in this House and they have said that those assurances are not being implemented and that the Central Government have failed in the duty which they undertook in that connection. To that limited extent, I will try to deal with the contention advanced. Any assurance given on behalf of Government is binding upon the whole Government and so are the assurances that I gave on that occasion. Yet, as I happen to be in the House it is up to me to deal with that part of the objections raised by Honourable Members.

To begin with, Sardar Sant Singh is a little confused as to what happened in the House of Commons. He has made various allegations that a responsible Minister of the Crown gave an assurance in the House of Commons, and that I repeated those very words in this Honourable House. He then said that the assurance was given by the Home Member, I believe he meant the Secretary of State for the Home Affairs. In both of these contentions he is wrong, though that is a small matter. What he referred to in the Simla Session was not an assurance on behalf of anybody but observations made by Mr. Winston Churchill who was at that time not a member of Government.

Sardar Sant Singh: It was then reported in the Press that the assurance was held out by Mr. Winston Churchill but now I find after reading the debates of the House of Commons that this assurance was given by Sir Samuel Hoare, who was Home Secretary.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I do not know which assurance the Honourable Member is referring to now.

Sardar Sant Singh: The same. The wording is the same.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: On the basis of his putting it before the House on that occasion that Mr. Winston Churchill had made certain observations, I repeated those very observations with reference to this Bill and I stand by them. And those observations amounted to this, so far as I can recollect them at this stage, that it was a regrettable necessity which had compelled His Majesty's Government to approach the House for legislation of that kind, but that everybody was agreed that in the emergency that had arisen, a certain amount of sacrifice of the normal liberties of the subject must be submitted to, and the hope was expressed that those liberties would not be trenched upon further than was absolutely essential having regard to the object in view. I believe, Sir, that is a fair summary of what was said on that occasion.

Sardar Sant Singh: No, no.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: . . . and it was added that after the emergency was over it was hoped that those liberties, to whatever extent they might have been trenched upon, would be fully restored.

Sardar Sant Singh: My Honourable friend probably forgets one important point. One important part of that assurance was that these powers will remain in safe hands and will be acted upon with moderation and fuller sense of responsibility.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I do not think that is an addition, but I am quite prepared to accept that as a part of the interpretation of that assurance.

Sardar Sant Singh: It is assurance itself.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There is no dispute over that. I am accepting it, and I include that in my own interpretation with regard to which I have said that I stand by it. Yesterday and today Sardar Sant Singh has waxed most eloquent and indignant over the trampling of the civil liberties of the citizens in certain provinces of India.

Sardar Sant Singh: In all provinces.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am aware that this morning, at a later stage in his speech, he has used the expression "all", and I happen to know why; and he too happens to know why.

Sardar Sant Singh: If the Honourable Member sees my yesterday's speech he will find that I referred to all provinces.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Very good. He said that in certain provinces, out of which Punjab and Bengal were specifically cited and a reference has been made to Madras, that the liberties of the

subject have been trampled, that there have been a large number of prosecutions, I believe he mentioned 319 in the Punjab during the last seven months, every one of them, in the case of the Punjab according to him, having resulted in a conviction. Well, now, Sir, I really fail to understand what argument he wanted to build upon that. If every one of the prosecutions results in a conviction, that, according to him, is the clearest possible proof of oppression and of the fact that the Act is being ruthlessly administered by Provincial Governments. If, on the other hand, every one of these prosecutions had resulted in an acquittal, I suppose the argument would have been "see how mercilessly you are prosecuting people because the moment they get into the court the Magistrate acquits them". I should have said that that very assertion by Sardar Sant Singh that in every one of these cases there had been a conviction shows that the Act is being administered, in that particular province to which he was referring, with the greatest discrimination and fairness. After all the ultimate safeguard, the ultimate guardian, of the liberty of the subject are the judicial courts.

Sardar Sant Singh: Judicial courts in political cases.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is not justified in making such wholesale charges.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: If every one of the cases that have been brought before the courts have resulted in a conviction, that shows, at the very least, that there was full *prima facie* justification for taking the matter into court. Then he said that on appeal there have been a small number of acquittals but all that has happened is that in a good many cases sentences have been reduced. Now, Sir, the question of sentence is very much a question of discretion and it is extremely difficult for any particular Magistrate or a particular Judge to adjust the sentence in each case to the criminality of the act proved against the accused. But the admission again that the appellate courts had on the merits been compelled in a very large majority of cases to confirm the conviction is an additional proof that those prosecutions were not, as the Honourable Member expressed it, light-heartedly entered upon. But if the Honourable Member is not satisfied with defaming the Government and would proceed to defame the courts of law also, it is his own look out. If that is the Honourable Member's feeling I really do not see what the test can be of the proper administration of any particular measure.

Sardar Sant Singh: Make it a responsible Government. That is the test.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: If the whole of the criticism of the Honourable Member, particularly on the third reading of this amending Bill, is designed to secure, as the result of his speeches, a declaration that the Central Government should at once become a responsible Government, then I really think he was not justified in charging the Government with callousness in not attempting to reply to his charges. If he had declared that as the object of his speeches, I really

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

need not have taken up the time of this Honourable House in trying to meet his charges. Well, Sir, he says you are using the provisions of this measure, which have reference to the successful prosecution of the war, and other Honourable Members have said, there is no imminent and immediate danger of India being invaded but you are using these provisions with reference to labour disputes and political disputes. Without attempting to enter into the merits of any particular case, as it would be most improper for me to do, I may draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the fact that disorder on a large scale or the immediate apprehension of disorder on a large scale directly affects conditions relating to the successful prosecution of the war. And, therefore, it really is not criticism of the use of this measure to say that it has been used in certain connections unless it can be shown that that use was with ulterior motives or for an ulterior purpose. As I have said, it is rather curious that with the solitary exception of the case mentioned by him of a Member of this Honourable House against whom a certain order has been passed in Madras, the whole of the grievance to which expression has been given by the Honourable Member and other Honourable Members relates to two provinces where the Legislature is functioning in the normal way and where the Government of the Province is in the normal way responsible to the Legislature and where all their actions can be sifted by the Legislature.

Mr. M. S. Aney: May I say, Sir, a word on a point of explanation? I referred the Honourable Member to the Manifesto of the Civil Liberties Union which deals with all the Provinces. The Honourable Member said, "All Members".

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I did not say "All Members".

Mr. M. S. Aney: You said that: you have forgotten it.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I said that the references were made by Sardar Sant Singh and by some other Honourable Members. But if I did use the word 'all', I will correct it now. I will now correct my statement and say that the greater part of the criticism was directed against the Governments of these two Provinces, and, as I have said, these two Provinces have normal responsible Ministries, who are responsible to their Legislatures, and their Legislatures are sitting and functioning, and surely all these grievances can be brought up in those Legislatures, and if the Act is being administered in a manner which has not the approval of the Legislature, the Ministries can be turned out of office.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to say that there is no conflict between the position taken up in this House with reference to a certain question put by Sardar Sant Singh one morning in this House and the reply given by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons. All that the Under-Secretary of State stated in the House of Commons, and stated quite correctly, was that the Government of India were watching keenly the administration of this Act and so they are.

Sardar Sant Singh: Are they?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I assure the Honourable Member and other Honourable Members that the Government of India have so far had not the slightest reason to think that the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder were being administered in any biased, unfair or oppressive manner.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the Leader of the House is known to all of us as a very clever debater. He knows how to put his case and he also knows how to canvass votes in this House. The concluding portion of his speech, if I may be permitted to say so, was especially meant to drive a wedge between the Members here who are opposing this Bill. He very pointedly pointed out and tried to find fault with it that the references in yesterday's debate by two Honourable Members in this House confined themselves to two Provincial Governments alone. The Honourable Members have denied that charge, but, assuming for the sake of argument that my Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, referred to the doings of the Government of the Punjab and my Honourable friend, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, referred to the doings of the Government of Bengal, may I ask if they have committed a great crime being the representatives of the Punjab and Bengal if they have referred to what they themselves know as facts with which they are familiar. I never doubted when the Honourable the Leader of the House referred to the fact that his intention was to deprive us of the support of my friends of the Muslim League which we have at this time, friends who might be led to feel that it was all a tirade against the Government of the Punjab or the Government of Bengal. But, really speaking, he himself knows the facts well and he should not have been so uncomplimentary to my friends who are sitting on my right, and imagined that they could be misled by such specious arguments.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have not tried to mislead anybody, and it is not a compliment to their intelligences to say so.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am glad that he had no intention to mislead. I believe his statement and when he says it, he really means it. But the fact remains that the Members who spoke and referred to the Punjab and Bengal come, fortunately or unfortunately, from those very provinces and, so far as I remember, they were the Members who spoke last evening. As was pointed out by my friend, Sardar Sant Singh, they also referred to the case of Professor Ranga and they said that the way in which the Defence of India Act was being worked and followed in various Provinces does not justify this Legislature to give additional powers to the Government. The Government today want additional powers to enact this law in the Indian States as well as in the tribal areas.

The Member in charge of External Affairs is here and I know he is doing all that he can. But may I ask a question of him? When His Majesty's Forces which have been stationed in the tribal areas have so far failed to bring peace and tranquillity in that part of the country, is it his honest belief that this Defence of India Act is going to bring peace and tranquillity in that part of the Frontier? If he and the Honourable

[Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya.]

Member in charge of this Bill think that they can bring peace and tranquillity in the tribal areas with the help of this Defence of India Act, then all I can say is that I feel sorry for them and I am sure they will soon find that they are sadly mistaken. My fear is of a different kind and I hope I am not right. In fact, I pray that I should prove to be wrong in the end. But I would like to know if the extension of this measure to the Frontier and the tribal area has got any connection with the proposed visit of the Frontier Gandhi to the tribal areas? I also want to know whether this Defence of India Act is going to apply to curb the agitation that is going on in the Indian States for responsible government.

The question that naturally arises is, are there grounds to believe or are we to believe that those who are in charge of these States, namely, the Princes, who are governing these States, have asked the Government of India to enact this sort of law for their States? Honourable Members speaking on behalf of the Treasury Benches have not told us the reason that compels them to bring forward this Bill. What are the facts which lead them to believe that there is a necessity for an enactment like this one and its extension to the tribal areas and Indian States. What new circumstances have developed in the tribal areas and the Indian States which necessitate the passing of such a law? So far as this side of the House is concerned, we know of no such reason and naturally we do not want to give additional powers to the Government of India or to any Government knowing full well that the powers have been misused in the past and are going to be misused in the future.

The Honourable the Leader of the House told us, while referring to the Punjab and Bengal, that we have responsible Governments functioning there and if the Legislatures find that the authorities and the Government concerned abused their powers, the people have power to drive out those Ministries from power. That position is quite correct. But may I know from the Honourable the Leader of the House whether it is a fact or not that even where there are National Governments the legislatures generally, not only generally but always, are averse to giving such powers to the executive? Or is it the monopoly of this country only that they want to arm themselves with all the necessary powers and at the same time expect that this Legislature should not say a word against it. I think even in the case of Governments which are responsible to the legislature, the legislature is generally averse to giving more powers to the executive. If, therefore, this House is not prepared to give additional powers even to the Punjab Government and the Bengal Government, where they have responsible Ministries functioning, I think we are not committing a crime. We are not committing a sin. As a matter of fact we are only doing the right thing which we should do and which is being done by every right minded people in every part of the world. I think, Sir, so far the Government have made no case and they have proved no necessity why these additional powers should be granted to them and we are, therefore, perfectly justified in opposing this Bill.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, it is again a storm in a tea cup. The matter is very simple; on the one side there is extremism of a peculiar type and on the other side, there is obstinacy of the bureaucratic type. Matters could have been very easily

arranged if an assurance on a liberal scale had been given by the Honourable the Leader of the House to us that in cases where the Defence of India Act is not used for the purposes for which it was intended but had been abused, the Government would keep its eye on such cases and interfere. If that assurance had been given, much of the opposition to this Bill would not have arisen.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan: I have given an assurance much wider than that.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Sir, yesterday when speaking on the first reading of this Bill, I said that we accepted the principle of this Bill and we accepted it when the Defence of India Act was passed and whatever certain people may have to say on the subject, the whole of India is committed to the successful prosecution of the war. We want England to win and for that purpose we are ready to place at the disposal of the Government such powers as may help them in winning the war. Now, Sir, the Government have already got very ample powers. The Government have got the power of clapping into jail a man who openly declares that India is not going to join the war and that India is not going to offer a single recruit. Any man who makes this declaration is liable to be prosecuted and we will not defend him. That is the position. But still you want more powers, more powers and more powers. The Government have not made out any case for the extension of the Defence of India Act to the tribal areas and the Indian States.

I quite appreciate the logic of the Honourable the Leader of the House when he says that in the Punjab and in Bengal where the Governments are functioning at the present moment, after the Congress Ministries have given up their duties in other provinces, and where the Governments are responsible to the Legislature, the Opposition is there and a very strong opposition in the Punjab and Bengal, and so if there are cases of misuse or abuse of powers under the Defence of India Act, it is open to the opposition to give hell to those Governments, as the man in the street would say. But, Sir, we are not now talking of the Punjab and Bengal alone. I referred yesterday to Baluchistan. I particularly referred to a case in which a man was making an ordinary speech and he was prosecuted not because he had spoken against the war, not because he called upon the Baluchis not to join the army as recruits, but simply because he had advanced political views which he, unfortunately, gave expression to. This was the case in Baluchistan.

Then, there is the case of Prof. Ranga, a Member of this House. As such he ought to have some privileges. He is the president of the Kisan organisation and he is suddenly called upon by the Madras Government to leave Madras within twenty-four hours. He thinks that this is an encroachment upon the liberty of the subject and he refuses to comply with that order and he is immediately clapped into jail. He is still there rotting in jail and he will be prosecuted under the Defence of India Act. Now, Sir, what has the Defence of India Act got to do with the case of Prof. Ranga?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member ought not to discuss individual cases because the House is not in a position to discuss them on their merits.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: All right, Sir, I will not refer to individual cases. I would point out that unlike the Punjab and Bengal where responsible Governments are functioning which can be taken to task whenever there is any abuse of power, the tribal area is a land where there is no law and where, if the rules made under the proposed Bill are extended, there is greater likelihood of the powers being misused than elsewhere. Similarly, you want this law to be extended to the Indian States. You have got certain agreements with the States and you can call upon them, according to the conditions obtaining there, to pass their own laws. But you extend this law and there is likely to be trouble over there. So there is no case made out for this Bill. You have got ample powers already and you can use them to your hearts content; but to ask for more and more powers which will result in trouble is hardly justified. My objection to this Bill is that it is going to create trouble in the tribal areas, and the Honourable the Leader of the House knows that the tribal area is a hornet's nest. We have got trouble there already and at a time when you are engaged in a life and death struggle do you want to create more trouble there? The idea of extending these rules to the tribal areas should be given up and the policy of extending the scope of this Bill to the Indian States should be reconsidered. Bengal and the Punjab can take care of themselves. So long as my friend, Sardar Sant Singh, is in the Punjab, and my friend, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, is in Bengal, the Honourable Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and the Honourable Mr. Fazal Hud will think twice before misusing this power. So these places do not cause any anxiety. Our anxiety is with regard to Madras and Baluchistan and the Centre which is a body of sun-dried bureaucrats and they will not learn a lesson. Now that the Muslim League and the Congress Nationalist Parties are in the House in very small numbers and the Congress Benches are empty, you may carry this Bill by a comfortable majority, but you must remember that Bills passed under such conditions are not worth the paper on which they are written.

Mr. A. deC. Williams: Sir, the Honourable the Leader of the House has placed me in a somewhat uncomfortable position by stating that I would answer the detailed arguments adduced against this Bill because, as I have already pointed out, the arguments against this Bill have almost entirely taken the form of a severe indictment of certain Provincial Governments which the Honourable Leader of the House relieved me of the task of answering. But there is one point mentioned by the last speaker to which I should like to advert. It is not a point of detail. He says that the passage of this Bill could have been readily ensured if a certain assurance had been given. But that assurance has been given by the Honourable the Leader of the House, and I will repeat it. The Government of India are vigilantly watching the operation of these rules and the way they are worked throughout India. It is only because they are watching it that the Honourable the Leader of the House was in a position to state that the Government of India are satisfied that on the whole they are being satisfactorily worked. Further, the Government of India fully accept the fact that they are largely responsible for the working of these rules; it is for that reason that they are watching their operation. I can go no further than that.

Sardar Sant Singh: If they are keeping a watch, may I ask how many prosecutions have taken place during the last several months? Can he give us the facts and figures?

Mr. A. deC. Williams: I do not know what precisely my Honourable friend means by facts and figures, but I will deal now with the exceedingly few detailed comments made on the provisions of this Bill. They were limited to the references to the States and the tribal areas.

There seems to be some misapprehension in the minds of certain Honourable Members to the effect that the provisions in question have some sort of territorial application to the Indian States or to the tribal areas. So far as the Indian States are concerned, they have no territorial application whatsoever. They apply merely to activities in British India which might have a certain deleterious effect, not necessarily upon the States, but upon the relations between His Majesty's Government and the States. So far as the tribal areas are concerned, no doubt there may be some territorial application but that was not the main effect contemplated. The Bill relates to activities in the areas to which the Statute has territorial application, namely, British India, where these activities tend to prejudice the tranquillity of the tribal areas. It is not a question of interfering with the tribal areas or making an unsettled condition more unsettled.

Those, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are the only detailed criticisms of this Bill. I have twice enumerated the detailed reasons for the actual provisions contained in the amending Bill and I have nothing more to add.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—43

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
Abdul Hamid, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Bajpai, The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar.
Bewoor, Sir Gurunath.
Boyle, Mr. J. D.
Buss, Mr. L. C.
Campbell, Mr. D. C.
Caroe, Mr. O. K.
Chettiar, Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai.
Clow, The Honourable Sir Andrew.
Conrad Smith, Mr. E.
Dag, Seth Sunderlal.
Datta, Dr. R. D.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
Donaghy, Mr. N. M.
Gidney, Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry.
Griffiths, Mr. P. J.
Gwill, Mr. E. L. C.
Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.
Imam, Ali Khan. Kunwar Hajee.
James, Mr. F. E.

Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sir.
Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-Ulema.
Khan, Mr. N. M.
Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Ogilvie, Mr. C. M. G.
Oulnam, Mr. S. H. Y.
Pillay, Mr. T. S. S.
Rahman, Lieut. Col. M. A.
Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.
Sen, Rai Bahadur G. C.
Shahban, Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
Sivaraj, Rao Sahib N.
Spence, Sir George.
Talukdar, Mr. J. N.
Williams, Mr. A. deC.
Zafarullah Khan, The Honourable Sir Muhammad.

NOES—8

Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, Maulvi.
Aney, Mr. M. S.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.

Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
Parma Nand, Bhai.
Sant Singh, Sardar.

The motion was adopted.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE CESS BILL.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Member for Education, Health and Lands): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make better financial provision for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in the fairly exhaustive and possibly exhausting speech which I made at the stage when this Bill was referred to the Select Committee, I explained the functions of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as also the purposes and the reasons for which additional sums were needed to enable the Council to continue its work. It does not seem necessary, therefore, now to repeat what I had to say on that occasion. But you will find that to the Report of the Select Committee some Honourable Members have appended a fairly long Minute of Dissent, raising important points; and I think it fair to the House that I should avail myself of this opportunity in order to deal with those points.

They fall into two broad categories, first, the economic category, and second, the constitutional category. The economic contention, again, speaking in broad terms, is that the cess which we propose to levy— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*—would be a burden on the agriculturist at a time when agriculture is in a depressed state. Now, it is impossible to dogmatise about economic possibilities. But there are certain fairly definite tests which you can apply, and I shall mention to the House the three tests which we have applied or tried to apply to our Bill and according to which we think we are justified in coming to the conclusion that this will not be any hardship, genuine or substantial, to the agriculturist. First of all, we have tried to evaluate in terms of rupees, annas and pies—and mostly it is pies—the actual value of the cess. Now, I have a statement here which shows that with regard, for instance, to bones,—and I am taking an illustrative item,—the incidence will be three pies per maund. Take fruits and vegetables which are supposed to yield a fairly substantial portion of the income; the incidence will be one-tenth of a pie per pound; take oil cakes, the incidence will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund, pulses $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund, skins one pie for one piece or half a pie, in other words, for 20 lbs. In short, with regard to the main items of income,—and these are the ones I have mentioned,—in no one single case does the incidence rise to the figure of even one pice per unit involved.

Then, Sir, applying the second test, namely, what has been the effect on current prices of these different commodities since the introduction of the Bill? Now, with regard to that, I have certain index figures, and I find that whereas there have been fluctuations, not because of our Bill, but because of the speculative rise that took place in the price of the agricultural commodities at the beginning of the war with regard to all the

commodities that are included in our Bill, actually the index of prices today stands well above the July index of prices, that is to say, the pre-war index.

Then, Sir, a third test,—how does the cess which we propose to impose compare with the existing cesses on other commodities? Half per cent, as I said, is the rate at which we propose to levy our cess. Now, if you take the existing cesses, raw jute cuttings pay 1·8 per cent.; raw jute pays 6·1 per cent., rice pays 3·1 per cent., coffee pays 2·2 per cent., lac pay 1·7 per cent. I say, Sir, that applying these three tests, which seem to me fairly valid and legitimate tests, it is not reasonable at this stage, at any rate, to argue that this very modest and moderate cess that we propose to levy for the benefit of the agriculturist, is really going to operate as a handicap to the agriculturist.

Then, Sir, I pass on to the constitutional objections that have been raised. The first is that by making the Council independent of the control of the House with regard to its finances the House would lose the right of asking questions and of moving Resolutions. Now, Sir, the position with regard to that is that, whatever we do with regard to this Bill, the administrative charges of the Council will continue to be met out of grants made by the Central Government, grants which will come up before the House in the ordinary way. In any case, if there should be any doubt on that particular point, I can give the Honourable Members the assurance that the right which the House exercises today to ask questions and to move Resolutions with regard to all matters pertaining to the activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will not be abated by one jot or tittle.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Is it a matter for the assurance of the Honourable Member or it is a matter of constitution?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: It follows from the constitution that, when we are liable to bring before the House certain grants without which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research cannot function—I think it will be clear to the meanest intelligence that if the administration does not take a grant from the Central Government the Council will be unable to function, and the administration is controlled by the Governor General in Council as the administrative officers are appointed by the Governor General in Council,—if that be so, then the right of the House to ask questions and to move Resolutions remains entirely unaffected. It was merely to supplement what is a constitutional right that I said that I, as Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research *ex officio*, charge myself with the duty of accepting notice of any question or Resolution, within the Standing Orders and Rules, that may be admissible here for the purposes of discussion, in relation to the activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Now, Sir, we pass on to the question of finances. Honourable Members will observe that in the Minute of Dissent suggestions have been made that a Standing Finance Committee for this Council should be elected by this House. Now, Sir, with regard to that I want to make two points. The first is that Agriculture, for stimulating and promoting which these grants are made, is a transferred provincial subject. It is in recognition of that fact that the Council is composed predominantly of representatives of Provincial Ministers. And, further, the grants that we make are not merely grants from the Central exchequer. The Council before making:

[Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

those grants also satisfies itself, in the majority of cases where provincial projects are involved, that a province is contributing something towards the scheme. That being the position, Sir, I think it would be constitutionally somewhat anomalous that we should assume to ourselves the responsibility of choosing for the Council its Finance Committee. But independently of that, Sir, the point that we have to remember is that when such other bodies as the Central Cotton Committee, the Jute Committee, the Rice Committee, the Coffee Cess Committee, have no Standing Finance Committee elected by this House, although Provincial Ministers do not sit on them, it is showing undue distrust of Provincial Ministers to suggest that on them we shall impose the control of a Standing Finance Committee elected by this House. Now, Sir, in the Select Committee discussion was raised as to the composition of the Committee which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research itself may set up

Mr. M. S. Aney: The Honourable Member cannot refer to the proceedings in the Select Committee.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I am sorry, Sir; I will refer to the Minute of Dissent. In the Minute of Dissent it has been urged the Standing Finance Committee which the governing body may set up will not have enough watch-dogs, as it were, of this House. It was in order to meet the criticism that the Select Committee has made a provision to the effect that the Standing Finance Committee elected by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research shall elect, from amongst its members, at least one of the three representatives of the Central Legislature on that governing body. So, Sir, you have financial control on the governing body in two ways, firstly, the House has on the governing body two representatives, the other place having one; and, in addition, the proposed Standing Finance Committee is to have one representative from these three representatives chosen for the Standing Finance Committee. So, I do not think, Sir, that, in so far as the question of financial control is concerned, the position that we have adopted weakens in any way the hold of this House over the activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Finally, Sir, I pass on to the particular case of hides and skins, which has received a great deal of stress in the Minute of Dissent. I should like, to begin with, to draw a distinction between an export duty and a cess. This really is not an export duty. An export duty may be raised for the purposes of the revenue, or taken to the exchequer, there is no corresponding obligation for the Government to spend the income derived from an export duty for a specific purpose. This cess is being raised for the specific purpose of helping agricultural research; in other words, it really is of the nature of an insurance for agriculture. That particular distinction, if I may say so, was actually emphasised in the report of the Hide Cess Enquiry Committee which sat some years ago. Moreover, Sir, if you look at the rates of export duty which was imposed on this commodity and the rate of cess that we are proposing, you will find that ours is almost a feather-weight. The export duty on hides which started in 1919 stood at 15 per cent. until 1923. In 1923 it was reduced to five per cent. and continued at that figure until 1934-35. Then for reasons which were brought forward

before the House or rather before the Government, it was agreed that that particular duty should be removed. Half per cent. is one-thirtieth of 15 per cent. and one-tenth of five per cent. Furthermore, whereas objections were taken by different commercial and other bodies to the export duties, I have here a summary which shows that, when, in 1930, the question of levying a cess for the specific purpose of improving hides and skins was referred to Provincial Governments and other bodies, Bombay actually wanted a cess higher than one per cent. which the Hide Cess Committee had recommended and the Punjab wanted two per cent. to be levied. The Bombay Tanners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chambers Association, the Bombay and Karachi Indian Merchants' Chamber Associations were in favour of two per cent. I quite recognise that the passage of time since may have brought about a change in the views of these different bodies, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that, on the last occasion when this matter was considered, the general weight of opinion was not against a cess although it was against an export duty. Sir, I will say this for the satisfaction of those Honourable Members of this House who may still be unsatisfied, as to what the effect of this half per cent. duty is going to be. I propose, with the concurrence of the authorities concerned, to issue instructions to the customs authorities to watch the working of the operation of this half per cent. cess on the export trade in this commodity. At the end of the year, that report will be available, and we shall review it. Under the Bill, as it stands, we have the power to remove from the list of articles dutiable to cess anything which we think ought not to pay a cess. In the light of the report that we shall have at the end of the year, the question of effect of the incidence can be considered. That, Sir, I think disposes of all the main points arising out of the Minute of Dissent.

In conclusion, what I wish to say to my Honourable friends is this. Whenever a demand for money is made, it is natural that there should be dissatisfaction. But this particular demand is made for the benefit of the agriculturists, and although Government have a majority, as has been repeated more than once in the course of the discussion, I can assure Honourable Members that we are not relying so much upon the weight of the majority as upon the intrinsic merits of the proposals that we have put forward for the support of the House. Sir, I move.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadian Urban): What is the amount of income which you are likely to get?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I explained on the last occasion when the Bill was discussed, that it might vary from 15 to 16 lakhs a year.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make better financial provision for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock. Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The House will now proceed with the discussion of the Agricultural Produce Cess Bill.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab; Muhammadan): At the earlier stages of this Bill, when ultimately it was decided that it should be sent to a Select Committee to report upon it, I observed that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a country like ours was a luxury. I am still of that opinion, although I may modify it to this extent that there is a vast capacity for it to be of some use to the country. It is ornamental, but it can become utilitarian. Up to this time the Imperial Council has done very little. Our country is mainly an agricultural country. Government ought to have developed the agricultural resources of this country and done everything to see to it that the peasants of this country who mainly constitute the nation should get as much out of their land as is possible. We have something like 500,000 villages in India and the nation lives there. The peasant proprietors in rural Punjab tell us that there are two Gods, God No. 1 who created this universe and God No. 2, the manure. If the Imperial Research Council had only discharged its function in the matter of supplying manure to the peasants, it would have done a great thing. The commodities would have doubled. Wheat, barley, sugarcane, cotton, in fact all the crops would have not only doubled, but trebled and quadrupled. In this country, very little is done even by the peasants themselves owing to their ignorance to husband their manure resources. Mostly they cannot get manure of the mineral variety. They cannot get fish manure as they do in Madras. They only get dung manure, the dung of cows and buffaloes. 25 per cent. of this manure goes to serve the purpose of fuel. Dried cattle dung is used as fuel, and, of the 75 per cent. left, 25 per cent. is lost in evaporation, and barely 50 per cent. goes to fertilise the fields, which was the original purpose for which this manure was meant. Our Government are very careless in the matter of impressing upon the peasants that the land which loses year by year in fertility should be artificially fertilised by means of manures. I have spoken of cow dung and buffalo dung. I ought to have spoken of bone manure, bone meal. Go to the Punjab and the other provinces. You will find heaps of bones, hundreds of thousands of tons, being exported to other countries by such companies as Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and Government do not do anything to stop it. It has done something in the way of irrigation, but so far as manure is concerned, it has done nothing. If the Agricultural Department could manage to supply peasants officially with manure and tax the crops ultimately to double its present extent, it would reap a great harvest, but unfortunately nothing has been done.

When speaking on this Bill, I would first place before the House my earnest conviction that it is wrong to impose export duties on commodities exported from India. I do not believe in that. An agricultural country which rests for its sustenance mainly on its agricultural produce should be given every facility to export its raw materials to other countries. So, if export duties, however small as in the present instance are levied on such articles as wheat, cereals, fibre, fish, fruits, ghee, etc., etc., it would mean that an obstacle is placed in the way of the country becoming rich. Duties of this character if levied at all should be levied on imports and

not on exports. This is the first principle. But coming closer to the main object of the Bill, namely, the financing of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Not the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, because that is financed directly from Government grants, but the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Yes, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It is a pity that the Finance Member could not see his way to contribute even such a small sum as six or seven lakhs for financing the concern. He did not help the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research even to that small extent. He turns round and says: "Go and impose a cess on agricultural commodities. That will serve your purpose." This shows that in the opinion of the Finance Member the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is not a very useful body. Had it been useful, he could have made a provision for it. He has infinite powers of taxation and he has shown his power, so he could have very easily done something for this Council also. The Council now wants the money, so I will put one proposal before the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. There are 23 items in the Schedule, take only two of them: No. (1) Bones; No. (12) Manures, the rest of the articles—21 in number—should go duty-free, no cess on them. But impose instead 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on bones and manures which are exported from India to other countries. India wants every ounce of bones, every tola of manure for herself. If I had the power, I would make it a criminal offence to export manures of any variety out of India. Now you can get the money as I have proposed. It would be a prohibitory duty 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on manures and on bones. If this is done, you would be able to save something and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research would become a very rich Council. The purpose would be served and the peasant and agriculturist would also appreciate it. They would think that the articles which they produced had not been taxed, but the only two articles that had been taxed were bones and manures of which they are in great need and which ought not to be sent out of the Country. Sir, this is the main constructive proposal to which I am anxious to invite the attention of my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, and I do hope that he will seriously consider this proposal and give me and the House an assurance that something in the way of conserving the sources of the country in bones and manures would be done. Well, Sir, the Bill I know will be passed in any case, but all that I can say is to draw your attention to this very important point, and I do hope that you will give me an assurance that something will be done.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa; Muhammadan): Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill as introduced by the Honourable Member. The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai has very ably given a lucid explanation of the objects and reasons for which the Bill, as recommended by the Select Committee, has been introduced. I need not repeat the detailed discussion which we had in the Select Committee, but it will appear from the Minutes of Dissent, we the representatives of the Muslim League Party had a strong feeling of resentment and protest against the very principle of the Bill. As my friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, has said, "you will get your pound of flesh" in spite of

[Mr. Muhammad Nauman].

every thing, Government can at the moment coerce this House to any judgment that Government want to have for their use, but, at the same time, we must say that please do not make us a party to it. We have every reason to say with all the force that we command that we do not at all approve this Bill and anything of this sort. The only thing left to us is to express our indignation in the strongest terms, and that we do. Now, I will explain to the House whether it is at all in the interest of the country to have a cess on agricultural products as proposed in the Bill. First of all, on principle I feel, and I hope the House will agree, that all the expenses of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be met by the Central Exchequer. I was a member on the Select Committee and we, the members of the Muslim League Party, have our definite feelings that all the expenses of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be financed by the Central Exchequer and for that purpose no plea should be found by Government to maintain it on commercial lines. I am afraid if this theory is introduced in this Department, later on it might be introduced in other Departments as well, and I hope the Government of India will think twice before they convert their Departments to commercial concerns and public utility companies. Sir, I am opposed on principle to any amount of cess or duty on the commodities that are exported from this country. Any hindrance in the export of this country would eventually change our position in the general trade and will probably make the trade balance against us in many countries. For a country like India which depends entirely on her agricultural resources, because it has not advanced her industrial output to an extent that would help this country to compete with the industrial products of the other parts of the world, those particular commodities of export—which are only products of the natural resources of the country—should not be strangled in any way and should not be hindered by any legislation whatsoever. We all know too well that in every country the export trade is given all possible facilities and support, and all theories of retaliation and all theories of barter system have been enforced and introduced in this world only to improve the export of those countries which propounded those theories. Unfortunately, India is one of those countries, of course as a result of manipulations of the European industrialists, that she has been used as a dumping ground for all the industries of the world, and at this stage when we are not at all able to compete with other parts of the world in our industrial outputs and have to depend on the natural resources of our country for our existence it would be, to say the least, very unfair to strangle that particular production. I quite realise the fact which my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, has stated that the tax is not very big, but we oppose it on the very principle.

Sometime ago, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "It is not the act that we are after, but the capacity to do it". This I repeat, Sir, in this connection and say, we strongly oppose the very principle of levying a cess and putting any kind of hindrance on certain commodities of export. That is the theory which I am propounding to the House, and I hope the House will appreciate the fact that what I am actually driving at is not the question of the incidence of the taxation or the amount that is to be realised, but the principle which has been adopted to realise this amount. The world knows it too well

and so does this House that we are paying towards the taxes of this country hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees and we will not mind another 14 lakhs of rupees towards the maintenance of this particular Department. What I want to suggest is that the method which is adopted by the Government is wrong in principle.

Now, Sir, plea is made of the fact that the agriculturists get benefit out of this Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. In that case, those provinces which have given their assent to this legislation being brought before this House should have been a party to it and they should have been asked to contribute to this particular Department instead of asking this House to pass this legislation which would affect all the other provinces. That would have been more sensible. As I said, Government claim that this Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is for the benefit of the agriculturists. That being the case, may I ask—and this fact was also pointed out by my friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan,—why Government have not been able to fix prohibitive duties on the manures which are being exported from this country and thereby preventing the agriculturists of this country from improving their land to the extent they should have done by reason of cheap manures.

Sir, another point which I would like to make is this. What particular benefit do the hides and skins derive out of this Council? The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai said that the Cess Committee of 1931 made a recommendation that a cess of one to two per cent should be levied on hides and skins. Later on, he himself admitted in his speech that ten years have elapsed since, and much water has flown over the Ganges in the meantime and things are not as they were. But does Sir Girja Shankar realise that that particular recommendation of the Cess Committee was for a particular purpose and that was for curing the skins and also developing the cattle? This Council probably does not spend any money on the appointment of an officer who will look after the curing of hides and skins or who will look after the cattle and improve their hides and suggest some particular methods or medicines to enable the cattle to get rid of insects which result in such diseases which spoil their hair and skin. At least the Government have not made any mention of that part of the work. I admit that the Government could have made out a case on the ground that because this Council gives particular help in the shape of demonstrations and suggestions for the growth of seeds and fruits in this country, those particular commodities may be taxed for the payment of the expenses of this Council, as I have already stated before, that I oppose the principle. I should not be misunderstood by this statement now as I still refuse to accept the theory of making it a self-contained affair on the commercial basis. If that was in the mind of the Honourable Member, he could have taxed only those commodities on the basis of utility which were receiving direct support from this particular Department. If Government can make out a case that in the growth of the fruits in this country this Council has done a great deal, then they might have claimed to have a share of the profit that the agriculturists have made out of the extra production of fruits in this country. In that way, they could have based their claim for cess on fruits, pulses, seeds and probably tobacco and vegetables. I do not think they have done anything at all for the development of the wool industry in this country or for rearing better kind of sheep from which we obtain our wool.

[Mr. Muhammad Nauman].

Now, Sir, I come to the constitution of this Council to which the Honourable Member referred in the latter part of his speech. He said that this Council should not be compelled to have representatives from this House, because our Members were not serving on the "Jute Committee or the Rice Committee". I was rather surprised to hear this argument. If this House did not choose to send its representatives directly to a certain Committee, there is no reason why they should not exercise their right in future to have their representatives on this Council.

Then, Sir, in moving the consideration of the Bill, the Honourable Member, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, also referred to the fact that the incidence of taxation will not mean any hardship to the agriculturist. As I said in the beginning, it is not so much the incidence of taxation that I am opposing, but it is the principle of the taxation that I am opposing. The only commodities to which my Party would agree to be taxed, even to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. duty, are those which are used for the purpose of manure and which directly or indirectly help the agriculturist to produce better results out of his agriculture.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member said that it will not mean any hardship to the agriculturists. Particularly speaking about skins and hides, half per cent. will mean about one pie per piece of skin and one pie per twenty pounds on hides. I hope I am correct; if not, I hope the Honourable Member will correct me. Does the Honourable Member realise that in fixing the *ad valorem* duty, you do really cause actual hardship of which you have no idea or at least you commit yourself to such things of which you have no knowledge. A variety of the different qualities that this particular commodity of skins and hides possess makes it extremely difficult for anybody to judge the real price of a skin. At the particular moment, the *ad valorem* value of skins may be about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 on the average, varying according to the different qualities—Patna, Mufaffarpur, Jaunpur, and so on. The value of the skin, which is called prime, may first be about Rs. 2-8-0, whereas the value of double Rejection may be hardly about one anna per piece. When you fix the duty *ad valorem* actually, you give a fictitious value to that skin worth about one anna and then that incidence of duty on that particular skin of one anna is not at all small. That point is to be considered by the Honourable Member sponsoring this Bill on behalf of the Government. I think the Honourable Member is alive to these facts to some extent at least, and I suppose he knows the different varieties in this particular commodity of skins and hides which differ in value so much. Speaking on hides, I say, one particular piece from Agra which may be valued at Rs. 4 or Rs. 4-8-0 may weigh 20 lbs. and the Rejection of it also will be 20 lbs., but its value will hardly be eleven or twelve annas and the incidence of three pies on twelve annas will not be so small as Sir Girja Shankar thinks it is. Of course, it may be very small on the hides valued at Rs. 4-8-0. I hope you do realise that while fixing *ad valorem* value of skins and hides, Government experts give fictitious value to the inferior class of skins and hides and in that case the hardship will be still greater. That was also the argument advanced when the duty on skins was abolished in 1936.

The Honourable Member also remarked that it is only one-tenth of five per cent. and so it cannot be said to be at all very high. I do not say that it is very high. But as I said on principle, we do not like that

the particular commodity which derives no benefit whatsoever from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be taxed for the benefit of that particular Department, if at all that theory is being propounded here. That is the argument which I want to place for the consideration of the House and as such we have tabled amendments to the effect that at least those commodities should be left out of the purview of the taxation. As I have said in the earlier stages, the Government of India may or may not accept it. It is absolutely left to their sweet will and pleasure. They can coerce this House to come to any decision they like. But, all the same, as I remarked some time ago, a policy of that kind will hardly help the Government for any long period.

Mr. J. D. Boyle (Bombay : European) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to raise just two points only and the first of these deals with the question of exports that were bought before April and have not yet even now been actually exported. Honourable Members are probably aware that several of the Ministries of Supply, particularly, the Ministry of Food have placed considerable orders with India and the condition of the orders, anyhow, in the case of the Ministry of Food was that the shipments should not be made until April. It seems to me very hard to expect that people who bought the goods for the purpose of fulfilling these contracts, say from the Ministry of Food, should now be expected to pay this extra cess which must have completely caught them by surprise. This does not in any way affect the general principle to which the Honourable the Finance Member referred the other day. This is not a measure of taxation for the purpose of filling up the budget. It falls entirely into a different category. I think the Honourable Member in charge of this Bill will give special consideration, under these circumstances, to consignments bought but not exported before this Bill is passed.

I think one other point to mention is that which refers to the Schedule of the Bill, where the list of articles that will bear this cess is mentioned. We had hoped that in the Select Committee this list might be altered and amended, but I realise that it is perhaps not the best place now on the floor of the House to go into all the details that will have to be raised to show the reasons why one particular article should or should not be included in this list. I will only put up one or two reasons why I think it is clear that certain of the items, that are shown here, should at any rate be reviewed by the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill preferably before any cess is levied and certainly at the earliest possible moment. I take first the case of pepper and Honourable Members who have got before them the Review of the Trade of India for 1938-39 will notice the figures for the trade. The pre-war average of 117 thousand has become for postwar an average of 96 thousand. The averages for 1937-38 and 1938-39 are 17 thousand. From those figures it is clear, that pepper trade has already considerably decreased and it would appear to me that the case of pepper might well deserve special consideration and examination as to whether it is in a position to bear this extra tax. I take also the case of ground nuts and here many Honourable friends will probably be aware that a considerable proportion of the trade, so far as export trade is concerned, has been to France and that the French Government has recently imposed a quota system in order to assist the production of nuts in their own French African Colonies and further that a smaller proportion of India's export went to Germany where now our supplies are completely

[Mr. J. D. Boyle.]

stopped. Here again, this has been a very considerable blow to trade in ground nuts and it is open to considerable doubt whether it is in a position now to stand a further difficulty. These are both minor items which do not appear by name in the Schedule, but come as sub-headings under the Schedule mentioned above. The same applies also to another smaller head, the cashew nuts which again is having a very bad time due to considerable competition from South America. These are the items that perhaps form a good example to start with. As I said in the beginning I do not wish to go into details of each individual item which might possibly take the whole afternoon.

I am sure that the Honourable Member in raising this taxation wishes, just as I do, to see that no particular industry or trade is unduly affected by its provisions. There is another point and that concerns in particular the question of pepper and cashew nuts to which I have already referred, and that is concerning the already existing export trade from ports situated in Indian States, in particular, Alleppey. I understand that already there is a certain amount of export trade from these ports, and certainly with an imposition of taxation amounting to a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is about the margin which is at present used as profit, the trade will go undoubtedly directly to the Indian State ports; and, therefore, it is not likely that even the revenue, which was expected by the Honourable Member, would be realised. I am asking him to remember that in the case of these particular commodities the total amount involved by way of loss of revenue to him, if he indeed did remit them, would be very small indeed.

That, Sir, is all I have to say. I hope that those two points will be borne in mind, namely, the exemption of products bought but not shipped by the time of the passage of this Bill,—a different principle entirely to the exemption of a similar nature in a taxation Bill introduced at the time of the budget; and secondly, in connection with these three particular items I would ask the Honourable Member to make a very careful study of these cases in particular to see whether it is not necessary that the Schedule might subsequently be amended.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, this Bill reminds me of a story. In the house of a person a fowl died, and he began to weep and cry. The neighbours came and asked him why he was crying over a fowl costing only two annas, and he replied that he was not crying for the death of the fowl, but what worried him was that the angel Israel has seen the house and that it is a fowl today, but it may be something else tomorrow. The novel form of taxation in this Bill is just like Israel visiting the house. Today the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is refused grant by the Finance Department and is asked to impose its own taxation, tomorrow it may be some other Department. So this is not a cess duty in the sense in which we understand it, and if it is extended in the way it has been done here and probably will be done in the future, we should consider the whole question of cess duty altogether. We have levied a few cess duties in the past on tea, coffee, lac, etc., mainly for the benefit of those industries, i.e., to develop those industries and carry on propaganda to find good markets for them. But if it is to be extended in this way, I think we shall have to reconsider the whole question of cess duty very carefully as a matter of fiscal policy and consider whether it should be levied at all. Here we are

providing a cess duty for keeping one particular department going, and the object is different from those of other cess duties where they were imposed for development of industry and propaganda. It may be said that Israel visited the house when the first cess duty was imposed, and now angel Israel is repeating his visits, and, in place of the fowl, the question of goat and cow has come in, and I do not know what will happen in future. So we should see if this kind of cess duty is permissible, and, if so, on what conditions. This opens out a wider issue and it is of the same type as that of the protection duty. I have said repeatedly in the case of all protection and cess duties that their working should be carefully watched by some Department of the Government of India and a report submitted to this House, so that we may discuss how it is working, whether the quantum of cess should be increased or diminished, or whether it should be abolished altogether. We should have a report and see whether a particular cess is working for the benefit of that industry or whether it is only providing a living for certain individuals in order to solve the problem of unemployment. In this case it is very difficult. In the case of a particular article like tea, coffee, lac or rubber, we can locate exactly the manner in which it is spent. But here it cannot be done. You may levy a duty on hides, but nothing may be spent on hides at all. It may be spent on some other article, so the word "cess" connotes a different meaning here from what it used to bear on previous occasions.

Before dealing with general questions, I will take up one or two particular items. My friend has levied a duty on fruits, and he said it was a small duty of 1/10th of a pie per pound. To give us figures in terms of pounds is not at all fair, and it is really jugglery of figures. It comes to five annas per ton and it is a big amount. In connection with fruits, I am reminded of a story which I hope my friend, whom I congratulate on his first speech here today as Member of the Executive Council, knows. King Mahmud of Ghazni was once out on a *shikar*, and he was very tired and weary and he went to a garden and asked the *mali* to give him a glass of pomegranate juice. The *mali* brought him a glass of very sweet pomegranate juice. Mahmud asked him to bring another glass, but instead of bringing it immediately, he took half an hour to bring it and when asked the reason, said "The first time I was able to get a whole glass from one pomegranate, but now I had to squeeze ten pomegranates to get one glass, and the reason is that there is something wrong with the intention of the king. The King probably had an idea of levying some duty on the fruits, and, therefore, the juice is being dried up." Mahmud knew that it was a fact as he had some such idea in his mind when the first glass was brought to him. He realised his mistake and told the *mali* to go once again and bring yet another glass of fruit juice; and as Mahmud had changed his mind the *mali* was able to bring the juice almost at once and told the king: "The king has changed his mind again and he got the juice as before".

This principle has been recognised everywhere and even the Provincial Governments, though they are taxing the agriculturist to the last drop, have left gardens and fruits alone, and no duty is levied on fruits: but here my friend is doing it in spite of past experience and precepts of the good old sages.

The other thing is about the duty on hides. It will be remembered that a cess was proposed in 1930 and probably my friend thinks that since a cess was proposed then, it must be levied now. But the circumstances

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

then were entirely different. At that time the hides trade was in a very flourishing condition, and it was, therefore, possible to have this duty at that time. My friend will remember that when the Government of India came forward before us then, when these benches were not empty, the Government were defeated, and the Opposition made such a strong protest against the levy of the cess on hides that the Government could not carry it through and they were defeated.

Another reason is this. The proposal then was that the cess duty was to be managed in the same way as the tea cess and coffee cess, exclusively for the improvement of the trade in that article, and the management was to be in the hands of the merchants and shippers engaged in that particular trade. These were the three conditions at that time—firstly, the hides industry was in a flourishing condition at that time; secondly, the duty was to be imposed almost entirely for the benefit of that particular commodity and not for an omnibus purpose—the removal of unemployment or the provision of employment for certain individuals for whom money could not be found by the Government of India was not under discussion; and, thirdly, a definite course of action was laid down. But, in spite of all these, the House rejected the proposal then.

It is said the amount is very little—half per cent. But it is forgotten that merchants carry on business even if they can get a profit of a quarter per cent. Taking away half per cent. is a very big item. We talk lightly of imposing a mere half per cent, but if you refer to merchants, they will say it is a good lot: a difference of quarter or half per cent. decides the movements of trade. If there is the slightest margin of profit, an industry will prosper; but if there is no margin, it will not prosper. It was proved on the floor of the House in the time of Sir Joseph Bore and Sir James Grigg that if any duty is levied on hides, the result would be that the trade would be diverted from India to other countries like South Africa, Brazil and the South American countries, and that on account of this duty Indian traders were suffering enormously. The Government of India removed this export duty, not by the vote of the House, but by the special power of His Excellency the Viceroy. The trade was in such a bad condition that the export duty had to be removed by the special power of the Governor General in Council. How can we now impose this duty of half per cent. on hides and skins?

There is one very important thing about skins particularly which the Government of India have not heeded at all in spite of our drawing attention to it repeatedly here; and still they say they are imposing this duty for the benefit of the trade. I mentioned on the floor of the House that there is a cruel practice prevailing that lambs are forced out of the goats before their due time—the lambs are still-born—because the skin of that kid is sold at five times the normal price: it is cruelty to the animal—they make it run and get the kid out before its due time by all kinds of cruel processes—even more tyrannical than the *phooka* process for which Government legislated, but not for this, though they say they are levying a cess for the benefit of the trade. They must remove this inhuman practice to which we have drawn attention repeatedly. Government are really giving the public a wrong impression by saying that they impose this duty simply for the benefit of the industry, when they are practically doing nothing for its protection.

Take another example, manures. My friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, has drawn attention to it. If this Department of Agricultural Research or the Agricultural Departments of the provinces really want to do any service to the agriculture of this country, let them do this one thing: let them conserve the manure: if they do only that and nothing else, they will justify their existence; but this is just the thing they will not do. Let them levy on manure export any duty—10 per cent. or more, and then they will get all the money they want and we will be satisfied. I think it is a very good thing that Maulana Zafar Ali Khan has suggested for the careful consideration of the Government of India if they study and understand Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's argument. . . .

Captain Sardar Sir Sher Muhammad Khan (Nominated Non-Official): But Maulana Zafar Ali Khan is not a mathematician!

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: But he has got common-sense all right.

Sir, before I leave the subject of Cess Committee, I should like to narrate a short story in connection with the proposed levy of a cess on hides and skins. There was a Resident, I think, of Bhopal. When he paid his first visit to Bhopal, it was raining, and those who had come to receive him, held a *chattar* or umbrella over his head to protect him from the rain. Then he entered the fact that a *chattar* was held over his head by the people who had come to receive him in his diary. Then, some years later, another Resident went to Bhopal. He looked into the old diary and saw there that a *chattar* was held over the head of his predecessor by the people who had come to receive him, and there was no *chattar* in his case. When he arrived at the station, he asked the people "where is the *chattar*?" because, last time, when the Resident came to this place a *chattar* was held, and so he said that he would not go to the town unless he was received with the same splendour as his predecessor was received. Similarly, here, a Committee recommended that there ought to be a cess on hide under entirely different conditions, but as the successor of that Resident, my Honourable friend is demanding the same *chattar* which was promised to his predecessor. He forgot that the *chattar* was refused by the House. The imposition of cess duty was rejected by the Assembly.

Now, coming to the constitutional questions raised by my Honourable friend, the Member in charge, he mentioned about the Finance Committee. He said that in the case of the other Cess Committees we never insisted on having Finance Committees for them. I think it is a good suggestion—I have taken note of this fact and we will insist on it in future that there ought to be a kind of Finance Committee for every Cess Committee appointed under this head. So I am thankful to my friend for the suggestion, and I think we should insist on it in every case. But the particular Committee, which he has suggested, if you will analyse it, becomes illusory. The Finance Committee has one member out of the three elected by the Legislature, two from the Lower House and one from the Upper House. In the Lower House, evidently if two persons are to be elected, one will be by the Government votes and the other will be by non-official votes. So there will be one person who will be the nominee of the Government, and the other by the elected Members. When these two persons go to the Council of Agricultural Research, and one of these two is to be elected to the Standing Finance Committee, then naturally the person, who has been elected by the vote of the Government, will be elected, and not the person who has been elected by the Opposition. Therefore, nominating him first:

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

to this Committee by Government votes, and then putting him on the Finance Committee is really illusory. Why not give the Government the power to appoint whomever they like? Therefore, the present arrangement is not at all satisfactory. I would very much like that some member should be elected directly by the elected Members of the House, but I don't want to make a distinction between elected and nominated Members, because, after all, there should be some kind of solidarity and some corporate existence in the House. But the Government should not try to mislead the House by saying that one of our representatives will be there.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: May I just, on a point of information, tell my friend that actually Government have not taken part in the elections from this House to the governing body of the I. C. A. R., because they wished to leave the choice to the elected Members, so that the particular suspicion of my friend really has no foundation.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Was it only this year or all the years?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Generally, members are changed after three years, and that has been our attitude more or less all along. If my Honourable friend thinks that Mr. Azhar Ali, or Mr. Paliwal who is not here at the present moment, or Mr. Husain Imam are there as a particular favour of the Government, then I leave him to draw his own inference.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: May I point out that in the last election the Government may not have taken part. I think they have set a very good example, and I wish this tradition or convention would be followed in future in all elections, not merely to the I. C. A. R., but with regard to other elections as well. If this is not governed by the constitution, there is one danger, because my Honourable friend may change his opinion tomorrow by force of circumstances, and if he does so, what is the remedy left to us? If tomorrow he decides to take part in the voting, what is there to stop him from doing so? But I would welcome this particular convention, and I hope it will be followed in all elections. I do not want to exclude nominated Members, but I want to exclude the officials from voting and also from taking part in the discussions.

Then, it was said that the powers of the Legislature will remain intact as at present. Now, we have got a power of the Finance Committee, and if the Estimates Committee comes into existence, then there will be a power of the Estimates Committee also. Then, my question is whether the powers which the Estimates Committee and the Standing Finance Committee exercised by them over other Departments of the Government of India could be exercised in this particular case also? If they say "yes", then I shall be satisfied; if they say "No", then certainly it would mean a reduction or curtailment of our powers. I will give an instance. By the Government of India Resolution, at present 33 per cent. of the posts are reserved for the minority community. Will it apply in this case also? My friend may say "No." Probably the Governing Body is autonomous. In that case, the question will at once arise whether the rules framed by the Home Department for the protection of the minorities or for the efficient working of the institution will or will not apply to the I. C. A. R.

At present those rules do apply, but in future I should like to know whether they will hold good or not. If they will not hold good, then it will mean a curtailment of the powers of the Legislature.

Then, coming to the work of the I. C. A. R., I am not in a position to criticise it at present, but I am not very much enamoured of the work done by the Provincial Councils. Of course, it is not for me to discuss here the work of the Provincial Councils which are not before us, but I may in passing mention that these Agricultural Departments will do greater service to the people if they will confine themselves to only one work, and that is, if they will only supply seeds to the agriculturists and do away with the elaborate experiments by means of implements which are not within easy reach of the ordinary tenants and agriculturists. So, really speaking, the research which they carry out should be in a manner that the results may be taken advantage of by the villagers under circumstances in which they live, and not under circumstances in which, in the opinion of the Agricultural Department, they ought to live, which is really beyond the means of the ordinary villagers on account of their poverty. This aspect of the question is very often ignored by the Agricultural Department, because they carry on all experiments under very ideal conditions. Those ideal conditions do not exist unfortunately in the villages of India. A number of people tried to have some kind of farms in the manner suggested by the Agricultural Department, but many of them failed absolutely, because the finances which were necessary to keep those farms in good condition were not available, and even when they were available, they found that they could not compete with the work done by the ordinary labourers by means of the hand, because their work is very cheap. The man works, his wife works, his children work, they work at all times of the day and throughout the year. In family labour, your labour laws do not apply, Mr. Joshi's Wages Act, the Children's Protection Act, the Women's Protection Act do not apply to such cases, because the whole family works together. In these cases the labour is exceedingly cheap, and very often those persons who spend a good deal of money and employ very costly instruments cannot compete with the labour of the ordinary family of a villager. I go further and say that, because India has got such a large population, if you mechanise the whole of your agricultural process, what would happen to these villagers? Most of them will die because there will be no work left for them and all the work will be done by machines. This state of things is neither desirable nor economical in India—to change manual labour in the family into mechanised work.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): What has that got to do with the Bill?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Agricultural Research is a very important thing. I submit that whenever they make any agricultural research, they should make it a point to see that by this research they do not squeeze out of existence the village labourers. If everything is mechanised, I am afraid that India, with a very large population, with no visible means of livelihood, will starve much more than it is starving at present.

Another point to which I want to draw attention, and to which we have been repeatedly drawing attention is this rule making power. The rule making power is a very unpleasant thing. I think it would be better

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

if we passed a one clause Act, saying, "this is the Cess Provision Act, and the whole thing will be governed by rules framed by the Government of India". The clauses of the Defence of India Act are very modest and very innocent, but the rules framed thereunder are very wide. The rule making power is an instrument which is not at all very pleasant. In every enactment we should leave as little room as possible for making rules, but in this Bill we find rule making power practically in every section. So, practically they have changed the enactment into an executive order of the Government. In this Bill there is, I think, greater room for making rules, but we ought to insist that the rules framed under the Act should be as few as possible and deal only with routine work and should not introduce new principles which are not contemplated by the Act itself. The rule making power ought to be simplified, and even if they make rules, the rules ought to be laid before the House. Time ought to be provided for this House to discuss the rules. My Honourable friend may say, you have the power to discuss the rules, but what is the use when no time is provided for the same purpose? When we discuss the rules on the Finance Bill, we are called to order that we are wasting the time of the House unnecessarily. Unless time is given to us to discuss the rules, what is the use of saying, you have got the powers, when those powers cannot be exercised? If we have powers to discuss the rules, give us time in this House, so that we can discuss them. It is like saying, I shall give you a crore of rupees provided you do not touch it. Or I can write out a cheque to my friend provided he won't cash it.

Mr. P. J. Griffiths (Assam: European): Try the experiment.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: But not on you. I know you will get over it. They have given us the power to discuss these rules, these rules will be laid before the House, it will be open to the House to discuss them. But the time is not there, and we cannot discuss them at all. If my Honourable friend assures us on the floor of this House that each year, at least if demanded by the Leaders of Parties, he will provide some time for us to discuss those rules, then we shall be satisfied. If that assurance is not given to us, then in that case this power is illusory, and, on principle, I do not like that the enactment should be made illusory by taking large powers under the heading of rule making powers.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: How it was then that you remained neutral when the Defence of India Act was passed?

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I did object in every case. I am glad that one particular clause of the Bill has been removed, namely, the power to add any particular commodity to the list. If that had been here, it would have become a Tariff Act under which the Government may have power to put in any article they like, to leave out any article they like and to fill in any figure they like. The whole thing will then become illusory. But I am glad that this particular sub-clause has been removed by the Select Committee. To sum up, the first thing that I want is this. Give us time to discuss the rules on the floor of the House; otherwise, the whole thing becomes

unreal. Secondly, I should like to be assured that the powers the Legislature has at present are not diminished or curtailed. Thirdly, we want an assurance that the power of the Standing Finance Committee and the future Estimates Committee over this Department will remain the same as in the case of other Departments. Fourthly, we should have a periodical report of the working of this Council before the House, and this should be discussed by this House, and at the same time we can discuss the rules that they have framed. These are four points on which we require enlightenment. I think there are certain articles which really ought not to have been there, and it is unfair to include them. With these words, I resume my seat.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I have very attentively listened to the speeches made by my Honourable friends on my right, but, unfortunately, I have failed to understand wherein lies their objection to this Bill. My Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, began by saying that he was opposed to the very principle of a cess duty on any agricultural produce. As he proceeded further, he said that if the amount realised out of the cess were to be spent on improving the growth and production of the particular commodity, he would think that the money was well spent.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Not well spent. I said there might be some justification. I did not say, well spent.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Very well.

Then he went on and said that it appeared to him that this cess duty was levied in order to provide employment for some unemployed in the Government of India. I could very well understand his opposing this Bill and saying that this Research Council should be abolished but so long as the institute is there and it is doing some work

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: It should not be based on commercial lines, that is the point.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Once we concede that the institution should be there, then we will have to find the money for it. My Honourable friend, Mr. Nauman, says that it should not be run on a commercial basis. I thought and even now think that everything in this world should be run on a commercial basis because it is only then that we can produce better results and good results. I fail to understand how our agriculturists are going to be injured by any cess duty levied on articles which are mentioned in the schedule. The agriculturist will not be required to pay this amount. At the most, either the exporter or the man who purchases it will have to pay this cess duty. The agriculturist does not stand to suffer. There would have been some excuse for opposing the cess duty if it had been urged by my friends that the trade was in a very bad way, that our exports were falling down and that it would not be wise to levy a cess duty, because it might reduce the quantum of our exports but I know, Sir, that so far as these commodities are concerned, they are not only wanted by Great Britain but Great Britain is not only purchasing them for Allies, namely, France but for Turkey, Rumania and other countries also. I might say for every country they can think of in

[Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya.]

Europe. So far as I know they are purchasing 75 per cent. of their purchases from this country. The question now arises as to who is going to lose and who is going to pay for this cess duty which we levy on the commodities. It is not the agriculturist or the exporter.

My friend, Mr. Boyle, asked a question whether this cess duty will be levied on orders which had been booked sometime ago, which have not been shipped and which might be shipped today or a month after. As a businessman I think he knows that there is a clause in the contracts which any exporter or shipper signs. It is to the effect that if there is any duty levied by the Government of which they were not aware, the man who purchases the article will have to bear the duty. Naturally, therefore, neither the agriculturist nor the exporter has to suffer or pay from his own pocket.

So far as the duty on hides and skins is concerned, I might inform my Honourable friend, Mr. Nauman, and those who are interested in hides and skins that the Government of India—I hope I am not giving away any secrets—is purchasing leather goods not only for France but for Turkey and Rumania and very huge orders have been placed with the Government of India for the supply of leather goods. More than 70 per cent. or 80 per cent. of the order is to be supplied from this country. I can assure my Honourable friend that if he looks to his business and his commercial interest he is bound to gain so far as the export of hides and skins and leather goods are concerned.

Coming to other commodities, as was pointed out by my friend, Mr. Boyle, this is not the place and time to take out some of the commodities mentioned in the schedule or to add to them. Otherwise I would have suggested to my Honourable friend who is in charge of the Bill to ban the export of waste cotton. No country in the world today allows waste cotton to be exported out of the country. It is only in this unfortunate country that we have not got the powers and this country alone in the world today is exporting waste cotton.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Waste cotton does not figure in the schedule.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I am saying that if there were to be an amendment to the schedule I would have said that waste cotton should be there and some heavy duty should be laid on it so that it should not be allowed to be exported. This is the time when our commodities are wanted not by one country only. We have lost Germany but we have gained many others and Government is anxious to purchase all it can. My complaint so far as these purchases are concerned is this, that they are trying to lower the prices as much as they can, because they put a ban on exports, the prices go down and then they purchase for themselves and their friends. It might be that after supplying these commodities to their friends they may not be able to get their money back after the war and so they are naturally anxious to purchase at the lowest price they can but if anything has to be said and done, we ought to raise a cry and agitate that restrictions on exports should be removed. This is the real thing to do, the cess duty, I assure my friends, is not going to hurt our trade, injure our industry or injure the agriculturist or our

commercial interests. I also feel with my Honourable friend, Mr. Boyle, that pepper should have some sort of special concession but I do not know exactly what the figures of last year's exports were and what is the figure today.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

But so far as the other commodities are concerned, I think it is in the interest of this country to levy a cess duty like that. Of course, we can lay down some rules and see that the amount realised is spent for good purposes and on researches that we want, but so far as the principle is concerned, it is perfectly right that we should levy this cess duty and get something out of the export duty when we easily can and thus help in the development of agriculture and other industries.

Some Honourable Members: The question may now be put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the question may now be put."

The Assembly divided.

AYES—37

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
Abdul Hamid, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Bajpai, The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar.
Bewoor, Sir Gurunath.
Campbell, Mr. D. C.
Caroe, Mr. O. K.
Chettiar, Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai.
Clow, The Honourable Sir Andrew.
Conran-Smith, Mr. E.
Daga, Seth Sunderlal.
Dalal, Dr. E. D.
Dalpab Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
Dumasia, Mr. N. M.
Griffiths, Mr. P. J.
Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.
Ismail Ali Khan, Kunwar Hajee.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.
Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-Milana.

Khan, Mr. N. M.
Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Mudaliar, The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami.
Oulnam, Mr. S. H. Y.
Pillay, Mr. T. S. S.
Rahman, Lieut. Col. M. A.
Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Sen, Rai Bahadur G. C.
Shahban, Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
Sivraj, Rao Sahib N.
Spence, Sir George.
Talukdar, Mr. J. N.
Williams, Mr. A. deO.
Zafarullah Khan, The Honourable Sir Muhammad.

NOES—19

Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, Maulvi.
Aney, Mr. M. S.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Baskait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
Ghulam Bhiq Nairang, Syed.
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.

Mehr Shah, Nawab Sahibzada Sir Sayad Muhammad.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Parma Nand, Bhaj.
Raza Ali, Sir Syed.
Sant Singh, Sardar.
Umar Aly Shah, Mr.
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
Ziauddin Ahmed, Dr. Sir.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, considering the advanced stage of the day it is not desirable to make a very long speech, especially as a good many of the points which were raised by speakers in the course of the afternoon had been dealt with by me earlier at some stage or the other. Nevertheless, those which though lacking in novelty are not lacking in importance, will receive such attention as I can give them in the time limit that I propose to set for myself.

Sir, my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, was in a very jovial mood this afternoon—I hope this has not been in any way affected by the division over the question of closure—and he cited to us the story of the poor man who had lost his fowl. The explanation that this man gave of his sorrow was that Israel had visited his House and it meant that he would visit it again. If the belief of the owner in the immortality of his fowl was so simple as all that, then he must have had the wisdom of the ostrich, namely, burying his head in the sand and not realising the existence of mortality all around him. He next mentioned the story of Sultan Mahmud Ghuznavi and his good intentions which were able to convert a dry fruit into a rich fruit. If that be the test of the desirability or otherwise of a measure, my intentions are extremely good, and I have no doubt that there will be a good harvest of plenty to the peasant and, to the extent that that prosperity is reflected in our exports, a good return to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: That was the intention of Sultan Mahmud Ghuznavi.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Now, Sir, I go on to meet the first point that was made by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and was subsequently repeated by Mr. Nauman and I think also by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, namely, that if we really wish to help the agriculturist in this country, what we have got to do is to levy a prohibitive export duty on manures and then all will be well. Now, Sir, if it is to be a prohibitive export duty on manures, then it follows that the purpose of recovering a sum of money for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will not be realised. That is quite clear. You cannot serve the double purpose of securing a prohibition of export, and securing to Government some income.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: We do not suggest an embargo.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Even assuming for the sake of argument that this ten per cent. did not operate as a complete embargo, but had the effect of substantially diminishing the exports, seeing that the total yield from these two duties is expected by us to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 60,000, I do not see how the balance of 14 lakhs and 40 thousand is going to be made up.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: You mean to say that a duty of ten per cent. will bring in only Rs. 60,000?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That is all it is expected to bring at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: But we say ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: But my Honourable friend is trying to work out an equation in a variable which, in my opinion, is not determinable at all. If the exports fall substantially then, in that case, you cannot multiply 60,000 by ten and get a result of six lakhs.

Then, I go on to the point made by these three valiant speakers that the expenditure of the Council ought to have been met out of general revenues. Sir, they have listened to the debate on the Finance Bill: they have also followed the financial statement of the Honourable the Finance Member. They know how much revenue is to be derived and to what that revenue is to be allocated for the purpose of expenditure. If there had been any possibility for the Finance Member to give me Rs. 16 lakhs odd that I require, in that case there would have been no need to resort to this form of taxation. It is only because he could not afford to give me money out of the revenues, that we had to resort to this form of taxation. The only way in which he could have given me this money would have been by raising extra revenue by additional taxation and then I am sure, my Honourable friends would have been just as indignant and resentful as they are with regard to my very modest proposals.

Now, Sir, I go on to another point, the one on which Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad laid great stress. He said that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was really a Pinjrapole for the unemployed; it did no research work of any value and it merely went about providing jobs for people who would not be employed otherwise.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I rise, Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I asked the question whether the Council was intended to do some substantial work or whether its mission is only to meet unemployment.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Seeing that ever since the Council was founded, it has been issuing an annual report which is religiously circulated every year to Honourable Members of Council, the only answer that I can give to my Honourable friend is that as regards the working of the Council he had better refer himself to that volume for the last year which was circulated only a few days ago.

Then, Sir, I come to the other point, the point of Mr. Nauman and also of Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad. On what are you going to spend this money? They conveyed the idea that we would levy so much money from hides and skins but will spend absolutely nothing on them and will probably spend it on something else. Now, if I may just again draw the attention of the Honourable Members to what the Hides Cess Inquiry Committee had to say. They said that out of the proceeds of the one per cent. cess which they proposed, half of that cess should be devoted to such tasks as the improvement of the livestock and their better breeding. In other words, it should be spent on the work of animal husbandry of the very kind which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is doing at present, and on which the average expenditure during the last three years has been Rs. 2,17,700. It will be clear from these figures that we have

[Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

been spending on this particular kind of improvement more than we expect to derive from the revenue under the heads which are included in the Schedule. I do not think that in the circumstances it is fair for Mr. Nauman to suggest that we shall be taking money from hides and skins and spending it on purposes which have nothing whatever to do with improving the quality of hides and skins.

Then, Sir, my Honourable friend, Mr. Boyle, raised certain points. He asked what was going to be done with regard to the export of commodities included in the Schedule, that had been bought before the 1st of April? That point we have not yet examined, but I am quite prepared to have it sympathetically examined, and I should think myself that it should be possible, under the different provisions of the Sea and the Land Customs Act, to give relief, if we should decide to give relief on the merits of the case. As regards pepper, I do not know really that the facts and figures quoted make it a very definite case one way or the other at all but, inasmuch as I do not wish to draw on the third reading a peppery speech from my Honourable friend, Mr. Griffiths, I shall extend to pepper the same undertaking as I have extended to groundnuts and to contracts that might have been entered into with regard to these commodities before the 1st of April.

Now, Sir, the constitutional questions on which my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, laid great stress were directed particularly towards the control of this House. I tried to explain this morning that, so far as we are concerned, by moving the Resolutions and by the asking of questions, the control which the House exercises now, it will continue to exercise in the future. I also pointed out that, inasmuch as the administrative grant to this Council will continue to be submitted to the House every year, the House will have that form of control. Finally, I went on to point out that we had at the suggestion of the Select Committee agreed to include in the Bill provision for one of the three elected Members of the Central Legislature on the Governing Body forming part of the Finance Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. I do submit that considering that this is an autonomous body, that it has eleven Ministers as its members from the Provinces, a body which, considering its composition, is certainly as solicitous of and as careful to look after the interests of the agriculturist as anybody here,—considering all that, I do not see any reason why this House should feel that the Finance Committee which will be constituted according to our proposals now will not be adequate for the purpose of such control as this House can legitimately claim.

Then, Sir, my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, talked about the activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research being in the direction of mechanisation which would have the effect of displacing manual labour. I think I can give him a fairly satisfactory assurance on that point. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is fully conversant with the form of agricultural economy in this country. Not only that; it has had its own experienced judgment in these matters reinforced by the recommendation of Sir John Russell, who pointed out that we have to adapt science to the exigencies of this country and not the economic organisation of this country to some theories of economic

science. That is the spirit in which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is working now and that is the spirit in which it will continue to work hereafter also so that my Honourable friend need not have any fear on that account. I think, Sir, with that, all the main points which have been made in the course of the discussion this afternoon have been met. My Honourable friend, Mr. Nauman, said that he was speaking with great feeling. Yes, I appreciate that and I also esteem him for his feeling, but equally I think he must extend to us the consideration that what we are doing is what we consider sincerely and honestly to be in the best interests of the agriculturists. In other words there must be reciprocity in trust and appealing to that reciprocity in trust, I do hope that the Bill now will have a smooth passage in this House.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Apart from the question of finance the money will be raised by you somehow or other. What I want to know is what is the policy of the Government with regard to the proposal I put forward in connection with manures?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: With regard to that part of my Honourable friend's suggestion which was that the supplies of manures in this country should be conserved, I cannot at the moment say what special steps in this direction have been taken by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, but I can assure him that that particular question will receive prompt and careful examination.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill to make better financial provision for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I beg to move amendment No. 1.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I should like to draw your attention just to one point. These amendments were sent to the Government only yesterday so that there is lack of two days' clear notice.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As objection has been raised, the Chair has to enforce the Standing Orders which require two days' notice. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 9 of the Bill, for the word 'section' the word 'Act' be substituted."

I do not suppose there is any necessity for me to make any speech.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved.

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 9 of the Bill, for the word 'section' the word 'Act' be substituted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have no objection to the amendment.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: I just want to say one word. The Honourable Member did not give a reply to the point raised. Will the Honourable Member give an opportunity to discuss these rules on the floor of the House. These Rules are only laid in the Library of the Legislature and we are given no opportunity to discuss them. If no opportunity is given to the House to discuss these rules, it would be as well that they are not placed in the Library of the House. There is no use if they are placed in the Library. The Honourable Member did not reply to this point and I hope he will deal with it now.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If I may just speak for one minute on that point. The provision that we are making here is not a new one to the Statute-book of this country. My Honourable friend is perfectly well aware of the practice. If he wishes to discuss any Rules that are made under this Act, he has to give notice of a Resolution in the ordinary way. It is not possible for me to initiate a departure from the established practice of the Government in this matter.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: May I ask how a Resolution can be discussed? The Government alone can do that.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): In the ordinary way? The question is:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 9 of the Bill, for the word 'section' the word 'Act' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the Schedule to the Bill, item 11 be omitted."

Sir, I need not explain at length what it amounts to. It means that hides, cuttings, raw be exempted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in the Schedule to the Bill, item 11 be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have no objection.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in the Schedule to the Bill, item 11 be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I beg to move.

"That in the Schedule to the Bill, item 17 be omitted."

This refers to skins, cuttings raw.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in the Schedule to the Bill, item 17 be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have no objection.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in the Schedule to the Bill, item 17 be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Sir George Spence (Secretary, Legislative Department): Sir, I move:

"That the items in the Schedule be re-numbered consequentially on the omission of items 11 and 17."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the items in the Schedule be re-numbered consequentially on the omission of items 11 and 17."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. T. L. O. Gwill (Bombay: European): Sir, I would ask the Honourable Member if he will define "drugs" so far as this Bill is concerned. The Bill levies a cess upon agricultural and unmanufactured produce, and I presume that "drugs" applies to raw and unmanufactured products. I should welcome Government's confirmation on that point.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That certainly is the intention. It will apply to natural products and not to manufactured products.

Mr. E. L. O. Gwill: Thank you, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

I may explain that only a few formal amendments which will assist in the administration of the Insurance Act are mainly covered by this Bill. There are two amendments of a substantial nature which I shall refer to a little later. In the working of the Act during the past few months the Superintendent of Insurance has come across administrative difficulties which are intended to be remedied by the amendments in this Bill. The two main amendments that I shall refer to are the amendments in clause 17 which relates to reciprocal rights. There has been a difficulty felt by insurance companies and representations have been made to me that with reference to branches in Indian States the Indian States require by way of deposit and other matters separate deposits, separate provisions to be satisfied which hamper the working of insurance companies established in British India. On the other hand the insurance companies in Indian States, particularly one or two Indian States in which there are very well run insurance companies, complain that there are no reciprocal rights in British India; and, therefore, from both points of view it has been considered necessary that there should be an exchange of these reciprocal rights so that insurance companies in British India may not be handicapped in the pursuit of their business in Indian States. The clause as drafted refers to reciprocal rights either in India or outside British India, and the Central Government will be the authority which will decide whether an insurance company in British India has got real reciprocal rights outside British India, in which case companies of that particular country will also be given reciprocal rights. Sir, I myself consider that that is a fair provision.

But I have been receiving communications from insurance companies which have not clearly understood the implications of that particular provision and which apprehend that under this clause a wider right may be given to some of the insurance companies outside British India. To allay that apprehension at the present stage, and as I want this Bill to contain as much of non-controversial matter as possible, a Government amendment will be moved at a later stage which will confine for the present this clause only to insurance companies in Indian States and the right of reciprocity for such companies in Indian States only, so that companies outside India will not be covered.

There is another amendment which is of an important character. At the present time some of the insurance companies which are small in nature and which have not been doing well may try to amalgamate themselves with other insurance companies. That amalgamation is permitted under the Act, but before that is done Government have to satisfy themselves by actuarial valuations, by balance sheets and by annual reports that the position of both these companies is perfectly sound. Now, it has been represented to me that if a big insurance company were to try to amalgamate itself with a small insurance company, and that is what generally happens,—to require a big insurance company to have some sort of actuarial valuation made for the purpose at the time of amalgamation will be to put a strain on its resources and involve it in a great deal of work and expense, and that it is really not necessary to require a big insurance company whose standing is fairly sound and known to the Superintendent of Insurance and the Central Government to be sound to do so. Therefore, that clause may militate against all amalgamation whatsoever which in many cases may be found desirable. With reference to that also I am willing to assist the insurance companies concerned and an amendment will be moved whereby in the case of certain companies whose standing is well known to Government, the last actuarial report, provided it is not more than five years old, will be accepted for the purpose of amalgamation.

There are provisions also with reference to provident societies which are made purely for administrative reasons and which are contained in this Bill. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

Mr. L. C. Buss (Nominated Non-Official): Mr. President, the Bill now before us, covering as it does eight pages and comprising 19 clauses, presented a somewhat formidable appearance at first sight. I must confess that I was seized with misgivings when I reflected on the arduous days and nights which many of us spent during the Simla Session of 1937 while the Bill now to be amended dragged its weary way through the Select Committee and through this House. By a rough mathematical computation if Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad will forgive my encroachment on his preserves—the present Bill of 19 clauses might be expected to cause us only a little less than one sixth of the toil and trouble we had over the 1938 Bill which, ultimately, emerged with 128 clauses. And, Sir, my heart quailed

[Mr. L. C. Buss.]

at the thought to such an extent that I decided to leave it unostentatiously to other Members of my Party to study the Bill, and be responsible for speaking on it when it came before the House.

But the fates ruled otherwise and I later found myself driven into a corner and forced to apply my mind to the Bill. When I did so I was very pleasantly surprised to find—if I may be permitted to draw a simile from the proceedings of this august House—that its bark is much worse than its bite.

Many of the amendments amount to no more than the remedying of technical administrative difficulties, which, as I think we all realised 2½ years ago, were bound to be experienced when the Act came to be put into operation. There are other amendments, clause 2 for example, which I am glad to see have as their object the lightening of the burden on insurers, where restrictions can reasonably be modified. As Honourable Members are no doubt aware, certain Indian States have already introduced Insurance legislation of their own or are about to do so. It is of the greatest importance to Indian insurers that their operations should not be unduly hampered by restrictions resulting from a mass of legislation in the Indian States and I have no doubt that the Government of India are doing their best to ensure that such legislation follows broadly the same lines as that of British India. But it is obvious that, if we expect the States to extend to insurers in British India concessions in such matters as deposits, there must be a *quid pro quo* from our side. Such a provision as is contained in clause 2 evidently has this aspect of the matter in view.

This is not the time to comment in detail on the provisions of the individual clauses but I should like before I resume my seat to refer particularly to the amendment of section 42 of the Act embodied in clause 9 of the Bill. I do not suppose any of us realised when we accepted section 42 in its present form what a heavy strain we were imposing on the Department responsible for the working of the Act by laying it down that all the licences of insurance agents should expire simultaneously on the 31st of March each year. It is this kind of administrative difficulty which renders amendment of the Act not only imperative but urgent and on behalf of the European Group I commend the Bill to the favourable consideration of this House.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa: Muhammadan): Sir, we have heard the speech of the Honourable the Commerce Member giving us the details of this small amendment Bill, and as he has said that it is with the intention of affording facilities to insurance companies in British India who work in the different Native States and who are finding difficulties in practice, we welcome the measure and we appreciate the particular modification which is proposed in section 42, referred to by my Honourable friend, Mr. Buss, although at the time when the former Bill was before this House, it was not considered necessary or probably the difficulty was not realised, when it was laid down in the Act that the licenses would have to be reviewed at one and the same time. We find that the amendments will be quite helpful, and, as such, I support the Bill.

THE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

2123

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. J. D. Boyle (Bombay: Europeans): Sir, I beg to move.

"That in part (ii) of sub-clause (a) of clause 4 of the Bill, for all the words occurring after the word 'namely', the following be substituted:

"is miscellaneous insurance only, that is to say, insurance which is not in the opinion of the Central Government principally or wholly of any kind or kinds included in clauses (a), (b), or (c)."

In the past, the Superintendent of Insurance has had some difficulty in interpreting the section relating to deposits because of the overlapping of departments concerned in respect of certain classes of insurance, particularly 'All risks insurance'. This particular type of insurance is principally accident insurance business, but it includes fire risk which is merely incidental to the cover granted by the policy. If the revision of section 7 is carried through on the lines set forth in this Bill, the Superintendent of Insurance will be in a similar difficulty in regard to motor car insurance; although motor car insurance is clearly accident insurance business, such policies would also include fire risk cover and, therefore, I am moving this amendment to clarify the position. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved.

"That in part (ii) of sub-clause (a) of clause 4 of the Bill, for all the words occurring after the word 'namely', the following be substituted:

"is miscellaneous insurance only, that is to say, insurance which is not in the opinion of the Central Government principally or wholly of any kind or kinds included in clauses (a), (b), or (c)."

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I accept the amendment, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in part (ii) of sub-clause (a) of clause 4 of the Bill, for all the words occurring after the word 'namely', the following be substituted:

"is miscellaneous insurance only, that is to say, insurance which is not in the opinion of the Central Government principally or wholly of any kind or kinds included in clauses (a), (b), or (c)."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. T. S. S. Pillai (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, I move:

"That in clause 7 of the Bill, to the proposed amendment to sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Act, the following be added:

"Provided that if the Central Government so directs in the case of any particular insurer there may be substituted respectively for the balance-sheet, report and abstract referred to in clauses (b) and (c) prepared in accordance with this sub-section certified copies of the last balance-sheet and last report and abstract prepared in accordance with sections 11 and 13, if that balance-sheet is prepared as at a date not more than twelve months, and that report and abstract as at a date not more than five years, before the date on which the application to the Court is made under this section."

The scope of this amendment has already been explained in detail by the Honourable Member in charge of this Bill. It is simply to remove some difficulties in the way of amalgamation of the stronger and weaker insurance companies. I do not think that any more explanation is needed from me. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 7 of the Bill, to the proposed amendment to sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Act, the following be added:

"Provided that if the Central Government so directs in the case of any particular insurer there may be substituted respectively for the balance-sheet, report and abstract referred to in clauses (b) and (c) prepared in accordance with this sub-section certified copies of the last balance-sheet and last report and abstract prepared in accordance with sections 11 and 13, if that balance-sheet is prepared as at a date not more than twelve months, and that report and abstract as at a date not more than five years, before the date on which the application to the Court is made under this section."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

Sir George Spence (Secretary, Legislative Department): Sir, I move:

"That in clause 17 of the Bill, sub-clause (a) be omitted, and in sub-clause (c), the words 'or territory' be omitted, and sub-clauses (b) and (c) be re-lettered (a) and (b), respectively."

Sir, the Honourable the Commerce Member has already explained the purpose of this amendment, and I have nothing to add. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 17 of the Bill, sub-clause (a) be omitted, and in sub-clause (c), the words 'or territory' be omitted, and sub-clauses (b) and (c) be re-lettered (a) and (b), respectively."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, we have not understood the object of this amendment. Will the Honourable Member kindly explain it?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I thought my friend, the Secretary of the Legislative Department, said that I had explained it in my opening speech. Section 17 as proposed says that there should be reciprocity with reference to Insurance companies getting certain privileges under the Act as between Insurance Companies in British India and those outside British India, whether they are in Indian States in India or whether they are in any foreign countries. Representations were made to me that the Insurance companies were rather apprehensive about the reciprocity, and they wanted time to further consider the matter. I myself considered that the only basis on which reciprocity could be had with reference to those companies which are operating outside India was to give the same rights to those insurance companies where they want reciprocity treatment. But as I want this Bill to be as non-contentious as possible at this stage, I feel there are certain misapprehensions among the insurance companies with reference to what may happen if the reciprocity rights extended to companies outside India. For the present purpose, I propose to confine myself to giving this reciprocity to Insurance companies as between British India and Indian India and to exclude the question of foreign countries, whether it is Burma or Ceylon or any other country for the time being.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 17 of the Bill, sub-clause (a) be omitted, and in sub-clause (c), the words 'or territory' be omitted, and sub-clauses (b) and (c) be re-lettered (a) and (b), respectively."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I move.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is,

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Ralsman (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

"That the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill to impose a tax on excess profits arising out of certain businesses, be taken into consideration."

The House has had some time in which to study these amendments. They are of a very simple character. Apart from the drafting amendments, there are only two points. One is in regard to an undertaking which I gave my friend, Mr. Aney, regarding the non-prosecution of individuals both under the Indian Penal Code and under this Act for offences in respect of the same facts. That covers amendments Nos. 4 and 5.

Then, the other point relates to amendment No. 2, which concerns the change of date in sub-clause (2) of clause 8 of the Bill. The House will remember that there was some discussion on this date, and I had already accepted the change in sub-clause (2) of this clause, when it was realised that this was a mistake and was not even in accordance with the desires of those who had represented that the change should be made. If the date had been changed in the subsequent sub-clauses, it would have become quite clear that the changed date was entirely inappropriate to the purposes of the clause. We, therefore, ceased to consider the amendments to change the date in the later sub-clauses, and we now have gone back and have put the date in sub-clause (2) which must coincide with that in the other sub-clauses—we have put it back to the 1st day of September, 1939, as it originally was in the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is,

"That the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill to impose a tax on excess profits arising out of certain businesses, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now proceed to consider the amendments one by one.

Amendment No. 1 made by the Council of State. The question is,

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

"In the second proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 6, for the words 'which was not in existence before' the words 'which was commenced on or after' were substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is,

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 8, for words and figures 'the 1st day of January, 1940' the words and figures 'the 1st day of September, 1939' were substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is,

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

"In the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 13, for the words and figures 'the year 1935-36' the words and the figures 'the previous year' as determined under section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, for the purpose of the income-tax assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1937' were substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is,

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

"In clause 16, the brackets and number '(1)' and the whole of sub-clause (2) were omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is,

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

"Sub-clause (2) of clause 25 was renumbered sub-clause (3) and the following was inserted as sub-clause (2), namely:

(2) No prosecution for an offence punishable under section 23 or section 24 or under the Indian Penal Code shall be instituted in respect of the same facts as those in respect of which a penalty has been imposed under this Act."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is,

"That the following amendment, as made by the Council of State, be concurred in:

"Rules 3A, 4 and 5 of Schedule II, were renumbered 4, 5 and 6 respectively."

The motion was adopted.

Syed Ghulam Shik Nairang (East Punjab, Muhammadan): Before the House adjourns, I wish to point out that tomorrow happens to be the last Wednesday of the lunar month Safar, and this day is observed by Mussalmans as a day of great sanctity. I request that you may, with the concurrence of the House, observe tomorrow as a holiday. In case there is any objection on the score of the business for tomorrow suffering, I make the suggestion, subject to acceptance by the House and by yourself, that Saturday the 6th may be utilised in place of tomorrow.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Leader of the House): Sir, so far as we on this side of the House are concerned, in case Saturday the 6th instant is fixed as a working day for official business, we would have no objection to tomorrow's sitting being cancelled, but, of course, we are in the hands of the House. I have no doubt you will ascertain the wishes of the House in the matter.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): So far as my Party is concerned, I can say that we accept the suggestion, and, if necessary, Saturday may be fixed as a working day.

Mr. L. O. Buss (Nominated Non-Official): I feel I must protest against this suggestion. The programme for these last days of the Session has been in Members' hands for a very considerable time, and I do not think that it is fair to us that a suggestion like this should be put at the last moment. It is the practice for Members of my Party to make their arrangements according to the days on which business is to take place, and we find it extremely inconvenient to have the dates re-arranged in this way at the last moment. I would ask my Muslim friends if they are not at this stage prepared to reconsider the proposal which has just been made.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): So far as the Chair is concerned, the position is this. We do not hold meetings of the Assembly on days which are notified by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi as holidays applicable to the province of Delhi. So far as the Chahar Shamba is concerned, this is not one of the notified holidays, and, therefore, the Assembly Department was perfectly right in fixing a meeting of the Assembly for tomorrow. The Chair must make it clear that it has no desire to depart from the rule and practice that has hitherto obtained as regards holidays, that is to say, days on which there shall be no meetings of the Assembly. We follow the holidays which are notified as such by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and for very good reason, because most Members come from different parts of India and there must be some criterion by which the Assembly Department is to go. The Chair is, therefore, not inclined to extend the number of the days on which the Assembly is to sit on account of any particular festival. If there had been a general agreement in this case, the Chair should have been perfectly prepared not to have a meeting of the Assembly tomorrow, as an exceptional measure without making it a precedent for any other occasion. But there is no such agreement, and the Chair is bound to act according to the practice and rules of this House. Therefore, there must be a meeting of the Assembly tomorrow as originally arranged.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: In that case it is my duty on behalf of my Party to announce that we shall be unable to attend the meeting tomorrow.

Mr. L. O. Buss: May I just say that I asked my friends of the Muslim League Party whether they were prepared to reconsider the matter. I have not heard that they are not prepared to reconsider the matter. But if that is their position, I shall not press my suggestion.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Well, as now there is a general agreement that the suggestion made by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang should be accepted, there will be no meeting of the Assembly tomorrow.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The House will meet on Saturday the 6th, Sir.

Some Honourable Members: No.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If that is generally agreed to, the House will sit on Saturday, but not if there is no general agreement

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I submitted that we on this side would have no objection to the substitution. We would not be able to agree to tomorrow's sitting being cancelled if the 6th is not to be fixed as a working day.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair puts it again to the House, whether the Honourable Members are prepared to sit next Saturday.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Yes.

Other Honourable Members: Yes.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Very well. As there is general agreement on that point also, there will be a meeting of the Assembly next Saturday.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 4th April, 1940.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 4th April, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. Parakat Madhava Menon, M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

+622*—635*.

ACTION ON THE OPINIONS OF THE PORT HAJ COMMITTEES.

636. *Mr. Umar Aly Shah: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state if it is a fact that the Port Haj Committees had passed resolutions welcoming the entry of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, into the pilgrim traffic?

(b) Is it a fact that the Port Haj Committees, or their Chairmen, had expressed their opinion on various occasions that the rate war was not in the interest of pilgrims and asked Government to take steps to stop it?

(c) If so, which Port Haj Committees have expressed these opinions and when?

(d) What action have Government taken on these opinions? If they have not taken any action as yet, why not, and do they propose to take any action in future?

The Honourable Sir Gija Shankar Bajpai: (a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to part (b) of Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi's starred question No. 426 on the 18th March, 1940.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Port Haj Committee, Bombay, on the 13th December, 1938, the Port Haj Committee, Calcutta, on the 23rd January, 1939, and the Port Haj Committee, Karachi, on the 13th March, 1939.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PORT HAJ COMMITTEES.

637. *Mr. Umar Aly Shah: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state when the Port Haj Committees were constituted and what were the objects for constituting them?

+For these questions and answers, see pages 2134—2142.

(b) Have these Committees been making any suggestions for providing better comforts, etc., on the ships and/or at the ports, or any other suggestions, in the interest of the pilgrims?

(c) If so, are Government giving practical shape to their suggestions?

(d) Why did Government not think it fit to consult them when they called conferences to discuss and decide the questions relating to rate war and allocations of the traffic?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) The Port Haj Committees of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi were first constituted on the 4th January, 1934, 13th February, 1934, and 28th May, 1934, respectively. They were constituted to render assistance to Haj pilgrims.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, as far as possible.

(d) The views of the Port Haj Committees regarding the effects of a rate-war were already available to Government. Allocation of pilgrim traffic in the interests of securing economy in the employment of available shipping in war time was regarded as a technical matter for discussion by Government with the shipping companies concerned.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: With reference to part (b), may I know if the Port Haj Committee at Karachi complained of want of accommodation for these pilgrims at Karachi and suggested that better provision should be made for their accommodation at Karachi?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, if my Honourable friend will be so good as to look at the statement that I had to make on that point on the Resolution which was moved by Nawab Siddique Ali Khan the other day, he will find the position fully set out.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PAY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES, CALCUTTA AND NEW DELHI.

127. Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Labour be pleased to refer to the answer given by him to starred question No. 1046, dated the 14th September, 1938, regarding pay of accountants in the Government of India Presses, Calcutta and New Delhi, and state whether the question has been examined?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member, please place the result of such examination on the table of the House?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) Yes. The question referred to by the Honourable Member related to the posts of Accountant in the Forms Press, Calcutta, and the Government of India Press, New Delhi.

(b) A statement is laid on the table.

Statement.

Name of post	Previous Scale		Revised Scale		
	Old rate	Revised rate	Old rate (applicable to persons who were in service before the 16th July 1931)	Revised rate for persons who joined service on or after the 16th July 1931 and before the 10th January 1940	Revised rate for persons who join service on or after the 10th January 1940.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Accountant, Government of India Press, New Delhi.	160-15/2-220	160-15/2-220.	175-15/2-250	175-15/2-250	175-15/2-250
2. Accountant Forms Press, Calcutta.	250-10-350	225-15/2-300.	250-10-350	225-15/2-300	175-15/2-250

GRADES OF ACCOUNTANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES.

128. Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Labour be pleased to state the total strength of each of the Government of India Presses (including Forms Presses).

(b) Will the Honourable Member be also pleased to state the grade (old and revised, both) attached to the posts of accountants in each of the Presses?

(c) If the grades of the posts of accountants are not uniform, will the Honourable Member please state the reasons why they are not so?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table.

(c) The scales have been fixed with regard to the duties and responsibilities attached to each post and to local conditions.

Statement.

Name of Press	Total strength. (approximate)	Scale of pay of the post of Accountant		Remarks
		Old rate.	Revised rate.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Government of India Press, Calcutta.	850	250—10—350	225—15/2—300	(a) For persons who join service on or after the 10th January 1940.
Forms Press, Calcutta	90	250—10—350	225—15/2—300	
			175—15/2—250 (a)	
Government of India Press, New Delhi.	610	175—15/2—250	175—15/2—250	The incumbent of this post is not required to be a qualified Accountant.
Forms Press, Allahabad	520	100—5—140	100—5—125	
Government of India Press, Simla.	360	There is no post of Accountant.		

TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†.

WRITTEN ANSWERS.

PERSONNEL BRANCHES ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

622. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that S. D. Cs. have to deal with personal matters relating to staff employed in the sub-division;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent who was deputed on special duty by the Headquarters office in connection with co-ordination of personnel branches of the North Western Railway in 1937 and 1938, visited the offices of the S. D. Cs. treating them as personnel branches;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the number of S. D. Cs. is not included in the list of staff employed in personnel branches submitted by the North Western Railway to the Railway Board; and
- (d) if the reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member please state why S. D. Cs. are omitted from the list referred to in part (c) above?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) Yes, in addition to dealing with correspondence and returns relating to the work of the Sub-Division.

(b) Government have no information, but the personnel work in small offices requires to be co-ordinated with the main Personnel Branches of the Divisional Headquarters and at the Headquarters of the Administration.

(c) I am not aware what list the Honourable Member refers to. The North Western Railway do not submit to the Railway Board a list of staff employed in Personnel Branches unless such information is specifically called for, but it would not be in order to include staff who are not wholly engaged on personnel in such a list if it existed.

(d) Does not arise, but I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I have just given to part (c).

ERECTION OF "CARRIER EQUIPMENT" AND INSTALLATION WORK OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

623. *Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddique: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications be pleased to state whether 'Carrier Equipment' is a purchasable commodity, and if so, why the Telegraph Engineering Officers have not been required to undertake their erection so far?

(b) Is it a fact that even sub-contracts for the installation work of Telephone Exchanges are given to commercial firms? If so, why?

†The meeting of the Assembly that was to be held on the 3rd April, 1940, having been cancelled, the answers to starred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—P. of D.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) Yes. In the case of carrier equipment the installation is allied to the manufacturing process in so far as the technical design of the equipment has, in many cases, to be modified so as to make the system suitable for the particular conditions under which it has to work. In order, therefore, to avoid complications with the supplying firms, they are entrusted with the installation of the equipment.

(b) No, except in the case of the large automatic exchanges when, in order to ensure that the equipment is entirely suitable, a condition is imposed on the supplying firm that full payment will not be made until the equipment has worked satisfactorily for several months after its installation. The enforcement of this condition makes it necessary that the installation should also be done by the supplying firm.

TEST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

624. *Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddique: Will the Honourable the Communications Member please state whether gazetted officers of the Post Office and Telegraph Department are tested for the requisite capacity—technically and otherwise—by the Public Service Commissioners, and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: In the case of direct recruitment to the gazetted posts of the Post Office and Telegraph Engineering Branches, tests are held by the Federal Public Service Commission. The capacity to Class II services of officers appointed by promotion is sufficiently tested by experience; promotion to Class I posts, excluding certain tenure posts, is made after consulting the Federal Public Service Commission.

SPLITTING UP OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

625. *Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications be pleased to state whether Government have hitherto instituted investigation into the matter of resultant benefits accruing through the system of amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraph Department in India and are they prepared to split up the branches?

(b) Is it a fact that Post Office officials, Telegraph Engineering Officers and civilians who enter the service rise to be Postmasters General by a system of inter-departmental rotation and if so, what is the basis of selection?

(c) Is it fact that until the Postmaster General grade is acquired, neither a Postal Official, nor a Telegraph Engineering officer, has any contact with, and, knowledge of, the other system?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative.

(b) Officers of the Post Office or of the Telegraph Engineering Branch and Indian Civil Service Officers are appointed as Postmasters-General; the basis of selection is fitness for the post.

(c) No.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES SERVING IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCES WHEN REQUIRED TO JOIN THE ARMY.

626. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state whether several East Indian Railway non-gazetted Government servants are serving in the Volunteer Forces of the Indian Army?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether leave is granted to such volunteers when they are required to join the Army?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: I have called for information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

CHANGE IN THE RULES REGARDING PROMOTION OF CLERKS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

627. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state with regard to the clerical staff of the North Western Railway Headquarters, Divisional and Extra Divisional Offices, separately the date from which the rule regarding promotion of clerks grade I was changed from the basis of sectional seniority to that of the entire office?

(b) What necessitated the change of the rule and what results have been obtained under the new rule?

(c) Was it left to the discretion of the Personnel Officers to give immediate or retrospective effect to this rule?

(d) If the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member please state the date from which such rules were given effect to in each office?

(e) If the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, will he please state what stipulations in regard to giving immediate or retrospective effect to it in each office were laid down by the General Manager at the time of issue of that rule? If not, why not?

(f) Is the Honourable Member aware of the fact that in certain offices, this rule was given retrospective effect, while in others immediate effect, and there was no uniformity regarding the same rule?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) (i). Divisional Offices, 8th July, 1937.

(ii) Headquarters Office, 1st March, 1938, the orders being subsequently made effective from 8th July, 1937.

(iii) Extra Divisional Offices, 24th February, 1938.

(b) It was desired to equalise the chances of promotion of grade I clerks to grade II and this result is automatically achieved by the new rule.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The orders were to give immediate effect to the change. Retrospective effect has only been given in the case of the Headquarters Office.

(f) I would refer the Honourable Member to the replies I have just given to parts (a) and (e).

CLERKS EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE RAILWAY DIVISIONAL OFFICE, LAHORE.

628. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state with regard to the clerical staff employed in (i) Acme Sections and (ii) Establishment Sections of the Divisional Office, Lahore:

(i) the number of clerks by grades and communities employed on 31st March, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939, separately, with the relevant percentages;

(ii) the number of vacancies by grades which occurred since 31st March, 1936; and

(iii) the number of vacancies which occurred in the lowest grade and those in other than the lowest grade, stating whether they were filled by (1) promotion from amongst the branch or (2) transfer from other branches?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware that in the Acme Section in particular, and in the Establishment Section in general Muslim Community is very inadequately represented?

(c) Is it a fact that there has been no substantial increase in the number of Muslim clerks in the Acme and Establishment Sections since the issue of the order from the Railway Board in this respect, and, if so, will he please state how he proposes to redress the long standing grievance of the Muslim community?

(d) Is the Honourable Member prepared to consider the advisability of filling in all the lowest grade posts in Personnel Branch by importing suitable Muslim clerks from other branches to give effect to the declared policy of Government and to reduce the preponderance of non-Muslims in the Personnel Branch and Acme Section of Lahore Divisional Office? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a), (b) and (c). I have called for such information as is readily available and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

(d) No; because it would not be in accordance with Government's policy to exclude members of all communities but one from appointment to a particular grade.

RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS IN THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

629. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state with regard to the recruitment of the clerks grade I in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office:

- (a) the number of permanent vacancies of clerks grade I which occurred during the years 1937-1938 and 1939;
- (b) the number of vacancies filled by selection after advertisement;
- (c) the number of applications received on each occasion from each community in response to the advertisement;
- (d) the number of applicants from each community who were graduates, undergraduates and matriculates, separately;
- (e) the number of candidates, viz., graduates, undergraduates and matriculates, separately, who were called for from each community on each occasion to appear before the Selection Board;
- (f) what principle was adopted to select the applications of the candidates who were called to appear before the final Selection Boards;
- (g) the number of vacancies reserved for Muslims and other minority communities on each occasion; and
- (h) the number of candidates from Muslims and other minority communities who were called for the Selection Board against their reserved allotment and those against the unreserved allotment?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Information with regard to 1937 and 1938 is not readily available. There were nine permanent vacancies in 1939.

(b) 1937, Nil.

1938, 41 temporary.

1939, 79 temporary.

(c), (d) and (e). I regret the information is not readily available.

(f) The preliminary selection of applicants to be called to appear before the final Selection Board is at the discretion of the members of the preliminary Selection Committee.

(g) 1937, one for Muslims.

1938, twenty-six for Muslims, four for other minority communities.

1939, forty-eight for Muslims, five for other minority communities and two for Anglo-Indians.

(h) Unreserved vacancies are open to all candidates called before the Selection Committee. The number of Muslims and other minority communities who were called to appear before the Selection Board was—

1938—130 Muslims, 20 other minority communities, 1 Anglo-Indian.

1939—150 Muslims, 22 other minority communities, 3 Anglo-Indians.

RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS IN THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

630. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that while fixing the number of candidates of different communities to be called for interview for selection of clerks, grade I, in the Headquarters Office, North Western Railway, during the last three years, certain Hindu matriculates were given preference over Muslim graduates against the unreserved allotment; if so; why;
- (b) whether the Honourable Member is aware of the feeling that, if a sufficient number of Muslim graduates had been called up to appear before the Selection Board, they would have had a better chance of obtaining a better order of merit than the Hindu matriculates and thus had a chance of being selected against some of the unreserved vacancies;
- (c) whether the Honourable Member is also aware that in most cases all the unreserved vacancies are being given to Hindu candidates and Muslim candidates are seldom allowed to compete for them; and
- (d) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, what steps he proposes to take to regularise matters?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) Government have no information, but I would refer the Honourable Member to my reply to part (f) of his preceding question.

(b) No.

(c) No. Members of all communities are permitted to compete for unreserved vacancies.

(d) Does not arise.

PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR PROMOTION OF CLERKS IN THE NORTH WESTERN
RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

631. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the clerical staff of the North Western Railway Headquarters Office have been split up into two classes, viz., the 'disposal' and 'routine' clerks and state the necessity for such a classification;
- (b) whether it is a fact that clerks, grade I, are promoted to grade II on the basis on their common seniority in the whole office and not on the basis of their sectional seniority as was previously done; if so, why;
- (c) whether the common seniority rule referred to in part (d) above was promulgated as a result of grade I clerks having been classified as routine clerks; and
- (d) the normal period that should elapse before a grade I clerk can get promotion to grade II, quoting the number of the years of service of such clerks as were promoted to grade II since 1st March, 1938?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) Government have no information, but clerical duties normally fall under these two classes.

(b) I would refer the Honourable Member to part (a) of his question No. 627 and my reply to part (b) of the same question.

(c) No, but the fact that grade I clerks are normally employed on routine work facilitated the introduction of the rule.

(d) No estimate has been made of the normal period which should elapse before a grade I clerk may expect promotion to grade II, but I am informed that the average number of years' service in grade I of the existing grade II clerks for the whole Railway is ten. As regards the last part, I regret the information is not readily available.

CLERKS BLOCKED ON MAXIMUM OF THEIR GRADES IN THE NORTH WESTERN
RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

632. *Mr. H. M. Abdullah: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of clerks, grade I, in the Headquarters Office, North Western Railway, who are blocked on the maximum of their grades for the last three, six, nine and ten years, separately?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: I regret it is impracticable to supply all the information asked for by the Honourable Member, but the number of grade I clerks in the Headquarters Office who have been blocked on the maximum of their grade for more than three years is:

More than 3 years but less than 6 years	83
More than 6 years but less than 9 years	14
More than 9 years but less than 10 years	1
More than 10 years	1

REPORTS LODGED BY THE ASSISTANT STATION MASTER, NANGLOI STATION,
NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

633. *Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state whether Government are aware that the Assistant Station Master, Nangloi Station, North Western Railway, reported about fifty cases of reselling of tickets and other malpractices practised on the Railway, but no action was taken?

(b) Is it true that since 11th March, 1938, he repeatedly reported and personally explained to all officers concerned the tense situation, but no action was taken?

(c) Is it a fact that the said Assistant Station Master had to undergo many hardships, because of *bhisti*, scavenger and provisional pass being denied to him after his being physically attacked and strangled on 11th March, 1938, vide doctor's certificate No. 294, dated the 12th March, 1938, sent to the Office?

(d) Is it a fact that the said Assistant Station Master reported anticipated danger to his life and public safety and train working and consequently, took leave to go to his home at Ghaziabad?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) No. I understand that a former Assistant Station Master at Nangloi reported the non-accountal of a certain number of third class tickets but enquiry did not disclose any misappropriation.

(b) and (c). As this case is now nearly two years old, some of the records are no longer available. The doctor's certificate indicates that the man was treated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Delhi, for acute pharyngitis, but there is no indication on the certificate that this was a case of assault. I understand that the Assistant Station Master in question went on five days' casual leave on the 1st May, 1938, and was granted an extension of leave up till 26th July, 1938, on account of his wife's illness. During this period of leave he made a number of allegations regarding alleged frauds and the refusal to grant him a provision pass and the services of a *bhisti* as reasons for requesting a transfer from Nangloi. As he refused to attend office or resume duty, no action was taken on these allegations.

(d) No. He was granted leave to attend the death ceremonies of his brother-in-law.

DELIVERY OF MAILS FROM SOUTH INDIA IN DELHI.

634. *Mr. F. E. James: Will the Honourable the Communications Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he is aware that although the Grand Trunk Express arrived in Delhi at 10-56 A.M. on the 20th of March, 1940, (i.e., 2 hours and 56 minutes late), the mails from South India were not delivered in New Delhi until after 5 P.M.;
- (b) whether he is aware that even when the Grand Trunk Express arrives in Delhi punctually, the South Indian mails are not delivered in New Delhi until nearly 2 P.M.; and
- (c) whether he proposes to make the necessary enquiries and endeavour to ensure, through reasonable train connections and prompt delivery of the mails on arrival, that the mails from South India are delivered in Delhi at a reasonable hour, and, if possible, at the first morning delivery with the mails from other parts of India?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) From 1st April, 1940, the Grand Trunk Express is timed to arrive at Delhi main railway station at 8-15 A.M. and arrangements have been made to issue mails received up to 8-30 A. M. by the 10 o'clock delivery from the New Delhi Post Office.

RECRUITMENT OF A SIKH TO THE SUPERIOR TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

635. *Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable the Communications Member please state:

- (a) from which year the recruitment to the Superior Telegraph Service through competitive examinations was started;
- (b) whether any appointments were reserved for minorities other than the Muslim community; if so, in which years and to which community such appointments were given;
- (c) whether he is aware that no Sikh has so far been nominated to this service; and
- (d) the steps that he proposes to take to remove the grievances of the Sikh community for not taking any Sikh so far; if none, why not?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow: (a) From 1930.

(b) Yes, in 1937. This went to an Indian Christian.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Sikh community shares with the other minority communities the 8 1/8 per cent. of reservation and no special reservation for Sikhs as such is made under the Home Department Resolution No. F.-14/17-B/83-Establishments, dated the 4th July, 1934. It is for the Sikh candidates to secure posts by obtaining either the vacancies reserved for other minorities or any of the unreserved vacancies by passing high enough in order of merit.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

LOWEST TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN PURCHASING STORES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I lay on the table a statement furnished by the High Commissioner for India, showing all cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by him in purchasing stores for the Government of India, during the half year ended the 31st December, 1939.

HIGH COMMISSION-

INDIA STORE

ABSTRACT OF CASES in which tenders for stores demanded by the Central of the goods demanded, were accepted on the grounds of superior inspection, quicker

HALF YEAR ENDING

Stores ordered.	Contract number.	Name of contractor.	Amount of Contract.
-----------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------

PART A.—Cases in which lower foreign tenders, including British tenders for tenders.

Nil.

PART B.—Cases in which the discrimination

			£ s. d.
Bottles, water, enamelled. (8750).	Y. 5687/5578/1-8-39.	Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd.	3,488 0 5 (British).
Vices, leg 4" (50), and Vices, standing, 80 lbs. (16).	Y. 6623/9432/17-10-39.	Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd.	188 13 0 (British).
Bubbles, spirit, glass, (1150).	Y. 6786/9476/27-10-39.	E. R. Watts & Sons, Ltd.	78 2 6 (750 bubbles) (British).
	Y. 6787/9476/27-10-39.	F. W. Holmes	36 13 4 (400 bubbles). (British).

PART C.—Cases in which the discrimination is

Nil.

PART D.—Cases in which lower British tenders have

Nil.

FOR INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

Government, other than the lowest complying with the technical description quality, superior trustworthiness of the firm tendering, greater facility of delivery, etc.

31st DECEMBER, 1939.

Lowest tender not accepted.	Reason for acceptance.
-----------------------------	------------------------

foreign made goods, have been set aside wholly or partially in favour of British tenders.

Nil.

is between British firms only.

£ s. d.	
3,298 9 7 (British).	The water bottles were urgently required. The lowest tenderer could not offer to commence delivery in less than five months. The order was placed with the next lowest tenderer who offered delivery beginning in six weeks.
180 11 4 (British).	The vices were very urgently required. The lowest tenderer required 20/22 weeks for delivery. As this was far too long the order was placed with the next lowest tenderer who guaranteed to complete delivery within 10 weeks.
82 4 2 (British).	The bubbles were very urgently required. The lowest tenderer required 10 months to commence and 15 months to complete delivery. The order was therefore divided between the two next lowest tenderers for delivery to commence in 2/3 weeks and to be completed in 16 weeks.

between foreign firms only.

Nil.

been set aside in favour of foreign tenders.

Nil.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Secretary of the Assembly: Sir, the following Message has been received from the Council of State:

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that the Council of State at its meeting held on the 3rd April, 1940, agreed without any amendment to the Bill to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to vary the rate of excise duty on sugar other than Khandasari or palmyra sugar leviable under the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, to vary the rate of the excise and customs duty on motor spirit leviable under the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, and to fix rates of income-tax and super-tax, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 29th March, 1940."

THE FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934, for a certain purpose be taken into consideration."

The House may remember that at the time when the amending Bill was before the House, I accepted certain amendments moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi. One of the amendments was that sub-section (1) of section 9 should be included among the provisions made applicable to small factories wherein any non-adult worker is employed. Another amendment accepted was that the words "at any time after the expiry of thirty days from the receipt of a notice under section 59-B, in respect thereof" which originally occurred in the proposed section 59-D should be omitted. These two amendments involve consequential amendments of a purely formal nature, which were made in the other House. I move that these amendments be accepted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the amendments made by the Council of State in the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934, for a certain purpose be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the amendments made by the Council of State by which in clause 2:

(a) proposed sections 59B and 59C were omitted;

(b) in proposed section 59E, the words and figure 'of section 9 and' were omitted;

(c) proposed sections 59D and 59E were renumbered as 59B and 59C respectively; be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the amendment made by the Council of State by which clause 3 was omitted be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

This is a small measure suggesting the imposition of a three per cent. *ad valorem* duty on wattle bark which is imported into this country. This is not really a revenue measure or a tariff measure. Its purpose is entirely different. The tanning industry requires wattle bark very much. It is one of the essential things required for the tanning industry's progress in this country. At the present time when shipping facilities are so poor, and there is a great deal of difficulty in getting regular shipments of this commodity which has to reach us from South Africa, the industry is peculiarly handicapped. Many small concerns are engaged in tanning, and none of them can really build up a reserve for the purpose. The tanning industry is also essential for the war purposes of the Government itself, and, therefore, in consultation with the industry, we have decided that the Government should build up a reserve of 7,500 tons of wattle bark throughout the period of the war, keeping that reserve constantly apart from orders that are coming in from time to time and so secure to the industry this essential commodity which is necessary for the carrying out of that industry. But that involves a possible loss at the end of the war, because, at that time, free supplies will be coming in and there must be a drop in the prices. Therefore, the question is who is to bear the possible losses on the liquidation of this reserve. We have thought that the most equitable thing is to levy this duty of three per cent. *ad valorem* on imports of barks for tanning and to build up a reserve of 7,500 tons. The estimated rate of consumption is 80,000 tons a year, and that would cover any loss that we may have to sustain at the end of the war if the prices fall for those wattle barks. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadian): Sir, I just want to have some information. It is good that arrangements are being made to make up the loss which a reserve like that may involve us in, but, suppose no loss is ultimately entailed at all, will the Government be in a position to say what they would like to do with the money they raise in that case. I would just like to have some light thrown if a contingency like this happens.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I just want to know one or two points in connection with this Bill. The first is that we have *babool* tree which grows in India in large numbers and is used for tanning purposes. May I know what is the scientific report about its bark. Is *babool* tree not available in sufficient quantity in this country as wattle bark is? Is wattle

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

bark found to be more effective or useful than *babool* tree? The *babool* barks have been used for tanning purposes for such a long time. In this connection, I would like to know whether the process, called chrome leather, has been given up? I would also like to know how the necessity has arisen for importing such large quantities from abroad when we have got sufficient tanning material in this country. The other thing I would like to point out is that if we have got an import duty, supposing any private individual brings this wattle bark from South Africa, he will also have to pay the custom duty and the price of manufacture will, consequently, rise in this way. It means, therefore, that in order to safeguard the possible losses which may or may not occur after the war is over, the Government are imposing a duty on all the *bona fide* persons who are importing this particular bark from South Africa. I would like to have some kind of explanation on this point also, namely, why the private individuals should be burdened with this additional duty. The next thing I want to ask is the same which my Honourable friend, Mr. M. S. Aney, has suggested, that is, in case this duty is levied to safeguard against possible losses, but supposing there are no losses, then in that case how do the Government propose to dispose of the money? Probably the reply will be that it will be transferred to revenue account. I think this is not the right way of earning money. If you really want the money for any purpose, then raise the taxation directly and not in this indirect way. There is one other point which may be considered; the object of the Government is not to lose money in this transaction, they will, therefore, naturally increase the sale price of this bark. If the Government are the sole sellers of this bark, they will be at liberty to increase the price in a manner they like so that they may not lose, and if the article is essential for trade purposes then, naturally, the manufacturers will purchase it, because there is no substitute for it except in the form of *babool* tree. Therefore, I should like to know why this indirect method was adopted by creating import duty in this particular case when the Government could have easily raised the sale price in order to recover their expenditure and make a little profit. After all they are acting just like a tradesman, for they are purchasing it and selling it again to the consumer. If they are purchasing it like ordinary businessman and selling it to the consumer, why this additional duty of three per cent. should be imposed to safeguard against any losses which may or may not be incurred. This is a wrong practice. They ought to calculate like other businessmen and sell the material at a price at which they would not lose anything.

But the way Government propose to levy a special duty in order to safeguard against possible losses in this commercial concern is not justifiable. Of course I welcome the Government entering into field and saving the interest of the industry but not in this way. We have at present no report as to whether the import of this article from abroad is necessary, but we know very well that there will be a great loss to the *babool* trees industry in this country because its bark has been used in the past for tanning purposes. Why is it being superseded by this bark from South Africa? In short I want to know: firstly, why was this

wattle bark necessary when we have tanning material available in this country; secondly, if it is established that our material is not so good as the material imported from outside; thirdly, in what way the industry will suffer and why are you going to put a revenue duty of three per cent. on ordinary purchasers who would like to purchase this bark direct from South Africa and not through the Government. Fourthly, do the Government propose to establish monopoly on this material, that is to say do they want to be the sole sellers of this article and nobody else. If this is the case, then I am afraid the Government are usurping the function of ordinary tradesmen. It is not really the function of the Supply Department to have control on a foreign article so that the consumers would only be able to purchase through them. Fifthly, the novel method which the Government propose to adopt to safeguard against any losses, i.e., by special duty, I do not know by what name you call it—it is neither a revenue duty, nor a cess, nor a tax for some temporary relief, but an entirely new form of duty which has practically never existed in Indian tariff before this,—a duty intended to meet the possible losses which the Government may possibly incur in this particular transaction. I mean this is a kind of duty which I have never heard of before. And you are now introducing a Bill for the imposition of a duty without giving us any chance to discuss. All that we have before us is a small innocent Bill with a brief Statement of Objects and Reasons, creating a new form of duty which did not exist in this country before. But if duties of this nature are allowed then we do not know where we are. After some time Government may like to take up the purchase of another article and we may have another duty on that particular commodity in order to meet the possible losses in that transaction. If the Government wishes to enter into any kind of business, then they must undertake like other ordinary businessmen, that is to say they should be prepared to bear the chances of profit or loss, and they should raise the prices in a manner that there should be sufficient reserve fund in order to meet the possible losses. But the introduction of a new form of duty, in order to meet the losses which the Government may possibly incur in an entirely new method of business which they are about to enter, is an exceedingly novel form of taxation and we should not support it. I said, Sir, yesterday that we have now seen a new method of taxation. As I said before, Israel has seen the House and we do not know what will happen tomorrow. It was cess duty on one occasion and now we have got the duty to safeguard the interests of the Supply Department in entering tanning industry and tomorrow there may be another kind of duty. Therefore, I do request the Honourable Members on Government Benches to follow the practice of other countries and not to introduce this novel form of taxation which they are proposing in this Bill.

Mr. Huseebhai Abdullabhai Laljee (Bombay Central Division, Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I quite agree with all the remarks that have fallen from the learned Doctor. I do not know how the Government can justify the imposition of this additional taxation. In fact, it only amounts to this that a certain article is required for war supplies and in order that there should be no loss to Government, they propose to levy a duty on that article which has been imported into India for several years. I say this as we have not been given the figures of the total quantity of this wattle bark that is brought into India and what the total revenue would

[Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Lalji.]

come to. All that we are told is this that 7,500 tons of this bark at the cost of ten lakhs of rupees is to be imported and on that a duty of three per cent. *ad valorem* is to be imposed. According to these figures, the duty would come to Rs. 30,000 only and I am sure that is not what is intended. The loss that is contemplated is far more because the value of the bark is ten lakhs and if the war comes to a sudden end, then the loss would be something like three or four lakhs of rupees and not 30 or 40 thousand rupees. That shows that there is a large quantity of wattle bark that comes to this country and we have not been told what it is. Furthermore, as the learned Doctor pointed out, we have been getting along with this industry for several years and even at the present moment the industry is getting along all right. We know that during the last war, a large quantity of wattle bark was imported by the merchants and they had to suffer some losses. At the same time now it is clear that the Government are taking all these steps for protecting certain articles which they think may be necessary for the war without knowing the duration of the war. They are thus making the industry pay for an article required for war which they have been consuming for the last so many years and in this indirect way, they are putting a duty on it. Frankly speaking, Sir, the Government ought to tell us frankly that it is their intention that all the supplies that they would require for war purposes and that if any losses are going to be incurred, they will be met by an *ad valorem* duty. If that was the principle adopted, then we shall know true facts and probably there will not be much objection from some quarters to such Bills. That would clear the mind of the people, the position of the industry and also the position of the businessmen, otherwise this sort of taxation policy will not have the support of any independent persons much less from those who are interested in the subject. In fact, the whole objective of the Legislature has been that the Government should consult the public in these matters and should seek public opinion.

This Bill has come before us without any previous notice whatsoever. We have not consulted our constituency on this Bill at all. In fact, as I said, a large quantity of wattle bark was imported in the last war, but at the present moment I am not in a position to say anything about it. Furthermore, we know very well the condition of the tanning industry and also about the duties that were put on the export of hides and skins in the last war and how gradually they have been removed and how, when the war ended, the hides and skins merchants came into trouble. In fact, the tanning industry in many of the provinces, such as the Bombay Presidency, has died down. It is now going to be survived because of the war exigencies. I do hope, hereafter, that this is not being done for the purposes of war only but that is being done because the Government want to keep it permanently alive. Once again I would like to remark that we do not know the quantity of this bark that is being imported and what is the amount the Government expect out of this and also the losses that they expect out of this. All these figures can only be worked out by finding out the prices prevailing before the war and the prices that are prevailing now and what is the estimated price if the war comes to an end tomorrow. We would also like to know

whether this bark is going to replace any Indian bark and the price of the Indian bark as compared to this foreign bark. Above all I would like to have the views of the industry and the people interested in that industry. In all fairness, the procedure which is now being followed must be objected to by the representatives of the public and before we give our assent to it, we must consult the industry.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Mr. President, I am rather surprised at the last speech of my Honourable friend, Mr. Husenbhai Laljee. This Bill has not been rushed through. It has been on the floor of this House for the last ten days, and if my Honourable friend is so vigilant and so solicitous about the industries connected with it, he had ample time to find out what their opinion was. I can assure him that I have found it out. I have in my possession telegrams from the tanning industry in Madras, which is mainly concerned, thanking the Government for building up this reserve. The difficulty is the difficulty of getting this wattle bark at this time. My Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, spoke about the *babul* bark. The *babul* bark is quite insufficient for purposes for which this bark is required. It has not been able to make up the deficiency. My Honourable friend asked, what quantities were being imported? Of course, we have got all those quantities and we have made a study of those quantities.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: My point was whether the *babul* trees are not available or whether they are not good enough for the purpose?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: There is a complete shortage of the *babul* bark, and the fact that during the last few years this particular wattle bark has been imported in a certain quantity shows that it was making good the deficiency which had already existed owing to the shortage of the *babul* bark, a deficiency which has become more acute now because a larger quantity of material is required for the very much larger orders that are now being given to the tanning industry. Let me give the House the total quantity of this bark which has been imported during the last few years:

1934-35	13,987 tons.
1935-36	13,146 ..
1936-37	21,580 ..
1937-38	17,600 ..
1938-39	17,100 ..

Now, we want 80,000 tons a year, that is to say, on an average about 13,000 tons more than the normal imports apart from the fact that the *babul* bark that is available in this country is all being completely used. This measure is really to help the tanning industry. If this wattle bark is not to be obtained or is not so to be obtained as to be at the disposal of the industries, then the industries will not be able to cope with the orders and the result will be that the orders which are being given by the Supply Department for the benefit of the Allies will also be less, which means to say that we will be undergoing losses instead of making any profit. I may also say that to the extent that the tanning industry is

[Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

going to be affected by these supply orders, the incidence of this three per cent. will really be passed on to the purchasers. There is no question about that.

Now, Sir, let me take, again, the prices. At the present time, the price per ton of wattle bark is Rs. 132. The average prices during the past few years have been:

1937-38	Rs. 120 per ton.
1936-37	Rs. 90 per ton.
1935-36	Rs. 101 per ton.
1934-35	Rs. 92 per ton.

We expect that the moment the war is over, the price may go down to Rs. 100. Therefore, it is natural that we should build up a reserve to cover that loss, because we are building up this particular reserve for the benefit of a particular industry, and it is only fair to throw the burden on that industry. Let me examine whether that burden is so heavy that the industry cannot bear it.

I have already showed that the incidence of it will really be passed on to the purchasers which in this event happens to be very largely either His Majesty's Government or the Allied Governments. Now, Sir the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty at three per cent. on the basis of the current prices. I have already mentioned and estimated at an importing quantity of 80 thousand tons per year, should bring us 1.2 lakhs. The effect of this difference on the price of finished leather has been estimated as just over half a pie per pound valued at one rupee per pound. At that level of one rupee, the effect of this duty would be to add to it by half a pie. I do not want to say that several half pies added, the effect of it will not be felt, but in relation to the value of the goods, if this thing is to be denied to the tanning industry, then their position will be very precarious.

Lastly, there is no idea of the Government buying up all the wattle bark. The industry will try to put these orders and get its supplies as usual. In fact, in many of these cases, their commissions will be there, their orders will be there, but what the Government try to do is to get into negotiations with the South African Wattle Bark Shippers' Association and assure that there is a constant supply of at least 7,500 tons in the country to meet the demands of the tanning industry if at any time they run out of stock of this essential commodity. I trust that with this explanation the House will see that this Bill is as innocent as it appears, and that I am more innocent of the details of this than any Honourable Member, and that is the reason why I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I just want to take this opportunity of speaking to clause 2 and I wish to reply to one or two points raised by the Honourable the Commerce Member. In the first place he said there was not sufficient quantity of babool barks available in this country. I may just tell him that in the United Provinces there are a lot of waste lands on which the babool tree alone can grow. If the Honourable Member gave me an order of babool barks in any quantity whatsoever, I can undertake to supply him his entire orders. Let him double or treble or even quadruple the quantity he wants for the Madras industry. I submit that the United Provinces alone will be able to supply all the necessary babool barks. We have enormous waste lands in which the babool or the kikkar tree can be grown. I suggest that the Agricultural Department should co-operate with us. I do not know what kind of work the Agricultural Department is doing. They ought to have known that the babool barks are required for tanning industry and they ought to have advised all the landlords and cultivators to grow babool trees in their waste lands. I am sure they would have made a good deal of profit and the country would have been saved the trouble of importing wattle bark from South Africa and all the money would have remained in this country. The House is aware there are plenty of resources in this country. At least the United Provinces can supply the deficiency of Madras. That is my first point.

The second point is this. The Honourable the Commerce Member did not reply to the point which I raised, and I hope he would reply later on. I submit that if you put this import duty on these barks, then those who purchase these barks direct are handicapped. They will also have to pay this import duty. Now, the people who buy this bark direct from South Africa will also be taxed on account of this method of taxation. It is rather strange that you tax the entire industry for hypothetical loss of the Government in a business adventure. Why not adopt a simpler method of meeting the loss? Why burden all the other importers who are using this bark? I hope the Honourable the Commerce Member will reply to this point also.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): I wish to say only a few words to support my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad. My Honourable friend said that the United Provinces alone could supply all the required quantity of babool bark for the purpose of tanning. I hail from the Punjab and I can tell the Honourable the Commerce Member that babool trees are grown in very large quantities in the Punjab and even if the United Provinces fail to supply, the Punjab alone could supply babool barks in sufficient quantities to tan all the hides half the world over. Therefore, the proposition about wattle bark is absolutely out of question. If for no other reason, I should like to teach South Africa a lesson for the treatment that they are meting out to us. I should like to bring home to them that we shall have no part or lot with them as long as they do not realise their duty towards us and until they show some respect to our feelings, we will not allow them to trade with us and be benefited by that.

Mr. Huseenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee: Sir, I quite agree with the Honourable the Commerce Member that wattle barks are necessary for

[Mr. Husenbhai Abdullahhai Laljee]

tanning purposes. During the last war, I happened to be connected with certain enquiries made and we did find that the wattle bark was much more useful than the *babool* bark. Of course at that time an attempt was being made to have wattle trees grown in India, but still no serious attempt was made. I should only say this much that if as the Honourable the Commerce Member says that at the present moment for the sake of the industry, we should import wattle barks, we must do so, but that should be until we are able to give *babool* barks or some other suitable substitute for wattle barks for the tanning industry. With these words, I support the motion.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, it is a pity that we have to import the wattle bark for the sake of the tanning industry now. It may be we may be able to grow *babool* trees in large numbers, if we take serious steps. But if it is a pressing necessity, then we must allow the duty to be imposed and the necessary quantity of wattle bark should be imported into the country now. By the way I may make the suggestion that if at all this wattle bark is much better than the *babool* bark for the purpose of tanning, why should not the Agricultural Department in all the provinces make an attempt to cultivate wattle trees? Has the Indian soil been tested and found to be useless for the cultivation of the wattle trees. I am just told by the Honourable Member, Mr. Husenbhai Abdullahhai Laljee, that during the last war also, they found the necessity to import the wattle barks in large quantities. Twenty-five years have elapsed since the last war. What did the Government of India do to develop the cultivation of the wattle trees in this country? The Agricultural Department and the research institutions have been in existence and why did they not do something to bring *babool* trees to the level of wattle trees for the purpose of tanning. Of course these are matters which I am suggesting for the Government to take note of for future guidance, but in the meantime I realise the necessity of the measure introduced by the Honourable the Commerce Member. I only wanted to know from the Honourable the Commerce Member that supposing there is no loss, is he going to earmark a sum of money if he gets in the form of duty for the purpose of utilising it to see that hereafter there is no deficiency of wattle barks in this country and that we are not made to depend upon South Africa or any other foreign country for the sake of this material in times of difficulty. With these words, I support the motion.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammedan): I think it proper for me to say a few words in support of the learned Doctor. He impressed upon the House that the United Provinces can produce enough *babool* trees for supplying all the bark necessary for the tanning industry. I also wish to bring to the notice of the House that in Behar also there are lots of waste lands which are very fertile for the growth of *babool* trees, and at present *babool* bark can be had in large quantities. Although there is the Agricultural Department in every province I am sorry that they do not take any steps in the direction of increasing the cultivation of *babool* trees. And over and above that there is the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. What are these bodies doing? If they

are useful bodies they should have come forward with suggestions how these things can be grown in the provinces. Some provinces have just been named and the Commerce Member should take steps to ask the Agricultural Departments of these provinces and also the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to see if all these waste lands of India which are useful for the growth of *babul* trees could be utilised and the *babul* barks available in India could also be utilised.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I do not think the House will expect any long speech from me. Most of the arguments advanced have been already answered. I am glad to know that there is infinite scope for the growth of the *babul* tree in the United Provinces, but my Honourable friend, Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, will realise that I cannot make the tree grow in the few months ahead of me when I want this bark. I will pass on the suggestion to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to see what can be done by way of propagating the plant and making it grow to provide against contingencies of this kind. My friend, Mr. Husenbhai Laljee, was nearer the mark when he said that the tanners themselves prefer in many instances the wattle bark to the *babul* bark. There is that difficulty also. Initially, there is a shortage of *babul* bark. Had there been a sufficient supply, we could turn to it at this critical period. But, normally speaking, the tanners feel that the skins give much better results when wattle bark is used than when *babul* bark is used. It is possible that scientific investigations regarding the *babul* bark and its adaptability to such use as the tanners require may give good results. I will also have that considered in order to see whether the *babul* bark can be suitably accommodated for the use of the tanners. This is a short-range question and not a long-range policy. Its immediate need is obvious, and, therefore, I have come forward with this Bill.

My Honourable friend, the Leader of the Nationalist Party, has again put me an embarrassing question which I frankly avoided answering on a previous occasion. What will happen if there is no loss, and where will this revenue go? I cannot give an answer to this question now as my Honourable friend can easily realise. But his suggestion that it may be considered if no future losses arise without again imposing an additional duty of three per cent. will certainly be borne in mind.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I move

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, my Honourable friend did not answer my second point and that is why I stand up now. Some one is writing a book in which he is putting together all the anecdotes of the Assembly, and I will advise Dr. Banerjee or some one else to write a book to give an account of the novel theories of political economy, initiated and practised by the Government of India and I am certain that today's debate will add one more chapter to this particular book if it is ever compiled. They point to which I wanted a reply from him was that by putting this duty he is adding to the cost of the manufacturers who order this material direct from South Africa. Why is he going to increase the burden upon them. If it is intended only to meet possible losses to Government? My Honourable friend, I hope, will reply to this question now.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: It is not intended that this duty will be a permanent duty at all. When we have built up the reserves necessary, I think, by executive action we may say that this duty does not continue any further. It is not going to be a permanent burden to the industry at all, and it is not meant to raise revenue for that purpose. It is only against cutting the losses which Government may suffer on account of having purchased this stock of wattle bark that this duty is intended to be levied.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (Second Amendment), be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to continue the existing level of protective duties on three different commodities,—wheat, broken rice and silk. Let me take wheat first.

The House will remember that some time back a protective duty on wheat was levied again, and the House is perfectly aware of the circumstances in which that duty was levied. That duty expired on the 31st March of this year and the question arose whether the duty should be continued. The Commerce Department have had a very anxious time in considering this question. It is not so simple as it would have been in normal times. There are two conflicting considerations which have weighed with us before we came to a decision on this subject. In the first place, the need for a protective duty at this time on an agricultural commodity, when there is a cry that price control schemes should be established in the country, is very questionable. There has been a great deal

of agitation in the country that prices should be controlled (particularly from urban areas). There has, on the other hand, been a cry the other way by very influential bodies and by representatives of agriculturists that the agriculturist having passed through a lean time during all these years and having suffered the worst effects of the depression period should not be handicapped now that he has a chance of recouping those losses and that the prices should adjust themselves to the normal circumstances of the times. In between comes this question of a protective duty for the agricultural produce of wheat. This was merely the question of allowing wheat to find its own normal level. There may be justification for it, but we go on further to give this artificial help, ignoring altogether the cry of those who want the prices to be controlled, and artificially raise the price of wheat. That, it has been contended in some quarters at any rate, is not justifiable. Secondly, there has been some amount of criticism as to the level of the duty itself. Supposing for a moment it was necessary to continue this protective duty, a duty of Rs. 1-8-0 is not justified at this particular juncture, because the parity of prices between the chief wholesale markets in India and the prices at the main import ports like Calcutta is such that a lower duty is quite adequate for the purpose.

Now, Sir, having taken both these matters into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that taking a view which is not absolutely for the moment alone, but taking a longer view, the present rate of duty may be continued. It is perfectly true that on the basis of parity of prices between the wholesale markets and the prices at the main import ports a duty of one rupee would be adequate according to the prices now prevailing, but these prices may not always continue either at one end or the other. It is equally true that shipping facilities being what they are, the question of imported wheat hardly arises at the present time. But even there I have felt it necessary to have the caution that I may not entirely depend upon shipping obstruction being the most helpful factor in preventing import of Australian wheat. On both these grounds, I have felt that, illogical as it may appear at first sight, we have to submit ourselves to a certain amount of illogicality and continue the import duty at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0. But having said that, I may also say something which, in fairness to those who are agitating for controlled prices of agricultural products, has to be said. I wish to state distinctly that the position of the Government is this: if at any time we feel that owing to the existence of this duty or otherwise, prices soar so high of this particular commodity that there is a danger of people not being able to get it at reasonable prices, if either owing to speculation or other reasons the market is forced beyond what we consider to be reasonable limits, then the Government will be perfectly at liberty either to reduce the amount of duty by executive action, as they can do, or to take such other steps as may be necessary to bring prices into form which reasonable circumstances would dictate us to do. I am not saying this as a threat at all, but I think it must be made perfectly clear that, under the circumstances in which we have agreed to continue this duty, the responsibility equally lies on us if the prices soar beyond what may be considered reasonable level—it must be open to us without any charge of breach of faith being brought against us to bring down the level of the existing duties to facilitate imports, which is one of the ways by which prices may be brought down. There are, of course, other ways of control methods.

[Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

Virtually the same arguments apply with reference to broken rice, and I need not repeat these arguments.

The third question is as regards silk. Here I want to make the position perfectly clear, especially as I have seen certain criticism as regards the way we have dealt with the Tariff Board report on sericulture. That report, contrary to what has been said in certain commercial papers, the authors of the articles being somewhat on unstable ground regarding dates—that report was signed by the majority on the 28th December, 1938; it was signed by the third member of the Tariff Board on the 24th of January, 1939; and it was at the end of January in manuscript form that this huge volume of the Tariff Board report was sent into the Secretariat of this Government. That was just a year ago. Now, it was too late for any measures to be calculated on this report without the evidence that was taken on it, with the complication that it was not a unanimous report, but there were very divergent views between the majority and the minority sections of the Board—it was obvious that it was impossible for the Government to frame any policy or to announce any policy before the end of the Budget Session of the last year; and my Honourable friend, who was then in charge of the Commerce Department, stated that he would continue the duty for another year on the ground that there had not been sufficient time to deal with the Tariff Board proposals in the few weeks that he had at his disposal in the very busy Budget Session of last year. It came to my lot to examine this Tariff Board report; and by the time I could fairly consider the proposals that were being put forward, the war broke out, and the import and export figures were immediately very seriously affected. I felt that in the September Session it would be perfectly futile on my part to bring in any well-considered proposals as regards the rates of duties on these products, or any suggestions with reference to the acceptance or rejection of any particular proposal of the Tariff Board. It would have been a leap in the dark absolutely, when things were so unsettled as they were in September of last year, to have made proposals fairly definite for the continued protection of this industry. Later months have only justified the first apprehensions that I had that it would be wrong on my part to base any calculations in those unsettled conditions. The war has completely upset the import markets so far as this is concerned, and completely upset it in two directions—in the amount of quantum or volume of imports that are coming in, and in the prices at which they are coming in. Both these factors had necessarily to be taken into consideration; and, when after giving three or four months for these two factors to fairly settle down, we examined the position with reference to the specific recommendations of the Tariff Board, we found—and I have got here exhaustive and detailed examination of these proposals—that in practically every instance the prices at which these goods were being imported were such that even with the existing rates of duties, the fair price, the price at which they were coming in, were in many instances in excess of the fair price at which the Tariff Board fixed the indigenous article to be sold; that is to say, that on the basis of the existing duties alone many of these articles were coming in at prices which were more than the prices which were required for the indigenous industry to establish itself according to the fair selling price fixed by the Tariff Board on sericulture. Not only that. But Honourable Members can see from the

customs returns the quantity that was coming in became very small indeed; and during the past few months it was declining more and more rapidly. The position was then this, shall we be justified in putting forward any long-range policy of protective tariffs in these special circumstances, or was the path of wisdom in continuing the existing level of duties, not because it is the easiest way out for me personally or for the Commerce Department, but because in fairness to the industry any other commitment or decision binding over a period of years would not be fair? These extraordinary prices which prevailed for the imported article cannot form the basis for calculating a proper level of tariff duties for these articles. If the war came suddenly to an end, we may find ourselves, in spite of the acceptance of any of these recommendations, having placed the indigenous industry in a worse position than it was if the level of duties had continued and, therefore, having regard to all these factors, we have come forward with the proposal that for the next two years the level of duties may remain what they are. As I said, in many of these instances, if Honourable Members want detailed calculations, I am prepared to go into it at a later stage; but in many of these instances the prices calculated on the prevailing import prices and the duty are greater than the fair selling prices that have been suggested by the majority of the Tariff Board for the same goods. Sir, it is in these considerations that I have come forward with the proposal that the existing level of duties on sericultural goods may continue. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (Second Amendment), be taken into consideration."

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I must congratulate the Honourable the Commerce Member on the decision taken to continue the duty on wheat for another two years. There has been a constant demand during the time of depression, particularly from the constituency which I have the privilege to represent for the last ten years, that the import of Australian wheat should be stopped. Now, that the prices have begun to rise due to war conditions there were some apprehensions felt in Lyallpur district and I was flooded with inquiries whether the duty was to continue or to be abolished after the 31st March.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Leader of the House): You have got it now.

Sardar Sant Singh: That is why I am congratulating you on the decision. There may be reasons, which have been explained so eloquently by the Honourable the Commerce Member, which led to the prolonged deliberation on this point, but I want to ask the Government of India one question—and I hope they will always keep that question in mind—that India being predominantly an agricultural country, and 80 per cent. of the population being engaged in agriculture, is it not fair to such a big industry as agriculture in India that they should be protected from on-attacks from outside?

In the matter of foodstuffs it is absolutely essential, and it has been found to be essential in all countries, that the country should be self-sufficient. There is no excuse for India where agriculture is the mainstay of an overwhelming number of people to be dependent

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

upon other countries or to have to face competition from any quarter in the matter of foodstuffs. Therefore, I regard this measure as a very necessary measure. I shall not go into the other questions or the reasons which have impelled the Government to take this decision in favour of the agriculturists but I want to say one word before I conclude and that is about the attitude taken by some regarding the control of prices of wheat. Sir, I had an occasion to inquire into the cost price of production of wheat in Lyallpur at the time when the depression had set in, I think it was in 1931 or 1932, and I came to the conclusion that the agriculturist engaged in production of wheat gets next to nothing if the price of wheat goes down to Rs. 2 per maund in Lyallpur. We issued a report, and I had an occasion to submit it to the Honourable the Commerce Member for his careful perusal. According to me, the minimum price which the agriculturist at Lyallpur should get for wheat should not be less than Rs. 4 per maund. If the price goes beyond that, it is then alone that there will be some justification for the Commerce Department to control the prices. Sir, the agriculturists have suffered tremendously; most of their reserve in the shape of gold and silver has disappeared, the only consolation that was held out to them was that this was a sort of distress gold which was going out. Now that the time has come to make up that reserve, I think the Commerce Department should always keep in mind this one question, that the agriculturist too needs protection as the other industries require it. With these words, I support this Bill.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): Sir, I support the Bill so far as the first part is concerned, that is about the continuance of the duty on rice and wheat. The other part refers to continuing the existing duty on silk for two years, and I cannot support this part. There is one factor which the Honourable the Commerce Member ought to have borne in mind, and that is the abnormal conditions created as a result of war have supervened and have given ample opportunities to industrialists of this country to improve their industries from the resources available in this country, while these very abnormal conditions have placed the people of other countries who were hitherto exporting their finished articles to this country in a disadvantageous position. This has afforded a very good chance to Indian industrialists of cotton and silk more particularly to compete with foreign manufacturers and has placed the Indian industries in a more favourable position, and there is therefore no reason why at the cost of the consumer there should be an extension given straightaway for two years so far as the duty on silk is concerned. I quite realise that the Tariff Board reported on the protective duties for silk and wanted that further protection should be given.—I quite appreciate it, but it must be remembered that when the Tariff Board reported, the conditions were altogether different and they did not then know that an emergency of the kind which has arisen out of war would arise. The Honourable Member should have taken into consideration all these factors before granting an extension of the existing duties straightaway for two years. This is distinctly at the cost of the consumer and against the interests of the consumer as it eliminates chances of cheaper competition in prices, and so I do not feel inclined to accord my support to a measure which operates against the interests of the consumer and only provides fat profits to the industrialists. I certainly appreciate

that this would give support to the industries, in fact such support or protection ought to be given to industries; so long as they are not able to stand on their own legs, we must help them. But the moment they are able to consolidate their position and they are able to stand on their own legs, I do not think there will be any justification to ask the consumers to make a sacrifice by a contribution in the form of granting further protection to such industries, and to allow such industries to sell their finished goods at a higher price than the price at which they would have sold them under normal conditions of competition with foreign import. I should be very glad to know from the Honourable Member what reasons led him to come to the decision to grant an extension of two years for this duty. Does he not realise that foreign industrialists are placed in a distinctly disadvantageous position in regard to export of their finished articles of all varieties to this country? Is he not aware that the question of difficulty of exchange, restricted shipping facilities, question of insurance and other things are confronting the foreign industrialists and, thereby, they are handicapped in many ways as compared to our Indian industrialists? I do not think all these factors have been taken into consideration by the Honourable the Commerce Member in granting extension straightaway for two years. In the first case, that is in the case of rice and wheat, the duty has been extended only up to the 31st March, 1941, while in the case of silk it has been extended to two years from today. I trust in the light of the views I have expressed above, the Honourable the Commerce Member will revise his opinion and satisfy the House that the extension of the duties will not operate against the consumers of this country. With these few words, I support the first part of the Bill, and oppose the second part.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I fail to understand my friend, Mr. Nauman, when he pleads the cause of the foreign industrialist, and says that reasons should be advanced to prove that this extension will not be against the interests of the consumer. We Indians all along wanted protection for all industries if it were possible we wanted that high tariff walls should be raised to protect our indigenous industries from foreign competition, we want the protection to remain until our industries are in a favourable position to compete with the finished products of foreign countries.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: What about the prices in the market?

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: That means that there should be no industry in this country at all, nor should any protection be granted to any industry, because so long as the foreign industrialists are allowed to export and dump our markets.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: We do not want to nurse a child for all time.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: I want the child to be nursed till it becomes a strong and healthy adult, is able to take care of itself and beget others like himself. I, therefore, strongly support this Bill and I feel that the duties which have been imposed are in the interest of the country.

Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee (Bombay Central Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I must say that I am rather disappointed with the speech of my friend, Mr. Nauman. First of all, I will deal with wheat and rice. When the duty on these two articles is imposed, surely we must congratulate the Government for the bold step they had and have taken protecting our interests as against the interests of the foreigners. We know very well how much opposition there was at that time, and still, in the interests of the agriculturists they succeeded in putting on those duties. We are told by the Honourable the Commerce Member that so far as prices are concerned the urban areas want that the prices should be controlled; at the same time he told us that so far as the rural areas are concerned, they are not in favour of the control of prices. So far as the population of the urban areas is concerned, it is very very small and that population depends for its prosperity on the rural areas. We have been told whenever the question of protection to industry is being considered, that it is in the interests of the agriculturists that protection to industries must not be given freely and fully; in any case the protection which has been given to many of the key industries has been half-heartedly given on the plea that it is in the interests of the rural areas or agricultural classes. I should like to think that when the Honourable the Commerce Member referred to the rural areas he did really mean the agricultural people who form 80 per cent. of the people of this country. Let not the Government who have been in season and out of season saying that they are the champions of the agricultural classes come in their way when an opportunity has come to them, God knows for what little period. Take the case of wattle bark. The Honourable the Commerce Member gave us the price of wattle bark as being 30 per cent. more in South Africa.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not discuss that Bill which has already been passed. The Honourable Member had better leave it alone.

Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee: My point is that 30 per cent. more prices are prevailing outside India, as just admitted by the Honourable the Commerce Member.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair has told the Honourable Member not to revive that discussion.

Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee: With regard to wheat prices, the prices are such that wheat requires protection, and I say that the protection must be granted permanently. I agree with my Honourable friend, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, because of the fact that we ought to be self-sufficient at least in our foodstuffs, and if we protect the agricultural product in this country from being dumped upon from outside we are really giving

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I am supporting that part.

Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee: We are simply doing our duty and thereby we raise the standard of life of the masses. I ask the Honourable the Commerce Member to compare the rates prevailing outside India and the rates prevailing in India. The people of this country do

not think that it is fair and equitable to control the prices and therefore the protection that is being given ought to be continued and continued for some time. I am very sorry that it is only for one year.

Then we have got the silk industry. With regard to that, my Honourable friend, Mr. Nauman, says, why should you give them any protection because it is very difficult now to get silk or artificial silk from outside owing to shortage of tonnage or exigencies of war. Recently, the Honourable the Finance Member contended that sugar was the right commodity on which Government wanted to put on an excise duty because he considered even in the present state of India that sugar was somewhere near a luxury. Would not the Finance Member consider that silk imports are greater luxuries than sugar? All the same, we have got to take into consideration one aspect of the question and only one, and that is, we want that the drain from the country should be stopped. Our raw materials should be used and employment should be given to our masses. That must be the principle. So far as the price to agriculturists is concerned, it is a vicious circle, but I may point out to the Government that they did a very good act when they passed the Salt Protection Act. That was passed from year to year but at the same time in that Act it was provided that the maximum selling price should be such and such. I should like that protection should be given freely and fully to stop the foreign goods coming in, and at the same time to protect the interests of the masses, the agriculturists, you must fix a maximum price. And you did it successfully for six years with regard to salt. Every year you fixed the maximum price. Government should not hesitate to give protection to stop the drain, to give employment to our people and to use our raw materials, and at the same time, to protect the masses, let the Government fix the maximum prices as they did for six years in the case of salt. Salt has become self-supporting. There may be internal competition, but the Government ought to get themselves rid of the bogey that agricultural interests will be affected. I should certainly never be a party to a just demand for protection to industries when the world is progressing so much, that industries in this country should not be protected when every part of the world is becoming self-sufficient in every respect is not at all fair. With these words, I fully support the Bill.

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): I join in the chorus of congratulations to the Honourable the Commerce Member on his bringing in this Bill extending the import duty on wheat and silk. That is the only silver lining we have had in this House because we have had taxation after taxation every day. Wheat is one of the commodities which is of every day use by Indians, and therefore it is extremely good of the Honourable Member to have brought in this Bill extending the duration of the duty. As pointed out by my Honourable friend, Mr. Husenbhai Laljee, the more duty there is on goods imported into this country, the more will Indian commerce and industry flourish. We had expected that it would be permanent, and I hope that during his tenure of office the Honourable the Commerce Member will see to it that this Bill is made permanent. With these words, I support the Bill.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I do not feel I am called upon to explain many of the points that have been raised in this House. In fact, arguments have been met by counter-arguments.

[Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

advanced by one set of interests and another. And if at any time I felt that Government had taken the line which was nearest to what may be considered fair to all parties concerned, the arguments that have been advanced from different quarters justify that view. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (*Second Amendment*), be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I expected the Honourable the Commerce Member to explain certainly the objections which I raised. Of course the argument was met by other Members of the House but it was up to the Government to make an answer. My argument was supported in substance by Mr. Husenbhai Laljee. He said that in the case of salt something was done for the consumer by fixing the price limits, when the duty was fixed. For instance when duty was fixed at 4½ annas a maund the price limit for salt was fixed at Rs. 66 per 100 maunds. When the duty was reduced to 2½ annas, the rate was fixed at 48 rupees per hundred maunds. When the duty was further reduced, by the Government to two annas, the limit of price was fixed at Rs. 44 per 100 maunds. A graduated rate was to be fixed. What I was pleading before the House was that the consumers' position should also be considered. Of course we are prepared to give the industrialists all possible support but we cannot do it at a very heavy cost to consumers of India. If the Government were prepared to give them protection and if the Government have seriously taken into consideration the circumstance I think the Government will have to admit that huge profits may be made at the consumers' cost, if this duty is extended and there should have been some sort of suggestions regarding limit of prices in India by the Government Member who did not explain it to us. I said in the beginning that I very much appreciate the first part so far as the duty on wheat and rice is concerned and so far as the agriculturist is concerned, but I do not support with any enthusiasm the tariff rates on silk. I find and I believe the Honourable the Commerce Member also as an Indian knows the condition prevailing in the market.

The silk industrialists have increased their prices for no reason at all. The prices of raw materials which they are using have not advanced to the extent that would justify the increased price rates. At the same time they are being afforded the same support which they were afforded to stand foreign competition and at a time when the position was not what it is today. The Honourable the Commerce Member did not care to make any comment on these views placed before him. I quite appreciate the reply which Mr. Malaviya gave but the reply should come from Government. Still he did not say anything about the consumers. I asked Mr. Malaviya the question: How long are we going to nurse this child. There should be a limit of time fixed and the Honourable Member did not take any notice of that fact. With these few remarks, I take my seat.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I should be very sorry indeed if in any quarter and particularly my Honourable friend, Mr. Nauman, were to consider that I was lacking in courtesy and did not reply to the arguments of any Honourable Member.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: It is not a question of courtesy.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I said that my Honourable friend's arguments were met by arguments on the other side and that I would be only duplicating the work if I were to meet them afresh. My Honourable friend has suggested that the consumers' interests should be protected. That raises a very big question relating to all protected industries—that they may, in view of the tariff wall that is put up, so increase their price that the consumers may be unduly handicapped. I am not going to suggest that with reference to the sericulture industry that is happening or is going to happen, but the obvious remedy in these cases is in the hands of the Government, that by executive action they can vary the protective duties. What cannot be varied is the revenue duty, without the consent of the House, but the Honourable Member will find that a protective duty, under the provisions of the Indian Tariff Act, can be lowered by executive action and if in the case of any protected industry one feels that the industrialists are acting in such a way as to seriously prejudice the consumer, Government would be fully at liberty, in consonance with the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission, to vary that duty by lowering it. That is the remedy that is open to the Government.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Government ought to have a special eye on that.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I believe I told in reply to Sir Ziauddin Ahmad that Government were constantly watching the position so far as the protected industries are concerned, and though, for the time being, I cannot quote any instance where that protective rate has been decreased, that is an aspect of the position which is ever present before the Government, and that is not merely a theoretical aspect of the question.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE DRUGS BILL.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Member for Education, Health and Lands): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

It has been said that the best form of defensive is an offensive. My own feeling is that there are occasions when the contrary is the correct course to adopt. The best form of offensive is to adopt a defensive attitude. That is what I propose to do in dealing with the numerous criticisms that have been received of this Bill, even in the very satisfactory form in which it has emerged from the Select Committee. There are two main lines of these criticisms. The first is that the Bill is incomplete in the following respects: (a) that there is no provision made for the regulation of the profession of pharmacy, (b) that there is no specific provision in the Statute itself for the simultaneous enforcement by provinces and by the Centre of the provisions of the Bill, (c) that we are not setting up a joint executive board to ensure uniformity of rules and regulations on the model of the joint executive committee in the United Kingdom and (d) that there is no control over Unani and Ayurvedic drugs.

The second main criticism relates to the composition of the proposed Advisory Board, the suggestion being that it is undemocratic. I should deal with the two categories of criticisms in the order in which I have enumerated them. Take first the criticism that no provision has been made for the regulation of the profession of pharmacy. It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that the last Bill which was referred to a Select Committee required the regulation only of imports and exports. The House said that that was not sufficient, that we should also undertake to regulate the internal manufacture and distribution of drugs. That was the specific point of reference to the provinces. That is the special point which we are dealing with in the Bill which is now before the House. We were not asked at that stage to attempt to cover also the regulation of the profession of pharmacy, and for one very good reason, Sir. If Honourable Members would look at the relevant recommendations of the Drugs Inquiry Committee, namely, the Chopra Committee, they will find that, while attaching great importance to the regulation of the profession of pharmacy, the pivotal recommendations for that purpose, which they made, were, first, the establishment of provincial pharmacy boards, second, provision for pharmacy education, third, registration of pharmacists. Now, it will be appreciated by all Honourable Members that we cannot attempt to regulate these things without the co-operation of the provinces. And, in so far as the provision of educational facilities for pharmacists is concerned, we had found that several provinces, for various reasons, had not expressed their readiness to meet or incur the expenditure involved. We felt that the choice lay between holding up this measure which is a fairly necessary measure, until such time as all the provinces were prepared to fall into line as regards the regulation of the profession

of pharmacy and the education of pharmacists and so on on the lines recommended by the Chopra Committee, the holding up of this legislation till then, and going forward with this Bill in the hope that, after we had got this particular piece of legislation out of the way, every possible endeavour would be made to get the provinces to agree to legislation with regard to pharmacy. That, Sir, is the attitude which Government still maintain, namely, that it is of the utmost importance that the provision of pharmacy should be regulated and that the co-operation of the Provincial Governments for that purpose should be obtained. Honourable Members will observe, I think, from paragraph 2 of the Report of the Select Committee, that the Select Committee have emphasised that the Government of India should get immediately into touch with Provincial Governments on this subject. On behalf of Government, we gave the assurance that this was what Government would do. That assurance, Sir, I reaffirm on the floor of the House. The second point was that no specific provision in the Statute itself has been made for the simultaneous enforcement, by provinces and by the Centre, of the Rules and Regulations framed under the Statute and provisions of the Statute itself. The difficulty with regard to that, Sir, is not of our making. It is not that we do not recognise the importance and the value of uniformity. But the constitutional position is this. The executive authority of the Centre is limited to imports and exports, the executive authority of the provinces applies with regard to internal manufacture and internal distribution. That being so, without amending the Government of India Act, it is impossible for the Central Government to take on itself an executive authority which would amount to a usurpation of the executive authority of the provinces. That is the reason why no statutory provision has been made in the body of the Bill for simultaneous enforcement of the provision of the Act and the rules made thereunder. But the Select Committee were told, and this is what I am telling the House now, that we have in existence the machinery of the Public Health Advisory Board, on which Provincial Ministers are represented, and it certainly is the intention of Government that, before the regulations framed under this Act are put into operation, we should consult that Board and impress upon it not only the desirability but the necessity of going forward with a simultaneous enforcement of the Central and the Provincial provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

Sir, the third point relates to the absence from the Bill of any provision for a Joint Board to ensure uniformity. I have indicated the difficulties, the constitutional difficulties, which stood in the way of our making such a provision in the Bill itself. The example of the United Kingdom had been cited but, Sir, Honourable Members will not need any elaboration of the point that the United Kingdom happens to be a unitary Government while here we are not a Unitary Government. The old days, when the Government of India could, in the absence of distribution of functions between the Centre and the Provinces, legislate for the whole of India, those days no longer exist. We cannot, therefore, because of something that has been done in the United Kingdom, slavishly imitate what the United Kingdom has followed.

As Part (d) of the criticism as regards incompleteness was that we had not attempted to enforce any control over Unani, and Ayurvedic drugs. Now, Sir, this particular question was very carefully examined by the Chopra Committee. The Chopra Committee examined a multitude of

[Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

witnesses, including witnesses drawn from the Ayurvedic and Unani professions, and I should like to read for the information of the House an extract from paragraph 158 of that Report. This is, Sir, what the Chopra Committee have to say:

"Many of the witnesses gave evidence showing the utter impossibility of such a control. Some of the indigenous practitioners objected to it on merely sentimental grounds, saying that there is something higher and more vital in their systems which is inscrutable and impenetrable by modern science and which modern chemists cannot analyse and determine. We know what hold conservatism has and how slow we move when the question of sentiment is raised. Others reasonably contend that the materials used by the indigenous practitioners are derived from every source in nature, animal, mineral and vegetable, and in many instances the nature and quality of the materials used is known only to the person who dispenses it. To control such materials by application of scientific principles would be a formidable task indeed. The composition of the majority of these drugs is not known and therefore standardization would not be possible in the same sense as with the Western medicines. Standardization presupposes a knowledge of the chemistry, the pharmacology and the therapeutics of the drugs, which are unknown in this case. Unless and until these drugs are investigated on scientific lines, control is not feasible. The useful remedies should be separated from the inert and useless by a proper scientific study and the potent drugs should be analysed and standardized before any steps can be taken."

That, Sir, is the pronouncement of experienced Pharmacologists. I think the House will agree that in the face of that verdict, based upon a scrutiny of fairly wide evidence, it will be a great error on the part of the Government of India to attempt to regulate or control Ayurvedic and Unani drugs. Now, Sir, that the list of charges of incompleteness have been dealt with to such extent as I could, I have to move on to the other criticism that has been made, namely, the composition of the proposed Advisory Board. Sir, it has been said that the Board that we proposed is undemocratic. The first point that I want to make with regard to that is that we are not setting up a Parliament, we are setting up an Advisory Board or Committee consisting of persons who have got the necessary technical knowledge. Therefore, strictly speaking, democratic or undemocratic criteria do not apply to the composition of such a Board. But, even so, we felt that, to the extent that we could meet the demand for giving the non-official section adequate representation, for Pharmacologists and so on, on the Board, to that extent we should go to meet that demand, Honourable Members will observe from the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, that whereas originally we contemplated a majority of officials, now there will be a majority of non-officials on this Board. And, further, Sir, we have undertaken, as is pointed out in the report of the Select Committee that, in so far as the pharmacologist and pharmaceutical chemist are concerned, as soon as there is proper organisation of the pharmaceutical profession, their elected representatives will be substituted. That I submit is all that can in reason be expected, and to that extent we are not only prepared to go, but we have made provision in the body of the Bill itself. That, Sir, I think, brings to an end most of what I had to say as regards the substantial points of the Minute of Dissent. But before I resume my seat I should like to acknowledge the co-operation of all non-official Members of this House who sat with the official representatives on the Select Committee and, in particular, Sir, I should like to pay a tribute to the public spirit of my gallant and Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, who in spite of the perilous state of his health at the time attended every meeting of the Select Committee. For the rest,

I repeat what I began with, namely, that this Bill is for obvious reasons limited only to the control of drugs and that it has now received the scrutiny of a representative Select Committee and such improvements as consistently with our constitutional position could be made have been made. My appeal to the House now is to treat it as a non-controversial measure and proceed to place it on the Statute-book without any further avoidable delay.

Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, before I deal with the salient points in connection with this Bill, may I, with your permission, thank the Honourable Member for his very kindly reference to the humble part I played in the Select Committee. Sir, seriously ill though I was, I felt it was my duty to my country to serve on the Select Committee and I am delighted to feel that we have now before us a Bill which, in my opinion, both as legislator and as a professional man, I hope meets with the demands of this Honourable House. I do not want to carry the memories of Honourable Members to the ancient history of this House, but I think it was in 1922, when I first moved, not in this very House, but in the House in Simla something almost akin to this Bill. I then asked Government to impose a higher import duty on patent drugs. I considered, at that time, it was not fair nor right to introduce into India from abroad patent drugs on the same footing as honest drugs. Being the only Doctor in the House, I had to make my demand somewhat humorous, and so I quoted and then very appropriate mixture—a patent medicine which was on the political market of India at that time, which I called the *Monte-Aque* mixture, the cost price of which I said was half a crown (meaning the Crown of Britain) and the selling price was the Empire of India. Of course, Members will realise I tried to make patent the Montague Chelmsford Reforms then operating in India. Let me now try and take Honourable Members back to 1928-29 when, on the floor of this Honourable House I exposed, thanks to the *Civil and Military Gazette* which put the information in my hands, the terrible fraud that was being perpetrated on the public in India by the sale of spurious quinine. The drug then being sold in large quantities as quinine bisulphate, consisted of three grains of chalk, one and a half grains of quinine and half a grain of alum. I am very glad to know that Colonel Chopra has mentioned this in his foreword to this Bill.

Sir, we have now before us a Bill which is one of the most important that has ever been placed before this House, for it deals with the health of India and not with its wealth. If history were ever to record on this Bill, it will emphasise that this Bill which has as its main purport the purity of drugs is of great importance to the health of India and that the development, progress and contentment of India depends more on its health than on its wealth. The House owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Honourable Member who has drawn up this Bill and who has piloted it through its various stages till we see it now before us in an almost perfect state. As we consider this Bill today, I should like Honourable

[Lt.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney.]

Members to remember that we are not dealing so much with law as we are dealing with drugs and, therefore, this Bill should not be treated on Party lines but in the spirit of co-operation and trust. It should not be a matter entailing any controversial conflict or a battle between an official and non-official majority on the Board, i.e., officials *versus* non-officials in this House. There seems to be an obsession in the mind of some Honourable Members that anything that has an official mark on it is bound to be wrong. Sir, here is a matter which primarily concerns neither officials nor non-officials only but it certainly concerns the whole of India and its health and welfare.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa: Muhammadan): Every legislation of this House concerns the whole of this country.

Lt.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: I make one exception in you. Sir, I repeat this is not a matter of law but of drugs and I do appeal to Honourable Members, when they discuss this Bill and their various amendments, to eliminate from their minds that poisonous and pernicious belief which, unfortunately, we have encouraged and believe almost to the depth of an obsession and a conviction that whenever Government or its representative presents any measure or Bill he is always actuated with the desire to harm India and her peoples and never with a desire to benefit her. Whatever may be said against other Bills, no one in this House can deny that the one and only object of this long awaited Bill is for the benefit of India and the health of her peoples.

The Bill when first presented had many defects, but as amended today by the Select Committee it supplies almost all the needs we want. There is, however, one serious defect in it, i.e., the absence of a Pharmacy Bill. I frequently brought this defect to the notice of the Government as also the Central Board of Health and at the Select Committee and I am happy to tell this House that the Honourable Member on behalf of Government gave the Committee a distinct assurance that he will at once address himself to Provincial Governments with a draft Pharmacy Bill, and, after obtaining their views, he would present this Bill for the acceptance of this House. Now, what will happen when this Pharmacy Bill is passed and I hope this happens very soon? We shall then have a complete piece of legislation, not only a Drugs Bill but a Drugs and a Pharmacy Bill both operating together and, what is more, when the Pharmacy Bill is passed, to the present Drugs Technical Advisory Board will be added Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical chemists which will still further satisfy our demands.

I will now come to the next point, namely, the constitution of the Board. Various Members have tabled a long list of amendments dealing with the composition of this Board. To my mind, the Board is now very evenly established with an un-official majority. We must not forget that this Bill is a new measure, one that requires some experience on the part of those people who are to control and regulate it. After all, it is a measure that requires tact and experience because it *ipso facto* interferes with the functions of the Provinces which they zealously guard. I do not object to an official majority on the Board at the beginning the same as we had with the Indian Medical Council and which, today, has

a large non-official majority. After all, who is going to control this Bill? The Government of India and surely, the House does not expect the Government of India to introduce a Bill without adequate representation of it. Surely, when dealing with a professional matter like this, there is no need at the beginning to insist on there being a non-official majority.

Looking at the names of Honourable Members who have tabled amendments, in my opinion not one is competent to pass a sound opinion on the professional aspect of this Bill. Lately we have heard of and seen developing all sorts of chemists, the alchemist, the ordinary chemists, and now we have got a new genus—the Legislative Assembly Chemist, moving amendments to this Bill dealing with the professional aspect of it and about which he knows next to nothing. Sir, the Drugs Technical Advisory Board has been amended to satisfy the demands that were made by the members of the Select Committee. I attended all those meetings and I know that whatever was asked for was given. There were one or two matters on which the Honourable Member disagreed with some members of the Select Committee. But we have the Honourable Member's assurances which I have no reason to doubt, knowing the Honourable Member's honesty of purpose and frankness, that he will do everything he can for the good of India and that he will fulfil his promises. He has said that when the Pharmacy Bill is passed, this Advisory Board will be changed so as to include certain members who will represent chemists and chemical manufacturing societies. Now that we have got that promise from the Honourable Member, what is the use of demanding today from Government additional representation on the Board of those persons whom he has assured us will be appointed when the Pharmacy Bill has been passed? I appeal to Honourable Members to have a little patience and wait for the passage of the Pharmacy Bill. When that Bill is passed, we shall then have a completely representative Board.

Then, Sir, there were some other minor matters which came up before the Select Committee. There was the matter of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs. Sir, the Honourable Member has referred to this in some detail and has explained to us the opinion of Colonel Chopra, for whom I have a very high regard and to whom I feel I must pay a public tribute on the floor of this House for the excellent work he performed, not only as the Chairman of the Drugs Committee, but for the excellent report he produced which stands out as one of the finest piece of work in the annals of our Legislature, and one is proud to feel that Colonel Chopra is a son of India. We had Colonel Chopra appear as a witness before us by invitation and we asked him several questions. Colonel Chopra is in close touch with those societies and associations which have flooded us with memoranda and so we looked upon Colonel Chopra as the mouth-piece of those various bodies. We asked him several questions and I was perfectly satisfied with his replies. I, therefore, pay a great tribute to the great work done by this great son of India,—a retired member of the service to which I once had the honour to belong.

The two systems of medicine, the Ayurvedic and Unani, are certainly loopholes through which allopathic medicines can be sold. There is nothing easier than for a certain allopathic drug which does not come up to standard to be sold under the guise of an Ayurvedic or Unani medicine, and, possibly, by this means there will be some escape from detection of a fraud that might be perpetrated on the public. Colonel Chopra very

[Lt.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney.]

rightly told us that he was not aware of the composition of the various Ayurvedic and Unani drugs. It was, he told us, almost humanly impossible to analyse these drugs and, who knows, many of them may consist of solution of soap and water.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): The Honourable Member has no knowledge of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, and so why should he speak about them?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): A solution of soap and water will do for the Honourable Member.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Though I never dealt with Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, I hope I am as equally ignorant of their usages as the interruptor. I usually wash my face with soap and water, and I do hope the Pandit does the same. I wonder!

There are one or two minor points which I wish to touch upon before I sit down. I do hope Government will exercise the greatest care in the selection of Inspectors. I think this is a weak link in this preventive chain of the sale of adulterated and spurious drugs in the markets of India. These Inspectors are to be given very responsible duties. I would, therefore, ask Government to take the greatest care to see that these Inspectors are men of high quality and character and are men specially qualified to exercise these responsible duties and are well paid to rise above all temptations. I repeat this is a weak part of the Bill and I feel sure Government will see that this is strengthened and guarded against.

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): What does the Honourable Member expect to be the pay of an Inspector?

Mr. M. S. Aney: The financial aspect has not been examined.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: One other very important matter I wish to mention. I see many Honourable Members have tabled amendments to this Bill. The Honourable Member has just given us an assurance that he will see that uniformity is introduced in the execution of this Bill and he has explained to us in such matters how delicate is the position of the relations between the Provinces and the Central Government. Sir, I feel it would be to advantage of all concerned, and particularly to the operation of this Bill if Government could, by some means, see that it is uniformly applied and uniformly acted upon throughout India. How that is to be done I am prepared to leave to the Government Member. It is a point of some delicacy, but it is a point of great importance and if this is to be effected, it should be given effect to at the same time and not at varying periods which would rather militate against the usefulness of this Bill. There are certain parts of this Bill, specially in clause 23 and some of the other clauses which give one the impression that the Inspector, in the execution of his duties, and to whom will be given

great powers, might exercise these powers to the detriment of manufacturing chemists, especially those who have secret processes. I do not think it is right that these Inspectors should be allowed to examine or even visit any manufacturing department connected with the preparation of any secret drug. I do not think this is permitted even in England. I am sure manufacturing chemists would have serious cause for complaint unless the Inspectors' duties were somewhat curtailed in this part of their duties. I desire to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to this point, not that I fear Government will not take adequate precautions.

Now, Sir, I have touched upon what I consider to be the most important parts of this Bill which I am satisfied have been amply remedied by the Honourable Member. The care and attention which the Honourable Member has given to this Bill calls for the thanks, not only of this House, but of the whole country. India has been longing and waiting for such a Bill but India will not be satisfied unless she has a Pharmacy Bill. I do hope and trust the Honourable Member will devote his entire future attention to the passage of this Pharmacy Bill by speeding up the opinions of the Provincial Governments and may I hope, the replies from the Provincial Governments will be placed before this House so that we can pass the Bill at the next sitting of this Legislative Assembly.

Sir, I most heartily congratulate the Honourable Member and his Department on this Bill. I thank him for the generous way in which he listened to all our demands in the Select Committee and I would ask those Honourable Members who are outside the medical and chemical professions, for after all, even as a practical doctor we know as much about the manufacture of drugs as we know about flying and which is not very much.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Hear, hear.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: ... and may I add, my Honourable friend who cries out 'hear, hear', knows much less. There is no doubt that we know very little about it.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Hear, hear.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Say it again. There are only a few men who are specialists in these matters and who really can be looked upon as authorities on such matters, and one of such men is Colonel Chopra who was examined by the Select Committee. He addressed us and we addressed him on various doubtful points. He satisfied me and I do hope and pray that he satisfied my other colleagues and that as far as this Bill is concerned, Honourable Members will not, without grave reasons, doubt the intention of the Government as to its honesty of purpose and its desire to serve India with the same sense of duty as is I hope possessed by every Member of this Honourable House.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Hear, hear.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Again I thank the Pandit for his 'hear, hear'. Sir, I support the Bill very heartily.

Dr. E. D. Dalal (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Honourable the Education Member to take this Bill—the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in British India, as reported by the Select Committee,—into consideration. May I, in passing, be permitted to express to my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, my cordial congratulations on his accession to the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sir, this is a Bill that is more important than its size indicates; and I am sure that with the general objects of the Bill this Honourable House would unanimously be in hearty sympathy. This Bill is, as I have already stated, quite a short Bill. So, I shall deal with it as shortly as I can and as simply as I can without any of the adornments of the speech which might be appropriate to a contentious and controversial measure.

The control of drugs even in Western countries has been found to be a problem of considerable difficulty and complexity owing to the fact that the world-wide credulity of the public gives rise to so great a demand for secret remedies. In India the complexity of the problem is much greater. In addition to drugs whose composition and properties are known, there is a flood of secret remedies both from indigenous and foreign sources, while the education of the masses is so defective that they are easy victims of quacks of every kind. In India several of the most fatal diseases are amenable to proper drug treatment, e.g., malaria, kala azar, amoebic dysentery, relapsing fever, syphilis, etc., in the case of these diseases the administration of useless remedies is not a harmless comedy; it is often a question of life and death, because those who are induced to take useless drugs are thereby prevented from employing remedies which would save their health and lives.

The treatment of many tropical diseases today depends upon supplies of new drugs. The substances such as tetanus and diphtheria anti-toxin, typhoid, para-typhoid vaccine, insulin, liver extract, sulphanilamide, etc., represent some of the most important conquests of disease which have been achieved during the last half century. They represent also a gradual change which is taking place from a crude and almost casual use of drugs to a therapy based on principles of exact science. The old sneer that doctors put medicines about which they know little into bottles about which they know nothing is thus refuted.

No control can be really effective unless it covers both imported and locally manufactured articles. So I congratulate the Provincial Governments on their agreeing to enforce a comprehensive and uniform enactment by the Central Legislature. This Central measure ensures uniformity of standards. Proper control, however, can have little beneficial effect without the willing co-operation of the Indian States, in which a flourishing trade in drug preparations is carried on. So, the Government of India should approach the Darbars on an all-India basis.

Sir, the subject of drugs is intimately bound up with the subject of Pharmacy. The profession of Pharmacy in India is in a very primitive condition. India has no Act to control the practice of Pharmacy. Poisons and dangerous drugs can be handled by any one who satisfies the officials of the Excise Department that he can comply with the conditions of license. To all intents and purposes the practice of Pharmacy in India

unrestricted. Many incompetent and ignorant persons are in the habit of compounding medicines. Except in Madras, there is no regular course of training for Pharmaceutical Chemists. So, it is highly desirable to enact a Pharmacy Act in India at the earliest possible date.

From financial point of view, I think the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service in consultation with the Central Advisory Board of Health and the Director of the Central Laboratory is quite competent to advise Government on technical matters and to give effect to the provisions of his Bill. On general grounds it is highly desirable to have an Advisory Board. So, I cordially welcome the provision as regards the establishment of an Advisory Board. I may state in passing that the composition of the Advisory Board as settled by the Select Committee is such as will command the confidence of the public in India.

Now, Sir, I shall indicate a few points for the guidance of the Advisory Board. The object of this Bill is to bring under effective control the import of drugs and medicines from foreign countries and the manufacture of indigenous drugs. A measure of this kind naturally affects the interests of large bodies of wholesale dealers. In the drug trade there are dealers whose reputation is of the highest, who would not touch inferior or adulterated drugs. Their interests are damaged by unscrupulous men who either import inferior drugs or adulterate what is good when imported. Let me give examples of unscrupulousness and of inert and useless drugs which are palmed off on medical practitioners to the detriment of their patients. The device adopted is adulteration of drugs with substances similar in appearance, e.g., cocaine with aspirin, santonin with boracic acid, quinine with chalk, potassium iodide with potassium bromide, insulin with castor oil, etc. India is the dumping ground for every variety of quack medicines and adulterated drugs. The public do not realise the harm that is done by the use of slimming drugs and lip-sticks. Here the substances incriminated are dinitrophenol and cosin. The public, therefore, are in need of protection, so also are manufacturers, importers and dealers of drugs who serve the public honestly. Efficient measures should be adopted to counteract the nefarious practices of dealers of drugs who prey upon the public and deceive them by supplying adulterated, sophisticated or substituted articles. Many patent and proprietary medicines imported into British India are distinctly fraudulent and are sold under false names. The insertion of advertisements of remedies for which exaggerated, unwarranted, and fraudulent claims are made should be prohibited. An import duty and a stamp duty should be imposed on all patent and proprietary medicines, and on all medicines whose formulae are not printed on their containers. A tax should be imposed on all secret remedies, and there should be a provision for the control of objectionable advertisements of secret remedies. The result would be to discourage the exploitation of the public by vendors of inferior drugs, and to prevent the cruel fraud which is perpetrated on the ignorant masses by supplying them with bogus remedies. The evil of the influx in increasing quantities of spurious drugs must be combated so that the Western system of medicine may not fall into disrepute. The Western system of medicine has by its progress and proved merit established a firm hold on India and is daily growing in popularity.

As a first step indigenous herbal drugs and remedies should be analysed, standardised and catalogued into an authoritative Indian Pharmacopoea.

[Dr. R. D. Dalal]

The object of a pharmacopœa is to provide standards of purity and strength of drugs. It is undeniable that many of these remedies are really very effective, e.g., Ephedrine—an alkaloid extracted from Ephedra plant, which grows in Northern India. Ephedrine is a specific for asthma. Unfortunately, in a majority of cases these remedies are based on secret formulæ and family tradition. Local drugs and herbal remedies are much cheaper than imported varieties and more within the purse of the public. This consideration applies particularly to the provision of adequate medical relief in rural areas. Nearly three-fourths of the drugs used in the British and the United States Pharmacopœas grow wild and in abundance in India; so it is very easy to manufacture certain drugs in India, but as sufficient capital would not be forthcoming to start drug manufacture in India on a large scale, India cannot do without imported drugs and medicines. A study of the available sea-borne trade statistics in British India shows that in 1908-09 the value of imported drugs was Rs. 78 lakhs, and that in 1935-36 the value of imported drugs was Rs. 273 lakhs. This represents a four-fold increase during a period of 26 years.

Sir, this Bill deals with the standardisation of drugs and medicines, both imported and indigenous. The standards proposed by the permanent commission on Biological Standardisation appointed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations have been accepted by the British Government, and the use of these standards is obligatory. It is highly important that medical men who administer substances should know exactly what they are administering, and that substances, both imported and indigenous, should not be permitted except under proper standardisation. There is no doubt that considerable harm has been done through the indiscriminate use of substances that have not been standardised. I will give two or three illustrations to show the necessity for this legislation. There is a substance known as Pituitrin or Pituitary Extract—an extract prepared from a small gland in the brain. One of the uses of this substance is to expedite labour. In an emergency a medical man may use a brand that has not been standardised and may be five or ten times as strong as the brand with which he is familiar; and while his intention has been to stimulate a womb sufficiently to secure contraction, the use of a drug of unknown strength may cause a fatal rupture of the uterus from over-stimulation. Another illustration is furnished by a valuable drug known as Insulin—a very important drug used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. We have preparations of it either inert altogether or too strong for ordinary use. The urgent need for proper standardisation has been brought out by a recent investigation undertaken by the Government of India Bio-chemical Standardisation Laboratory, Calcutta, into the liquid preparations of Ergot, which are sold in the Indian bazaar—chiefly used to stop post-partum hæmorrhage, a condition where treatment with potent Ergot preparations is essential to save the life of a mother, the poor quality of Liquid Extract of Ergot, which is employed in hospitals and private obstetric practice, constitutes a grave menace to maternal health, and is an important contributory factor to maternal morbidity from a sub-involuted and imperfectly contracted uterus. It is just possible that the deterioration of the active principle of Ergot in the hot and humid climate of India may be an important factor in bringing about the poor quality of Ergot preparations, but it seems probable also that both

cruder and finished preparations of Ergot of an inferior quality unsaleable in their countries of origin due to stringent drug laws are imported at cheap prices into India.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is now a Quarter Past One: the Honourable Member may resume his speech after Lunch.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Dr. R. D. Dalal: Mr. Chairman, before Lunch I dealt with the important question of standardisation of drugs. Now, Sir, with your permission, I propose to indicate a few more points for the guidance of the Advisory Board. Sir, in view of the fact that prohibition campaigns have been launched in Provinces, Medicated Wines should be abolished. Medicated Wines contain opium, cocaine, chloral hydrate, preparations of morphia such as Heroin, preparations of Barbituric acid such as Veronal, and such dangerous narcotic drugs. It is a strange and noteworthy fact that if you try to stamp out alcoholism by prohibition, you drive the weak person from alcoholism to some other drug. If alcohol is prohibited, some other drug which is much more fatal is resorted to in its place. It is interesting to note that the consumption of opium and other narcotic drugs varies in inverse proportion to the consumption of alcohol. It is also very interesting to remember that alcoholism is simply an expression of a nervous weakness. Nervous weakness leads to alcoholism, and not alcoholism to nervous weakness. Therefore I would like to abolish Medicated Wines, which are a camouflaged method of introducing drinking habits. Pledged as the Provincial Governments are to the ideal of drink restriction, they must be even more concerned to prevent the potential growth of the traffic in dangerous narcotic drugs, which that policy threatens. So the possibility of people trying to smuggle or bring in surreptitiously dangerous narcotic drugs, which are deleterious to health, has to be considered. There exist in Europe wealthy and ingenious cosmopolitan gangs known as the Drug Barons of Europe, whose purpose in life is to carry on illicit traffic in dangerous narcotic drugs such as opium, morphia, heroin, cocaine and similar preparations. The lack of international co-operation and the numerous gaps in the legislation of different countries and national inertia assist these Drug Barons to make huge profits and to escape when hard pressed. More recently these Drug Barons have extended their nefarious activities to India. It is a matter for congratulation that the Government of India had taken the lead in ratifying the International Convention of 1925 signed at Geneva for the suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous narcotic drugs. More recently Turkey has ratified this Convention. This brings the number of ratifications to ten, so the Convention automatically comes into force.

Sir, licensing of importers and manufacturers of indigenous drugs is a salutary provision, but in this connection a word of warning may not be amiss. If the trade is to be confined to certain persons to be licensed for the purpose, there is a great danger that those persons may put their

[Dr. R. D. Dalal]

heads together to corner the market and to exact from the public a very undue profit. So drastic steps will have to be taken to control any cornering of the market or undue profiteering which may arise.

Sir, I strongly support the leaving open of the possibility of adding substances to the Schedule of the Bill. I think it would be quite out of the question to have an Amending Act every time it is found necessary to add to the list of substances. I also support the taking of power to lay down a standard quality for any drug not specified in the Schedule of the Bill.

We are all imbued with the desire to restrict the disastrous effect of this traffic in drugs and to introduce the use of legitimate and proper preparations. There are certain clauses in the Bill which impose penalties. Penalties should be deterrent, and no penalty is too severe to stop nefarious practices.

Sir, this Bill provides for the appointment of Public Analysts. The appointment of Public Analysts should be made compulsory. It is desirable to have the same Analyst for the different municipalities and local bodies rather than to have an Analyst for each separate town, or I would suggest that a province should be divided into three or four divisions, and that a competent Analyst should be appointed for each division. The refusal to supply samples on the part of traders should be an offence under the Act. Wholesale dealers should pay all expenses of inspection and analysis in order to ascertain whether the drugs are adulterated or not. Government should have a voice in the appointment of a Public Analyst, and his salary should be partly paid by contribution by Government. If the skill of a Public Analyst were called in question, there should be a reference to the Central Laboratory for the purpose of further analysis.

Sir, it has been urged that Government Medical Stores Depots impede the development of local drug industry in India. In this connection I would point out that Government Medical Stores Depots supply only a fraction of the total demand for drugs and medicines, and that they give a valuable demonstration of the possibility of developing a sound indigenous drug industry in India. When any article of the requisite quality is obtainable on the Indian market at a rate lower than the cost of manufacture at the depots, the manufacture of that article at the depots is at once stopped. So I submit that no steps should be contemplated to reduce the activities of the Government Medical Stores Depots. Government Medical Stores Depots saved the situation both for the Army and Civil Institutions in the last war.

Now, Sir, there is only one further point to which I wish to refer. Sir, the subject of the warranty as a defence in prosecutions is one of considerable importance. A warranty is a statement or declaration made by a vendor to a purchaser that the article sold is sound and of good quality. A retailer who receives such a declaration with an article, which he in turn sells and which on analysis proves to be adulterated and not as warranted, is by law entitled if prosecuted to plead the warranty. If the warranty is good, and if it can be proved that the article was sold as received, the accused will be discharged. But, Sir, the whole subject of warranties is very difficult, and it is a source of great discontent on the

part of Health authorities. Either wilfully or as a result of ignorance warranties are frequently not clearly expressed, and it is in these instances that trouble arises.

Mr. J. D. Boyle (Bombay: European): Mr. Chairman, my friend, Colonel Sir Henry Gidney, stated this morning that he knew nothing of the scientific implications of this Bill and he deduced from that fact that there was nobody in the House who did so either. That challenge was immediately taken up by my friend, Dr. Dalal, who showed clearly that he knew far more about the technicalities of our insides than was good for most of us here.

The Honourable Member in charge of this Bill made the type of speech that we are now accustomed to from him, extremely lucid and covering almost all the major points of the Bill, and it is very difficult for those of us who have studied it previously and come to some opinions as to what we were going to say, now to repeat a good deal of what he has said, and if I cover any of the ground that he has already covered, I hope he will excuse me. In so far as pharmacy and the pharmaceutical profession are concerned, a great deal has been said by Honourable Members with which I entirely agree. I think it can reasonably be argued that a Pharmacy Bill should, in fact, have preceded a Drugs Bill, and that it is, if anything, putting the cart before the horse to introduce a Drugs Bill first. But I understand, and I think that the major point that was made by my Honourable friend, Sir Girdja Shankar Bajpai, was, that any pharmacy legislation would involve a considerable sum of money from the provinces. They would have to establish colleges, training courses, inspectors and so on, and there is the cry which we hear day in and day out that the provinces have not enough to carry on their normal functions, much less to undertake work of this nature. That being so, it must not appear in any way that we do not think that pharmacy legislation should be undertaken because we do and we consider that it is absolutely essential, and apart from the undertaking that the Government have now given, I think that it is the duty of all those of us who are interested in this legislation to bring whatever pressure we can to bear in our respective provinces to see that the necessary resolutions are in fact passed which will enable the Central Government to undertake such legislation as had had to be done in the case of the Drugs Bill itself. So much for pharmacy, because, as I said, a great deal has already been stated on the subject and I think the main points have been touched. Though giving special emphasis to the necessity of having pharmacy legislation I wish to avoid giving the impression that I do not regard this Drugs Bill as of great importance. I certainly do regard it as such. I regard it as of the greatest possible importance, and I know Honourable Members are inclined to try and lay emphasis on the subjects upon which they are particularly interested by claiming that their subject is of paramount importance and everything else must stand on one side. I do not fall into that trap, but I do agree with my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, when he says that this is a matter which affects the health of the whole nation. He gave examples of adulterated quinine. I myself was shown by the police in Amritsar a sample of quinine that was being sold in a district in the Punjab where malaria is endemic and had actually assumed the proportions of an epidemic.

[Mr. J. D. Boyle.]

The quinine that was being sold was very cheap, but on analysis it was found to be nothing but straight and pure chalk. And the epidemic which had assumed very serious proportions had resulted already in very high death rates indeed.

An Honourable Member: Not even faith cure!

Mr. J. D. Boyle: No. I was shown one other sample, and that was in Bombay, of what was supposed to be a cheap form of aspirin, and instead of the genuine article, it had already caused serious results in one particular district of Bombay City and the stock had been seized. There was no doubt that the preparer of the stock had only meant to produce something innocuous, but in actual fact, owing to the lack of knowledge of compounding he had prepared a medicine in which was included some acid—the name of which I forget now, but it does not matter much to Honourable Members—that, according to the Government Analyst, one of those tablets taken by a patient would produce serious pain, two would produce coma and anything more than two, particularly on a person with a weak heart, would certainly cause death. Those examples are not examples that are extravagant, nor are they examples which come from any one part of India. They can be repeated a thousand times over and from every quarter of India. Therefore, I do agree with my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, when he says that it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this Bill and no difficulties or differences of opinion as to whether this technical Board should be constituted largely from Bengal or anywhere else, should be allowed to stand in the way of turning it into law at the earliest possible moment.

Now, the Bill as it was introduced had two apparently very obvious dangers. The first of these was that provinces were given the right under the Bill to enforce the legislation whenever they thought fit and suitable. I realise the constitutional difficulty. I appreciate that even after passing the resolutions that they have done to authorise the Central Government to pass this legislation, the Central Government is still unable to take away from those provinces who are administrative agents of the Central Government, in this respect, the right to introduce the Bill as and when they think fit, and I think it comes ill from those who have been pressing for autonomy on every occasion, now to reduce from the powers of those very Governments the autonomous rights that have been given to them under the Government of India Act. But, nevertheless, it was obviously highly desirable that this legislation should be introduced uniformly throughout the whole of India. The second point of the greatest importance was the desirability of uniformity of standards of various medicines and drugs that were going to be used. Both these matters were, as can be seen from the report of the Select Committee, very fully discussed. If I am giving away no secret, I may say that it was perhaps the main subject of discussion. When the constitutional difficulty had been overcome or had rather been explained to us and it was clear that it was correct, we had to go into ways and means of overcoming that difficulty. It was explained to us, as it has been explained now by the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, that the only thing that can be done is to use a certain amount of moral suasion on the Governments, and that could best be done by some form of consultative committee on which all the provinces would be represented which would have meetings specially to discuss the dates when the Bill

should be introduced and any changes subsequently found necessary to be made in the schedules. As my Honourable friend has explained, there is a body already in existence called the Central Advisory Board of Health, which, in fact, is constituted of the members of the Education, Health and Lands Department, and provincial Ministers from different provinces representing the department of Health. That would seem to be, therefore, a reasonable body to consult with on this matter. But I should like to have an assurance from my Honourable friend that, in fact not only will they be consulted but that a meeting will be held with that item on the agenda at the earliest possible moment, to ensure that the Bill is introduced on the same date throughout the whole of the country and that the Provincial Ministers will, at any rate, in so far as promise given to this committee is concerned, will promise that no changes will be made in the schedule without a great deal of consultation. It is in the Bill that it is to be after consultation with the Technical Board, but they are not compelled to take that Technical Board's advice. I do not think there is anything in the Bill which says that they must accept the advice given by the Technical Advisory Board. That could be done after all by discussion in this consultative committee whether it is a separate committee or the Central Board of Health.

The Honourable Sir Girdja Shankar Bajpai: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. You could not, without infringing on the executive authority of the Provincial Governments, say that they must accept this advice. The words used by my Honourable friend are moral suasion and that certainly would be used.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: Thank you. That is really what I meant. I realise that it is impossible to bring compulsion on them. Nevertheless, the fact that all the provinces represented by their Ministers meet on such a Board—it would make it very difficult for one particular Minister to claim special exemption for some particular drug whatever it may be, when all the others do not approve of it.

That brings me to the Technical Advisory Board itself and it is clear from the amendments on the Order Paper that a number of Honourable Members intend to dilate on this point at some length. I should like to make only two points, namely, that the Board has now got a non-official majority, thereby bringing it into line with the similar body that was set up in England under the Therapeutic Substances Act and, secondly, that we should avoid at all costs getting into arguments and discussions either on provincial or parochial or territorial or communal lines or anything else as to the personnel of this Board. The only qualification should be, for this most important Board, that we shall get people with the very highest possible qualifications for that job.

Now, as to the Board itself, it has been suggested, as Honourable Members will probably have seen in the various recommendations made by outside bodies, that representatives of the trade, by which I mean local manufacturers and importers, should be included. At one time I myself thought that that would be a highly desirable feature but after consultation and talks with my other colleagues, I am inclined to agree that desirable though it be in some ways, it is to a certain degree improper that those who will be brought within the mischief of this Act should find a seat on

[Mr. J. D. Boyle.]

the technical board which will formulate the policy. I understand that Government are prepared under section 5 (3) to set up special sub-committees and I hope very much that one of the special committees will in fact consist of members of indigenous manufacturers and importers of drugs to this country, so that they may advise the technical board on the difficulties which are likely to arise from carrying out the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Board itself and I would further suggest in this respect that as far as possible that special committee should be set up at the same time, at any rate not later than the Technical Advisory Board itself, so that they can act as permanent check to see that the recommendations of the Board are in fact practicable from the point of view of the trade.

Honourable Members will note in the Bill there is only one Pharmacopoeia mentioned and that is the British Pharmacopoeia and that the Select Committee have added the words "or any other pharmacopoeia authorised in this behalf by the Central Government". That phraseology would allow of Government introducing other pharmacopoeia which they consider suitable. It has the advantage that it entitles the Central Government not to recognise the pharmacopoeia of any country which they do not wish to recognise and it is clearly not possible to enumerate in a Bill all the different pharmacopoeias without intensive research work beforehand.

Now, there are a certain number of more detailed points with which I wish to deal. The first of these is in regard to registration. I think it is clear that as a result of the work of the Select Committee in so far as patent and proprietary medicines are concerned registration is only necessary where the formula of a particular medicine is undisclosed. Now, most importers anyhow, I cannot speak for the indigenous manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines, import a very considerable range of such medicines. They do not import just one patent medicine. They import a great number. I am quite sure that this is in fact the Honourable Member's intention but I should like to have the point made absolutely clear that the importer will be entitled to take out one registration in respect of all his range of patent and proprietary medicines and that it will not be necessary for him to take out a separate registration certificate in connection with all the individual items which may amount to 30 or 40 and in some cases even more.

Now, another point, and an important one, concerns Inspectors. I think it is clear that in the case of Bills of this type which are really enabling Bills, rules will be made concerning a great number of matters and a great deal will depend upon the Inspectors and in the Select Committee you will notice that a change has been made to ensure that as far as possible Inspectors are not in a position to abuse the powers which they will have. There was an alteration made in connection with the right of an Inspector to withhold permission to sell the stock without taking any further action against that stockholder in court and that point has now been covered. The main point is in connection with the qualification of Inspectors. I quite appreciate that it is difficult to lay down their qualifications in a Bill but I presume that it will be done under the rules and I would most strongly urge that if such qualifications are laid down, they should be laid down by the Central Government and be uniform throughout the whole of India and the Provincial Governments should not have the right to set up their own particular standards for Inspectors in different provinces.

Indirectly, that brings me to the question of the rules to be framed under this Bill which, as I have said, will really constitute the Bill itself. Most of the provisions of the Bill enable the Government to make rules. I know that Government have certain statutory obligations as regards rules and the publishing of them in the official gazette and so on but I do urge on Government that they should go beyond what is necessary for them to do under the law and that they should give prior publication of such rules so as to enable the trade to make their recommendations in advance and get the rules altered, if necessary, before they finally become law and that they should wherever they think there is any difficulty get into direct touch with the trade itself even before they frame the rules. It seems to me clear that in the case of a Bill with such technicalities as this, it is just as difficult for Government and it is just as difficult for the highly scientific people who will constitute the Advisory Board to know the difficulties of the actual trader and I do think that as he is the person who is, ultimately, responsible he should be consulted on every possible occasion and given as long a time as possible to make his suggestions.

Now, Sir, I wish to refer very briefly to the definitions. Both in the definition of drug and of patent and proprietary medicine, you will find a reference to the use of such drugs on animals. Many Honourable Members are probably aware that drugs used on animals are very often not of the correct standard of purity, of the same standard of purity that is required for human beings and one does not wish that drugs that are suitable for animals should be excluded from this Bill. At the same time I quite realise that we are trying to prevent the unscrupulous use of bad medicines on human beings and, therefore, Government must have the power to see that such drugs as are intended to be used for animals are not, in fact, at any stage used on human beings. Government must have, therefore, power to control the use of drugs for animals and I do hope that the Honourable Member will see to it that executive instructions are given that in the case of drugs that are exclusively used for animals, proper exception should be made in the case of well known medicines for that purpose.

Now, Sir, I wish to refer to clause 11. This is one of the clauses which enables the Government to make rules. This is one of the major clauses of the Bill in that respect and I want to refer in particular to clauses 11 (2) (h), 11 (2) (i), 11 (2) (k) and 11 (2) (l). Clause 11 (2) (h) refers to the submission of samples by importers. Now, Sir, I know that one cannot legislate on the assumption that Government are always going to hinder or ill treat the people to whom a Bill will apply but this is a matter of the greatest possible importance. The drugs are imported at the main ports and in the case of a great many drugs, particularly sera and vaccines, they come out in specially air conditioned compartments in the ship. If they are to be detained at Customs office for any length of period, by the time they are released they are of no value to anybody. I hope, rather I presume, that the Customs officials will do just as they do with other commodities and take an occasional sample only. But I expect that the Honourable Member will give instructions that even in the case of a consignment that is held up, and perhaps quite rightly held up for test, a sample only will be taken and the rest of the goods should be allowed to be taken delivery of and put into the godown of the buyer

[Mr. J. D. Boyle.]

even if he cannot sell them while the test is being taken. I know that in the case of some tests it is a matter of weeks and weeks before a final result can be achieved and it will be impossible for those drugs to be kept in old godowns on the pier for the period till that test has been carried out. Therefore, I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to this matter so that he may give instructions to the Customs authority. After all the appraiser who does this work is not a technical man, he is even less technical than we are, he cannot realise the damage that is being done and unless specific instructions are given to them to make certain that as little delay as possible is made in this matter, I think there is definitely a risk of some damage being done.

Now, Sir, section 11 (2) (i) refers to the evidence to be supplied, whether by accompanying documents or otherwise, of the quality of drugs sought to be imported. I presume all that is required is the ordinary shipping documents or copies thereof. I think this matter should be made quite clear so that the Customs people may not ask for all sorts of papers which may not be available. Sub-sections (k) and (l) refer to the conditions to be observed in the packing in bottles, packages, and the mode of labelling drugs, etc. Here again I am quite sure that it is the intention of the Government not to interfere with the trade more than it is absolutely necessary. I am told by doctors that certain drugs must be imported in glass bottles of a very dark colour, for the light will affect the quality of the drug. In a matter like this nobody would grudge the Government the right to insist on this being done if the manufacturer happens to be ignorant about it. As I have said, Sir, it is not Government's intention to interfere in such a way but after all we are giving powers to all sorts of people who may not be in such responsible position as the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill and I am, therefore, asking that necessary instructions should be given to ensure that no embarrassment of that kind is made possible.

In Chapter III, clause (7), sub-section (2), and in Chapter IV, clause 15, sub-section (2), there are provisions made by which Governments are empowered to make changes in the standards laid down or to any of the provisions of the Bill. The Select Committee was able to secure the introduction of the words "after consultation with the Technical Advisory Board" and that is, as far as I understand, all that is possible in the matter. But a minimum period is laid down of three months. I know it is a minimum period and, therefore, I have not moved an amendment but we consider a three months' period to be insufficient in actual practice, and, I hope, the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill will see to it that in effect this minimum period of three months is not made a maximum period and that the period allowed should be nearer six than three months. Sir, I want to mention one or two small points more. One refers to the question of the report of the Government Analyst. I am moving an amendment in the hope that the period of ten days, in which a person from whom the sample was taken, has to give notice of his intention to adduce evidence to controvert the Analyst's report, will be increased to 28 days. I am myself quite clear about it and I hope the House will support me in this.

An Honourable Member: I support it.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: In conclusion, I would say that I hope Members will gather from what I have said that after very careful consideration of this Bill, and I would remind the House that those Members who are interested in this have had a rough idea of this Bill in their minds for two years and certainly these Members have been considering the provisions of such a Bill very carefully indeed. I think it is a Bill of the greatest possible value to the country and I do hope very sincerely that the Bill will now be passed in its present form as rapidly as possible.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I am not an expert and after the speeches of three great experts I was overwhelmed with feelings of hesitation and trepidation in rising to speak. Fortunately for me, my Honourable friend, Mr. Boyle, intervened and enabled me to overcome my hesitation and trepidation to a very large extent. My only excuse for standing before you this afternoon is that this House should hear not only the views of experts but also the views of men of common sense. (Interruption.) A friend of mine asks,—who are the three experts? The three experts I referred to are the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Gidney and Dr. R. D. Dalal.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, may I disclaim the statement that I am an expert in this matter?

An Honourable Member: Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Gidney and Dr. Dalal are medical experts.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: But, Sir, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai is an expert of every subject under the sun.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, if I may presume to intervene again, it is only the economist who surveys the mankind from China to Peru.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Sir, the occupants of the Treasury Benches are supposed to know everything in this world. This is why we regard Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai as a great expert on this subject.

Sir, this Bill has a considerably long history behind it. For a long time past there has been an insistent demand for the proper regulation of the imports of drugs and of the manufacture of locally produced drugs, and it was in response to this demand that a Committee was appointed in 1930 under the presidency of Lieut. Colonel Chopra to investigate the whole subject. This Committee submitted a report in 1931, but for six years the report was placed on the shelf and it was not until August, 1937, that the Report was brought out of the shelf and a Bill was published which contained only a very small portion of the recommendations of the Chopra Committee.

When this Bill was referred to a Select Committee, its members thought that the Bill was very incomplete and contained many objectionable features and at the instance of that Select Committee, the consideration of the Bill was adjourned sine die. It was also suggested by the Select Committee that a more comprehensive Bill should be brought forward. Then,

[Dr. P. N. Banerjee.]

Sir, the Provincial Governments were approached and in all the Provincial Legislatures Resolutions were passed giving authority to the Central Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill. This Bill was placed before the Assembly in the second week of February, if I remember aright, and it was referred to a Select Committee only a few days later. It may be asked, why was it not circulated for eliciting opinion thereon? I do not know. But the procedure which was adopted by the Government on that occasion led to a great deal of mistrust and suspicion in the public mind and, during the last few weeks, we have been overwhelmed with protests from all parts of the country and from all interests affected. Protests have come from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta and other places and protests have also emanated from the medical profession, the chemists, the pharmacologists and the manufacturers of drugs and medicines. It may be said that these protests are based on ignorance and self-interest. But that is not a correct view to take of these protests. It may be that there are some interested persons but there are also many others who are completely disinterested. The President of the Medical Council of India is not an ignorant person, nor is he interested in the manufacture of drugs. The Secretary of the Indian Medical Association is neither an ignorant person, nor is he guided by any selfish motive. I will place before you the opinion of a distinguished colleague of ours, namely, Dr. Deshmukh, who observed a few days ago . . .

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): What a pity he is not here himself?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: He is not here, but he expressed his opinion in the form of a statement to the Press. He says:

"It is difficult to imagine a more dishonest measure than the Drugs Bill of 1940 brought by the Government of India. I do not want to go into the details of the Bill at the present time, but this is the third appearance of the Bill before the Legislature and with every re-appearance it has become more objectionable."

He says further:

"One does not see any trace of experience, of import, distribution and manufacture of drugs in the Advisory Board as recommended in the Bill with the nominated President and an appointed Secretary."

He adds:

"The trick of having two Schedules and leaving each province to declare when Schedule No. II will come into force removes the idea of simultaneous beginning of control of imports and manufacture of drugs."

And he concludes with the words:

"The Bill is a thoroughly dishonest Bill trying to sneak in during the war time when the majority of elected Members of the Legislature will not be present. As such, it deserves to be summarily thrown out."

These are strong words. But from whom do these words come? These words come from a gentleman who occupies one of the highest positions in Indian society, who was twice a Mayor of the Corporation of Bombay and who is known as one of the leading medical men in India.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): If that logic is correct, then all the Bills that have been carried through are dishonest.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: We must consider his words because he is neither an ignorant person, nor is he an interested person. There are other opinions to which I will not refer at the present moment. But I will ask my Honourable friend, the Mover of the Bill, to consider in what way he can meet the objections which have been raised against the Bill. The Select Committee, I admit, has improved the Bill to some extent, but I am afraid the improvements introduced by the Select Committee have not gone far enough. They have not removed many of the objectionable features of the Bill.

Now, Sir, the object of the Bill is, as appears from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to implement the recommendations of the Chopra Committee. Have these recommendations been implemented to the full extent? I say, 'no'. This Bill differs from the Chopra Committee's recommendations to a very considerable extent. It also differs to a very large extent from the draft Bill which was circulated to the Provincial Governments by the Central Government a short while ago. Why should this departure have been made from the Chopra Committee's recommendations and from the provisions of the draft Bill which was circulated to the Provincial Governments? Sir, it may be said that times have changed. I agree that times have changed. When the draft Bill was circulated to the Provincial Governments, Provincial Autonomy was in existence. Congress Governments then existed in many of the Provinces and in order to satisfy the Congress Governments, a Bill was circulated which would be acceptable to them. Now that the Congress Governments are out of office, the Central Government have no hesitation in bringing forward a Bill the provisions of which are to a very large extent different from the provisions of the draft Bill. Is this honest, is this straightforward?

I will not discuss the clauses of the Bill, but I will mention only some of the important provisions. Sir, no attempt has been made in this Bill to give simultaneous effect to the measure at the Centre and in the provinces. The result will be that while importation will be controlled, the local manufacture of drugs will not be dealt with satisfactorily from the very beginning. Besides it is not laid down that there should be uniformity in respect of locally manufactured goods and of imported goods. Two schedules have been provided in the Bill, one for locally manufactured goods and the other for imported drugs. This, again, raises suspicion in the minds of the people that it is the intention of the Government to deal with imports in a manner different from the locally manufactured products. Then, also, we find that the composition of the Advisory Committee is different from the composition which was suggested by the Chopra Committee and from the composition which was given in the draft Bill. Why has this departure been made in this respect, may I ask? With regard to the composition of the Advisory Committee I must say that the Bill will prove infructuous if the Advisory Board does not command the confidence of the public to the fullest extent possible. But no attempt has been made to inspire confidence in the public mind. The Select Committee has introduced some changes, it is true, but these changes ought to have been of a more radical character.

[Dr. P. N. Banerjee.]

So far as the actual provisions of the Bill are concerned, what do we find? We find that enormous powers have been vested in the Inspectors. Their powers are perhaps much larger than the powers which are generally given to the police in this country. This reminds me of the general impression that in India still exists what is called the police-state, and even in the case of such a non-political measure we are going to be governed by regulations which appertain to the police rule.

My Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, is an expert on the subject.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: I have repeatedly said I am not an expert on drugs. I willingly give place to my Honourable friend, Dr. Banerjee.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I admit the humility and modesty of my Honourable friend. My Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, regards the provision with regard to the powers of the Inspector as a weak spot in the Bill. He also suggests that the application of the Bill should be uniform in regard to imports as well as of locally manufactured products.

Sir, these are some of the unsatisfactory features of this Bill. Now the question is, what should we do with this Bill? There are two alternatives before us,—one is for Government to postpone the consideration of this Bill and the other is to try and improve this Bill in the light of amendments of which notices have been given by me and by some of my Honourable friends.

Sir, this is not a political measure. This is not a measure which has been brought forward in the interests of the war. The defence of India does not depend upon the immediate passing of this Bill. Where, then, is the hurry? If the Government could sit tight over the recommendations of the Chopra Committee for six or seven years could not the Government wait for four or five months by which time they could get the opinions of experts other than Col. Chopra and to improve the Bill in such a manner that it may command the confidence of the public and become a beneficent measure. Why is there any hurry to transform a beneficent measure into a maleficent one? This is a measure, I understand, which has been brought forward from a humanitarian point of view. Why spoil its effect by introducing provisions which are not acceptable to the people of the country?

Sir, my Honourable friends, Sir Henry Gidney, Dr. Dalal—I hope he will soon become a Knight—and my Honourable friend, Mr. Boyle—I hope he will also soon become a Knight—all these friends of mine have heaped high praise on the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. I admire his great ability and I also admire his capacity for hard work. He has been deservedly knighted for his hard work and he has earned his knight-hood by dint of sheer good work. But I feel bound to say that his attitude in regard to this Bill is not as satisfactory as it ought to have been. I had some personal talks with my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, with regard to this Bill and he agreed to consider my suggestions in the House.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The Honourable Member ought not to introduce extraneous matters.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: The Honourable Member is the Mover of the Bill and with his assistance we could improve the Bill in this House. He has got many votes in his pocket.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: That is why he can do anything he likes.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Yes, he is the master of the situation. I have nothing but goodwill for him, for his late lamented brother was a friend of mine.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

I appeal to him to take up an attitude of sweet reasonableness in regard to this Bill and improve it in such a manner that it may become a beneficent measure in every aspect of it. If this Bill has been brought forward, as has been suggested by the previous speakers, in the interests of the country, let all its provisions be such as will conduce to the good of the people of this country. Let no other motive guide the deliberation on this Bill. I hope and trust that the House and the Government will combine in making the Bill a measure which will conduce fully to the welfare of India.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Sir, this Bill is decidedly one of the most important legislative measures brought before the House in its present Session. But I find that even after emerging from the Select Committee it bristles with defects and affords little satisfaction from my point of view and from the point of view of at least 300 millions of India. It seems to me that this Bill is concerned only with allopathy, and the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine have been left out of its purview altogether. I have the greatest admiration for the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, for his talents and qualities of head and heart and for his great knowledge, as a scholar, of the conditions of India. But the speech which he delivered in introducing this Bill was, for the first time in my life as a Member of this House, very disappointing. It seems to me that like certain other gentlemen of the allopathic world he has run away with the idea that the Unani *tabibs* and Ayurvedic *vaids* are a body of quacks who know nothing about science and whose whole system is based upon superstition and certain charms and amulets and arbitrary prescriptions for which there can be no standardisation. But I will remind the Honourable Member, who is a student of history, that when the whole of Europe was steeped in darkness it was the Muslim world which did yeoman service to the cause of science and perfected the system of medicine which they had borrowed from the Greeks. Just as Ibn-i-Rushd, whom Europe calls Averroes rescued the peripatetic philosophy of Aristotle from oblivion, similarly, the Mussalman savants of that golden age of Islam revived the glories of old Greek medicine by following in the footsteps of Galen and Hippocrates. And this they did because of the injunctions of the great Prophet of Arabia: "*Al ilmo ilman*" (Knowledge is of two kinds) *Ilmul abdan wa ilmul adyan* (medicine or physics and theology or things divine). So every Muslim scholar before he gets his diploma and comes out of his masjid is supposed to be versed in medicine. For five hundred years Avicenna's "canon" was in the curriculum of European Universities like, for instance, the University of Salerno.

[Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.]

Do you know the name of Abu Bkar-i-Razi and his valuable contribution to medical knowledge? We came to India just as we went through the whole of the world. We lit the torch of knowledge and the world knows medicine through us. Now, Sir, allopathy is of high value only because officialdom supports it. You leave the Ayurvedic and Greek systems in the lurch as if they count for nothing. Ask the average man in the street, and he will tell you that allopathy is all right only so far as surgery is concerned, but allopaths are poor physicians. If you want good physicians, you should go to Delhi and see the family of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan. Go to Benares and see some of the *vaidas*. These allopaths talk of rejuvenation, and what do they tell us? Their latest discovery is to graft a monkey gland on the *medulla oblongata*. But go to Benares, and you will find the *kayakalpa* treatment which made Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya 40 years younger. You go to the ordinary *tabib* and the ordinary *vaid* and explain to him what your malady is. His diagnosis will be prompt. He will write out a prescription which will cost you one or two pice. Now, go to the allopathic doctor who is rolling in millions, billions and trillions, and his prescription will cost you five rupees. Reading this Bill between the lines we find this invidious distinction glaring us in the face. Drug is defined thus:

"'drug' includes all medicines for internal or external use of human beings or animals, and all substances intended to be used for or in the treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease in human beings or animals, other than medicines and substances exclusively used or prepared for use in accordance with the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine;"

If medicinal products which alleviate human or animal suffering are drugs why not those substances which are produced by Unani *tabibs* or Ayurvedic *vaidas* should also be drugs? That shows that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are outside the scope of Government consideration. But they must know that in spite of this patronage of the allopathic system the Ayurvedic and Unani systems still live and will continue to live. Only two courses are open to the Government. Either the *tabibs* and *vaidas* are quacks and are a danger to society and, therefore, they must be sent to jail and their system condemned outright; or they are doing some good to the country, which is a fact: millions and millions are going to them and they are being cured of their maladies, and in that case, they have a right to be recognised. But you do not recognise them. This Bill does not recognise them. They will have to be recognised. You do not patronise them; but go to Hyderabad, go to Baroda, go to Gwalior, go to Travancore, go to Mysore—all these big States recognise and patronise them.

You have drafted this Bill in order to improve standardisation and to see to it that medicines imported from outside are of unexceptionable character and there is no adulteration in them. But what are you going to do in the case of medicines imported from Indian States? Perhaps you will say that although you do not recognise those systems, the medicines prepared according to the Unani and Ayurvedic recipes must still come within the ambit of the law. You will require importers from Indian States, just as you require importers of medicines from Europe and America, to display the ingredients of the medicine contained in a bottle on the outside label. For instance, it will be a sufficient passport for an

importer if the ingredients of a bottle of medicine are labelled—strychnine, iron and nux vomica, because you comprehend these terms. Now, suppose the bottle is labelled in Baroda, or Hyderabad or Travancore "*Panir maya Shutar arabi, ustokhudus, todri*". Will you understand that and pass the labelled bottle?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Please translate.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Ask the Education Member: he can translate. He ought to know, being a Persian scholar of no mean order: according to your own theory he ought to know what is *Panir maya Shutar Arabi* and what is *Ustokhudus* and what is *Todri*. If he does not know then Britishers are not fit to rule India and they ought to get out. So, Indian States will have to be taken into consideration and some sort of arrangement will have to be made with them. This law must be uniform, whatever it is. I know it is defective: I know the time will come when it will be perfected—by and by it will be: but it must be introduced throughout the length and breadth of India to co-ordinate all parts of India.

You propose that a Board should be constituted known as the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. This Board has been invested with large powers. But as has already been pointed out by my friend, Dr. Banerjee, the general impression is that the Board consists mainly of officials. The majority of them are officials, although in order to inspire confidence in the public mind the majority of the members on this board must have been non-officials—gentlemen knowing something about higher science, something about advanced chemistry and not ordinary medical gentlemen alone. Then again, on this board we do not see any representative of the Unani system of medicine or of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, although they ought to have been there.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Those systems are excluded from the operation of this Bill.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: You know that India has got a pharmacopoeia of its own. The *vaidas* have their pharmacopoeia and the *hakims* have their pharmacopoeia. But so far as pharmacopoeias are concerned, you think that London alone is the place where such a list of medicines or medical substances and drugs can be compiled. My definite opinion is that the consideration of this Bill should be postponed for at least two years: in the meantime witnesses should be called from all parts of India—allopathic, Greek medicine and Ayurvedic—all these should be called before the bar of public opinion and given a chance to represent their interests. Then and then alone will a law of this nature be regarded as something like satisfactory. Meantime, Government should start a compilation of an Indian pharmacopoeia. There is a British pharmacopoeia, there is a German pharmacopoeia, there is an American pharmacopoeia, and India should have a pharmacopoeia of her own.

Again, the definition of 'drug' is somewhat unscientific, when you talk of science. Drugs, as I know from my limited knowledge, are those medicinal substances intended for the alleviation of human suffering or animal suffering, which belong to the vegetable world. Similarly, these substances if they come from the mineral world are called chemicals; and if they come from the animal world, they are called organo-products. So

[Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.]

there is some want of clarity in the definition of this term, and the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill would be well-advised to see to it that wherever this expression has been used in the Bill it should be clarified.

The powers with which inspectors are invested under clause 21 are vast. If my humble suggestion that the consideration of this Bill may be postponed for another couple of years does not meet with the approval of the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai then I think that the grievances which the public seem to have in plenty against this measure, as we find it now, should be removed with a sympathetic attitude. I think there are other gentlemen who wish to speak on this Bill and who want to go through it clause by clause and so I shall not detain the House any longer. Sir, with these words I resume my seat.

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman (Nominated Non-Official): Mr. President, I think there is a good deal of misunderstanding regarding this Bill. My two Honourable friends, Dr. Banerjee and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, just now offered a few criticisms on the Bill, but I am afraid they were throughout labouring under a misapprehension. I shall, however, try, as far as possible, to prove that their criticism was not at all justified on this occasion. My friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, complained that this Bill did not include Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicines or drugs belonging to these two systems; and I think, if I understood him correctly, he said that this Bill rejected the drugs prepared under these two systems. Nothing of the sort. This Bill does not pretend to cover Ayurvedic or Unani drugs or medicines, because the difficulties are innumerable. This point, Sir, was discussed thoroughly at the Select Committee stage, and we came to the conclusion that as there was no standard pharmacopoeia either of Ayurvedic or Unani system,—and if there is one,—I am not aware of any existing,—we could not legislate for drugs prepared under these systems and bring them within the scope of this Bill.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Karabady . . . ?

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: Well, as far as I know a little of the Unani system, and I do not know anything about the Ayurvedic system,—I have very great respect for this system in many ways,—but quite 90 per cent. of the medicines which are used have not been thoroughly tested either clinically or chemically or by any other method. I am not satisfied myself.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: You can satisfy yourself by testing some of them.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has had his say already, and he cannot interrupt the Honourable Member in this way. Besides, the Honourable Member is not in his place, and he cannot intervene in the debate from any other place.

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: Now, some of my friends suggested that we should postpone the consideration of this Bill for at least two years. To start with, their object

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I did not say so. I said you should postpone it for four or five months.

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: Well, if our attempt is dishonest in introducing this Bill now, in four or five months you cannot introduce honesty into it.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I said that was the opinion of Dr. Deshmukh.

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: I am sorry that my friend has introduced the name of another professional friend of mine. I have great respect for him as regards his professional abilities, I was his fellow student, but if you mix up politics in a matter which concerns life and death of human beings, then I totally disagree.

Now, Sir, as regards throwing out this Bill or postponing it for five or six months or for two years as some Honourable Member suggested, well, if your object is to compile a comprehensive Indian pharmacopoeia, then it cannot be achieved so easily. If you are in earnest, you should start with a Committee of experts under the direction of the Technical Advisory Committee which we are going to set up and proceed with the work. Some eminent physicians should sit on it and work laboriously in right earnest and it will be a task of tremendous difficulties, and it will take not only five years, but even more than that, and then, certainly, you can come out with another Bill including all these drugs, of which some of my friends are so fond. Sir, I was away this morning on some other duties,—and I may be excused if I were to repeat some of the points on which some of my friends may have touched this morning. I remember,—I think it was in 1927,—in the Council of State a similar measure was introduced by the Honourable Mr. Haroon Jaffer. He moved a Resolution in the Council of State recommending to the Governor General in Council to take immediate steps to control, what he called the craze for medicinal drugs, by legislation and for the standardisation of the preparation of such drugs and their sale. He rightly pointed out the practice of many unscrupulous traders belonging to India and outside India dealing in drugs and chemicals of defective strength and of impure quality and untested sera and vaccine as a great menace to the public health in this country. Then the Council of State, as Honourable Members are aware, passed a Resolution to this effect,—that the Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to urge all Provincial Governments to take such steps as may be necessary to control the indiscriminate use of medicinal drugs and to legislate for the standardisation of the preparation and sale of such drugs. Now, that Resolution was adopted in 1927. Then, my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney,—I think it was a year later,—he was only Lieut.-Colonel Gidney then,—in this very House insistently pressed this point to control adulterated drugs. I think he went so far as to threaten to move for leave to adjourn the House for the consideration of what he described as the gigantic quinine fraud, and he stressed the fact that India was par excellence the dumping ground for every variety

[Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rahman.]

of quack medicines and adulterated drugs manufactured in all parts of the world and that her markets were glutted with useless and deleterious drugs sold by unqualified chemists who were themselves a public danger. And he did say it very rightly, and as a remedy, he suggested that we should immediately take steps to bring forward a Drug and Pharmacy Act. Now, Sir, through the columns of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, I think General Megaw also drew a picture in very lurid colours when he described India as a place of quacks, quack traders, quack medicine mongers and so on.

An Honourable Member: Quack Doctors?

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: I am afraid there are Doctors here, but this Bill does not legislate for them. If this Bill were to cover Doctors, I would bring Dr. Sir Ziauddin under it, because very often people go to Dr. Ziauddin for medical treatment and he treats them,—I do not know with what result.

Sir, as recently as 1937, Dr. Anderson, the Secretary of British Medical Association, toured all over India at the Association's directions and in his Report he referred to the disturbing fact that the market in India was flooded with drugs and preparations of impure quality and defective strength. It was well-known that firms in other countries manufactured cheap and inferior drugs especially for India with the result that local producers followed suit. Well, Sir, these are really authoritative statements, and it is certainly a deplorable state of affairs. So this Bill has not come before this House a day too late. In fact, it has been long overdue.

Now, Sir, we hear so much,—and I daresay this morning many Honourable Members must have touched it,—we hear so much about the Drug Inquiry Committee which was presided over by Col. Chopra. The Committee toured extensively all over India and examined a large number of witnesses and submitted its Report in the form of a voluminous document running over several hundred pages embodying conclusions on all aspects of the problem. But years lapsed and nothing was done to carry into effect the recommendations of that committee.

An Honourable Member: Who was responsible for that?

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: As was pointed out by the *Statesman* the other day, the responsibility did not rest with Government. The delay in producing the present comprehensive measure is to be accounted for less by official dilatoriness than by an understandable reluctance to encroach on the Provincial list. After the Chopra Committee report Government no doubt hoped that suitable action would be taken by the Provincial Governments but nothing of the sort happened. Then, in 1937, when the Central Government saw that nothing was forthcoming they introduced a Bill only covering its own sphere of activities, i.e., regulating the import of drugs into British India. But it fell through because it was not comprehensive and the public once more clamoured, and rightly so, for a more comprehensive measure. Hence this Bill has been brought forward. Now, the criticism mostly has been that it is incomplete. Certainly it is not complete, and as my Honourable friend, Dr.

Dalal, said, nothing was perfect in this world. The first criticism is that its provisions do not include the Pharmacy Act and I understand well that pharmacy and drugs should go together. If you enforce one you must enforce the other. This point also was discussed and an assurance has been given by my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, that they will immediately take steps to consult the Provincial Governments with a view to undertake the passage of such legislation as early as possible. Let us hope the Bill will come before us as soon as possible.

Now, Sir, talking about drugs, they fall under three headings; (i) those which belong to the vegetable kingdom are called drugs, (ii) those which belong to the mineral kingdom are comparatively recent, remedial agents obtained by various chemical operations, and other products obtained by a very complicated process of synthesis, and (iii) those which belong to the animal kingdom are what we generally call biological products like sera, vaccines, and gland products, etc. The definition of "drug" is given in clause 8 (b) of Chapter I and an occasional reader will at once say that the first part of the definition is in contradiction of the last, because a drug is comprehensive term and it must include all the drugs under the sun. But this does not contain drugs prepared under the Ayurvedic or Unani systems. But, as I pointed out just now, there is no standard form of pharmacopoeia prepared and accepted by the scientific world and it is impossible to include those drugs in the scope of the present Bill. To a layman one drug is certainly just as good as the other, whether it is prepared under the allopathic or under the Ayurvedic or Unani system. If you bring one under control you leave the floodgates of the others open on the disease-ridden millions of India. Therefore, in my opinion, it is time when Government should seriously think of compiling a more comprehensive Indian pharmacopoeia which would contain medicines of indigenous origin besides those which come under "approved and known" or included in the British Pharmacopoeia. As I pointed out, it is not a task of a year or two but it will take a few years. And if Government are anxious and serious about it, as soon as an Advisory Committee is appointed they should have a sub-committee under the direction of this very Advisory Technical Board to go into this question. And then the time will come to include all the drugs which are being sold in India.

Now, just a few words as regards patent medicines. Every one knows that patent medicines are increasing day by day. You find in every morning newspaper that a certain medicine will cure any disease under the sun and any chemist you visit will give you any number of patent medicines, so that even medical advisers are disturbed and bewildered. This is a dangerous state of things. These patent medicines will now be regularised and thoroughly tested and on the label everything will be written out for the direction of the medical men. I can give you many instances from my own experience of these patent medicines. In one case I was called to see a man who had not slept for seven days and seven nights, and on my asking what he had been taking he said he had been taking only tonic pills. It took me three days to get rid of that poison from his system. I know many cases where men have taken medicines under Maulana Zafar Ali's system and one fine morning they found their arteries bursting in the brain and many of them succumbed to cerebral haemorrhage. These are the dangers in patent medicines if you take them without knowing their contents. Another point is that these patent medicines to

[Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rahman.]

whichever system they belong should be tested. Here Ayurvedic and Unani patent medicines are not covered but, personally, I think they ought to be. Otherwise there is danger of labelling many a patent medicine under Ayurvedic or Unani names.

Mr. M. S. Aney: May I ask one question? Are not these patent medicines, imported into India, tested in the country of origin before they are sent out here?

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: They should be tested but I cannot say. I go by the statement of Dr. Anderson and he should know it.

Sir, the other day I received a pamphlet from Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda, and in the first paragraph it says:

"The manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in Indian States should be similarly regulated so that control in both Indian States and British India will be on a uniform basis and under one legislative Act."

They are anxious to bring themselves under the rules and regulations under the scope of this Bill but they are excluded in this Bill. Of course the danger is that many a drug of unknown quality and unknown strength may come in our provinces from the Indian States. I quite realise the difficulties, both technical and constitutional, but surely it cannot be beyond the power of the Central Government to have reciprocal understandings in this matter as I understand there are many matters as regards excise and so on where reciprocal arrangements have been made. In the same way I think the Central Government and the Indian States can come to some compromise by which drugs that are made in Indian States are brought under the control of this Bill.

Now, a few words as regards Inspectors. I think Dr. Banerjee complained about the enormous powers given to the Inspectors. Inspectors have no power to go and inspect the plant and process of manufacture of any drug but there is one exception and very rightly so and that is in the case of the manufacture of sera and vaccines and similar things belonging to the animal kingdom. I am very glad that the Select Committee agreed to this exception because these biological products are increasing as the result of intensive scientific researches and they should necessarily be kept under strict control. They require greater skill and more expert scientific knowledge than any other type of preparation used in medicine and the slightest error or carelessness in the preparation by the operator will result in incalculable amount of harm.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: What sort of men will these Inspectors be?

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: It is for Government to find out what qualifications the Inspectors should have. Therefore it cannot be denied that efficient control over the manufacture of such products is essential. I can tell you again from my own personal knowledge that there was an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Agra in 1934-35. I have got the statistics here. 211 patients were treated by injection of Anti-meningococcus Serum. We got this from various sources. The result we obtained from the serum prepared by firms of repute was very encouraging but when the stock was exhausted we had to rely on the local supply which proved disastrous. Out of 211, the percentage of cure came to 53 per cent. in

the case of serum prepared by firms of repute and eight per cent. in the case of serum prepared by local firms. Look at the difference between the two. Of course since then this disease is being treated by Sulphanilamide group (693).

Now, I come to the criticism which was put forward by my Honourable friend, Dr. Banerjee, as regards the simultaneous operation of Chapter IV in all the provinces. I think it was understood that through the Central Advisory Board of Health—a body on which all the provinces are represented—the Government will try to have the simultaneous introduction of Chapter IV in all the provinces and that is the only way in which the Centre can enforce the provisions on the provinces. There is no other way, I am afraid. As regards the criticism of this Technical Advisory Board, surely not only the members of this Board have been increased but the elements representing various interests have been introduced and the electorates have also been improved and at this stage I do not think we can expect more than what has been done. There may be loopholes.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Stop the loopholes.

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman: Every effort will be made towards that end but one thing is certain, that the effective enforcement of this measure depends on the Local Governments and it is our earnest hope that the provinces in the interests of the public will be prepared to take trouble in this matter. The Centre has provided uniformity of standards and the Local Governments must ensure uniformity in keeping to those standards. With these few words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Mr. President, it is indeed embarrassing to a lawyer to have to speak on a complicated and purely technical piece of legislation designed to control the import, manufacture, sale and distribution of allopathic drugs in India.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Then don't speak.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: My Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, advises me not to speak. Probably I would not have risen to speak had it not been for the fact that the big doctors, who fired before me and displayed what to them seemed the height of wisdom, confused matters relating to this Bill. Sir, I am encouraged by the observations made by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, that even highly qualified and trained medical men were not competent to speak on matters like this.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Quite right.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am glad he endorses my view. If doctors cannot do justice to the subject

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: I mean medical men.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I shall have the satisfaction that I am in good company. Sir, the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, represents certain features which I am afraid have not attracted

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

the serious notice and attention which the gravity of the subject demands. Sir, my friends who spoke before me all agreed on one point that legislation on a subject like this was of the utmost importance. There was difference only as to the extent to which the provisions of the Bill actually went. In order to understand the changes which have been effected by the Select Committee, they have to be seen against the historical background which is undoubtedly behind this Bill.

There is a chequered history behind the Bill to which some reference has been made but from which have been drawn entirely different conclusions. Sir, as far back as 1927, in response to the strong and insistent demand of the public to have a legislative measure for the control of import, manufacture and sale of drugs in this country, a Resolution was passed in the Council of State. People expected that Government would forthwith take steps to implement the Resolution. Nothing was done. Three long years rolled by and in 1930 an incident occurred, an incident which was of tremendous significance to the country, to the medical profession and to the trade of drugs. There was the withdrawal of recognition of Indian medical degrees by the Medical Council of Great Britain, and in consequence, there was keenest resentment in this country, particularly in the medical profession as well as in the trade of drugs. Sir, a regular movement was started in this country with a political complexion, a movement which was sponsored by the leaders of medical profession all over India including personages like Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. P. C. Roy, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Mehta, and Dr. Mudaliar. The cry was that the least India could do to vindicate her national honour and self-respect was to boycott British drugs and medicinal preparations and to take to Indian manufactured drugs or to drugs of countries other than Britain. Sir, the movement began to gather volume and momentum. Government suddenly woke up and thought that they also in their turn should do something to counteract the agitation and forthwith appointed the Drugs Enquiry Committee with Col. Chopra as its President. Sir, Chopra Committee Report was published in 1931. Nothing was done from 1931 onwards. The report of Col. Chopra was allowed to slumber in the archives of the Secretariat. Sir, that was the real position. Finding the Government reluctant to implement the recommendations of the Chopra Committee, another Resolution was passed in the Council of State in the year 1935 calling the attention of the Government to the urgency of enactment of legislation for this purpose. Again the Government took two long years to meditate and cogitate and after enormous mental labour a Bill came out in the year 1937 only to control import of drugs. That Bill, Sir, was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee after considering all the relevant facts connected therewith came to the conclusion that a Bill of that nature designed only to control the import was of no use, that it was not sufficient to meet the needs of the situation and that they pressed for a comprehensive legislation not only to control the import but also to control and regulate manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in this country. The Select Committee gave its opinion in the following words:

"The Committee has declared itself impressed with the need for comprehensive legislation on an All-India and uniform basis if the serious drug problem in the country is to be grappled with adequately."

Sir, the autonomous Provincial Governments were functioning and it was thought necessary that for enactment of legislation of such a comprehensive character, as had been recommended by the Select Committee, there must be co-operation from the provinces. The Provincial Governments were approached with suggestions and they came forward quite readily to help the Government to undertake legislation of that character, in accordance with the provisions of section 103 of the Government of India Act. These Provincial Governments authorised the Central Government by Resolutions to undertake comprehensive legislation on their behalf. Government of India in their turn assured that they would furnish the Provincial Governments with a draft of the Bill they would introduce. Sir, in pursuance of that promise, the Government of India circulated a draft Bill to the Provincial Governments in August, 1939. I do not know if the opinion of the Provincial Governments was at all obtained on this draft, and, if so, what was their opinion. Did they agree to the draft as a whole, did they make any suggestion for any addition or alteration? We do not know.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, may I ask the Honourable Member for information whether the opinions of the Provincial Governments on the Draft Bill were circulated or supplied to the members of the Select Committee?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No, Sir.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, we are, therefore, furnished with no data as to what transpired between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments on this draft. All of a sudden the present Bill, which differs in material particulars from the draft Bill circulated to the Provincial Governments, was introduced in this Assembly in February last and straight off it went into a Select Committee. On the 6th of March last my Honourable friend made a motion for extending the date of submitting the report of the Select Committee. The original date was 1st of March and he wanted an extension up to 15th of March. Sir, we, on our side, moved an amendment extending the date to 30th June. Evidently our idea was that in an important measure like this there was no necessity for haste, that all aspects of the question involved in the matter should be carefully gone into, all interests involved should be given a hearing, their opinion obtained, so that a legislative measure of this importance and magnitude should satisfy the maximum number of people concerned.

Sir, to our misfortune our motion was defeated by the secure majority of the Government. On the 15th March, the Select Committee's report was presented. It will appear from a cursory glance at the Select Committee's Report that some changes only of minor importance have been effected. And a Minute of Dissent has been appended to the Select Committee's report by three Honourable Members, Mr. Som, Maulvi Abdul Ghani and Dr. Habibur Rahman. It is interesting to note in this connection that all these three gentlemen represent the elected Indian element of this House. So, the Select Committee's Report has not come with the blessings of the elected Indian Members of this House. Nobody in the House would desire or suggest for a moment that a legislation of this character, which involves the welfare and the health of my people, should be deferred indefinitely, but nobody in the country wants either that we

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

should, at any cost, rush through a piece of legislation no matter whether it satisfies the needs of the situation or not. This country is painfully aware that the condition of its drug industry and of its pharmaceutical profession has been in a most miserable plight. They have not been able to grow and develop on healthy lines as they have not received any encouragement and help from this Government. The result has been that India continues to be the dumping ground of the world for every variety of quack remedies, quack medicines and spurious drugs. The Industrial Commission reported in 1918 that the value of import of drugs and chemicals in this country amounted to a crore and a quarter. Today, it has come up to nearly two and a half crores of rupees. And what is the considered opinion of authorities on the quality of drugs that have been in use in this country? From the communiques that have been issued, from time to time, by the Government facts have come to light which are of so staggering a character that I think you will bear with me, Sir, a few minutes if I bring some of them to the notice of the House. Sir, in very serious and acute cases when the patients are hovering between life and death drugs are administered in this country because better drugs are not available, drugs which have no medicinal value whatsoever. I will give only one extract. This is what it says:

(1) Out of 125 samples of Quinine and its preparations (powder, mixtures, S. P. preparations, tablets, etc.) nearly 70 samples showed deficiency in their quinine content, more than 50 per cent of which contained such small amount of quinine that it should be of any curative value. Some preparations contained no quinine at all. (2) Out of 150 preparations of Ergot (27 foreign and 103 Indian manufacture), one of the most important drugs used to save the patient's life from death by excessive haemorrhage, so many as 142 or 86.15 per cent. were found much below the falsely declared strength on the labels, and in 50 samples no Ergot at all. (3) Out of 110 samples (8 foreign and 102 Indian) of preparations of Digitalis examined, so many as 81 or 73.1 per cent. were found 80 per cent. below strength. It may be pointed out that this important and widely used drug is also administered to patients at critical times to keep the heart going. (4) Out of 98 samples of Cod Liver Oil, which is an entirely imported product and very largely consumed in India mainly for its valued Vitamin content, 59 or 60.2 per cent. were found below the standard, 24 poor in Vitamin A and 4 having no Vitamin at all, indicating that bad, adulterated and even rancid and rejected oil is dumped into this country without any protective law draining an enormous amount of money and doing a lot of harm to the innocent public paying for such useless stuff! (5) Qualities of other equally important and widely used drugs like preparations of Stropanthus, Pituitary and Adrenalin, also examined at the Laboratory, were found equally bad."

This is a scandalous state of affairs. It involves the health of 400 millions of my people and we cannot sit idle when these things are going on. We therefore, want legislation but not half hearted and insincere measure. We want drug legislation which will effectively control its import, manufacture, sale and distribution. I feel that a drug legislation without its almost indispensable adjunct, the Pharmacy Act, is little worse than useless. To bring legislation for the control of drug, first with a promise that a pharmacy legislation would follow as early as possible is like putting the cart before the horse. That is my one serious objection to it. I have noticed that in the Select Committee's Report there is something in the nature of an assurance that a Pharmacy Act would soon be brought into operation. But what surprises me most is that they should bring in a drug control legislation before they think of introducing a pharmacy legislation first, because the control and distribution of drugs

come in at a much later stage and the pharmacy is the much earlier stage. In this country, Sir, nothing has so far been done during the last 150 years of British rule either to start any college for the teaching of pharmacy or giving training in pharmaceutical chemistry or giving any training in what may be called pharmacognosis. I hope as a layman I am not throwing a bombshell on my friend, Mr. Oulsnam, who seems to hear this word for the first time. Pharmacognosis is that branch of science which deals with the raw materials of medicines. It is a science which deals, among others, with processes effectively guarding against the deterioration of the medicinal value of plants, their fermentation and the like and that is the reason why it is of utmost importance for the manufacture of drugs. No training of any kind has been given to the people of this country in this science.

Sir, in this House, eloquent tributes have been paid to Colonel Chopra on the very excellent report he submitted to the Government. I do not grudge him that tribute of praise but my grievance is that if Colonel Chopra's report is admittedly so admirable, why did you not give effect to its recommendations? What did you do from 1931 to 1940 to implement some of the most important recommendations made by Colonel Chopra? Sir, of the most important recommendations made by Colonel Chopra, the following may be enumerated. Sir, the first recommendation of Colonel Chopra was that there should be a Drug Act and a Pharmacy Act combined or a Drug Act and a Pharmacy Act separately to begin with. Either a combined Act or separate Acts to be introduced together. (Interruption.) I do not understand what difference my Honourable friends are trying to make. I have made my position quite clear. His second recommendation was that steps should be taken to build up an Indian pharmacopoeia. In other words the idea behind this important recommendation of Colonel Chopra was that you cannot effectively deal with this problem of drug legislation or drug control, drug import and drug manufacture until and unless India had got a Pharmacopoeia of her own. The next recommendation was that steps should be taken to encourage indigenous drug industry of India. Above all Colonel Chopra was very particular to recommend that the Indian Medical Stores Depot and the quinine policy of the Government should come in for immediate modification. Colonel Chopra finally urged one matter, and this is the most important part of his recommendations to which I want to draw the pointed attention of this House, because I find speaker after speaker quoting the report of Colonel Chopra as their Bible in this debate. After the recommendations, the report concluded as follows:

"We do not pretend to have found out a panacea for all the ills to which the traffic in drugs and the profession of pharmacy are subject, nor do we claim to have discovered a permanent solution of the problem. We have done our best to find remedies, inadequate or incomplete though they be to cure some of the crying evils without violent disturbance of the existing state of affairs. Our scheme is the best that we can offer under the peculiar conditions of the country and we have only to add that it may be given a fair trial, taken and worked as a whole."

This is the most important part of his recommendations. That the scheme he has submitted should be taken and worked as a whole. In other words, Colonel Chopra thought against the undertaking of any piecemeal legislation dealing with particular aspects of this drug problem. He wanted all these recommendations to be given effect together and as a whole. What is done in this case? Mere lauding Colonel Chopra to the skies will not do. He has produced such a splendid report which

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

undoubtedly it is, why do you not implement the recommendation he made? What steps are the Government going to take to build up a pharmacopœia for India? What steps are they going to take in regard to the quinine policy? What steps are they going to take to change the Medical Stores Depot policy? What steps are they going to take to build up the indigenous drug industry of this country? Having failed to implement all the vital parts of his recommendations, you come forward with a piece of legislation expecting it to be smuggled through the House, ostensibly to control the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs, but which, so far as I can see, will only end in controlling the import and nothing else. I believe the time chosen for introducing this measure is highly inopportune. I say inopportune, because willingly or unwillingly India is involved in a war in which all her resources are going to be utilised for its successful prosecution. Where is the money to come from? Who is going to finance this costly scheme of a Central Drug Laboratory, and the Provincial Drug Laboratories? These schemes will involve lakhs of rupees. Is there any assurance that Provincial Governments, as soon as this Bill is enacted into law, will set up Provincial Laboratories, Licensing Boards, will appoint inspecting staff, will undertake equipment of staff and the like for giving effect to the provisions of this measure? If not, what is there to encourage the hope that if this Bill is passed it will bring panacea for all our ills? So, I believe, Sir, the bare passage of this Bill will not usher in the promised land. What is needed, if a Bill of this nature is to be effective, is that steps should be taken to see that all the provinces in India give simultaneous effect to its provisions. In other words, in the provinces as well as in the Centrally Administered Areas these provisions should come to take effect on a certain specified date. If the Centre fixes a certain date for enforcing these provisions and the different provinces have different dates the result would be that the free movement of drugs in the country will be greatly impeded and there will be difficulties and complications in the provinces which will inaugurate the machinery of this administration and in the provinces which will not do it. What will be the result? The result will be that the provisions will be virtually infructuous. We should bring in legislation whose object should be to bring uniformity of standards in all the provinces including the Centrally Administered Areas. I cannot be a party to a legislation which does not ensure these essential conditions.

Sir, my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, was frequently saying that the fault did not lie with the Government. My Honourable friend, Colonel Rahman, said that the *Statesman* in a recent article had pointed out that inaction of the Central Government had been due to its unwillingness to trench upon Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act. Sir, so far as we know the Government of India Act came into operation in 1937, and in April, 1937, Provincial Autonomy was inaugurated. What was there in the Government of India Act, 1919, to prevent it from moving in the matter? What was there to stop the Government from approaching the provinces when the times were propitious when there was no war and when there was not so much demand for money? Why did they not move at that time to bring the provinces into line with them, to impress on them the necessity, the desirability and urgency of legislation of this character? So, the argument, that it is the anxiety not to disturb the autonomous government of the provinces that stood in

the way, is all bunkum. Sir, I think the least that can be done to make such a piece of legislation effective is that we should be able to enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of the Provincial Governments. We do not know what sympathy is forthcoming from the Provincial Governments.

I have suggested, by an amendment, that there should be set up a machinery by the Central Government which will be able to implement the recommendations of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board in the provinces and give effect in a uniform way to all the provisions, rules and regulations that will be framed by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Drugs Technical Advisory Board. I feel that if the Central Government does not undertake this responsibility, that is to say, if alongside of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board they do not set up some other machinery by which its recommendations may not be enforced in the provinces, no useful purpose will be served. Sir, as I heard my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, on the point, I could see that, he was taking his stand on a legal ground that it was not open to the Centre to make any rules and regulations which the provinces would be called upon to give effect to; in other words, he meant to say that the setting up of such machinery as Joint Committee, of which I have given notice, on the lines of the Joint Committee of Britain under the Therapeutic Substances Act, would be absolutely *ultra vires*. That, Sir, is a legal question in which there is room for honest difference of opinion. If my Honourable friend thinks that this is a matter on which the Central Government cannot legislate I will join straight issue with him. I do not think there is anything in the Government of India Act which prevents the Central Government from making any provision for rule-making in a legislation which will affect the provinces, when the provinces themselves have already requested and authorised the Central Government to undertake that legislation on their behalf. When, under section 108, the Provincial Governments by resolution passed by the Houses of the Legislature authorise the Central Government to undertake legislation on their behalf, I submit that that authorisation covers not only the making of substantive provisions of the legislation but also the framing of the rules thereunder for the purpose of giving effect to those provisions. Section 108 of the Government of India Act, 1935, runs as follows:

"If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more Provinces to be desirable that any of the matters enumerated in the Provincial Legislative List should be regulated in those Provinces by Act of the Federal Legislature, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Chambers of those Provincial Legislatures, it should be lawful for the Federal Legislature to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, but any Act so passed may, as respects any province to which it applies, be amended or repealed by an Act of the Legislature of that Province."

It is not denied that even if such a legislation is passed and such rules are made by the Central Government the provinces, if they do not like them, have every right to annul or change or amend them by bringing in amending Bills in their own Legislatures. I hold that when an authorisation has come in the clearest and widest possible terms, at the invitation of the Central Government from the provinces to make legislation on a certain specific matter, by that authorisation is covered the power of making rules for enforcing the provisions of that legislation. I do not understand how the autonomy of the Provincial Governments is trenched upon. However, Sir, there are other sections of the Government of India

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

Act, and I will deal with them in connection with the amendments. Questions of constitution will then be elaborately dealt with. Unless something like the Joint Committee is set up, however, it will be impossible for the Drugs Central Advisory Board alone to adequately give effect to the provisions of this Bill or carry out its purposes.

I now come to the pivotal part of this Bill, the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. This is really the pivot on which the whole scheme of this Bill turns, and I am afraid my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, has not been able to meet our demands in this respect. It will be for the House to consider whether the demands we are making are unreasonable or immoderate. We hold that a highly technical Central Board, which is proposed to be set up under the provisions of this Bill, should, if it is really to be effective, be not only a thoroughly expert scientific body but should also inspire the confidence of the people. In other words, it should be an expert, highly qualified, honest, impartial body with as much elected Indian element as possible, and that it should be in a position to command the confidence not only of the medical profession but also of the trade, and the public at large. It is no use telling us that responsible Government officials will be put in and there is no politics about it and that officials know the right thing to do and the people need not be afraid or anxious. What is of real importance is that people who will be affected should feel that this is a board which is a competent board, a board which enjoys the esteem and confidence of the public at large. Without this it will not be of great use.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair thinks the Honourable Member does not mean to conclude his speech today.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: No, Sir. I will take some more time.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 5th April, 1940.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 5th April, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. Bertie Munro Staig, C.S.I., M.L.A. (Financial Commissioner, Railways).

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 386.)

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I move:

"That Mr. E. Conran-Smith be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*amendment of section 386*), in place of the Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell, and that Mr. P. J. Griffiths be re-appointed to that Committee."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That Mr. E. Conran-Smith be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*amendment of section 386*), in place of the Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell, and that Mr. P. J. Griffiths be re-appointed to that Committee."

The motion was adopted.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 205.)

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I move:

"That Mr. E. Conran-Smith be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*amendment of section 205*), in place of the Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell, and that Mr. P. J. Griffiths be re-appointed to that Committee."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That Mr. E. Conran-Smith be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*amendment of section 205*), in place of the Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell, and that Mr. P. J. Griffiths be re-appointed to that Committee."

The motion was adopted.

THE DRUGS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume consideration of the Drugs Bill.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Presidency Division : Non-Muhammudan Rural): Sir, before the House adjourned yesterday, I was trying to draw the attention of the House to some of the important provisions contained in clause 5 of the Bill. I maintain that this is the most important provision in the whole Bill, and that the success of the operation of the Drugs Bill will depend mainly on the expert advice that will be tendered by this Board to the Government of India. Very many duties of a very important and technical character are entrusted to this Board. Sir, this Central Advisory Board will in a manner mould the future destiny of the pharmaceutical profession, trade and industry in this country. It will have to give expert advice to the Government regarding proper standards for the composition, strength and purity of drugs of any ingredient or component part thereof, units of standards, methods of tests, analysis of drugs, patent and proprietary medicines, etc., by the biological as well as chemical standards, proper qualifications of public analysts, equipment and technical qualifications of the staff of the manufacturers and procedure about the submission of every batch of specific drugs to the Central Laboratory for approval or for public sale, methods and manufacture, preparation and storage, packing, carriage, delivery, exposure of drugs, etc., for sale to safeguard them from adulteration

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What is the Honourable Member reading from?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: These are contemplated in clause 6 of the Bill. The Bill provides for all these things.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the Honourable Member need not read it *in extenso*.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: And, Sir, this Committee will have to give expert advice on the inspection, equipment and staff and processes of manufacture, duties and qualifications of Inspectors, modes of labelling drugs, nature and limitations of the kind of label to affix to drugs and medicinal preparations

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not read the whole clause. He may only refer to those matters.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: In other words, the Bill confers powers on the Central Advisory Board which cover a large field and wide area embracing almost every branch and every field of activity in the manufacture, import, distribution, sale and storage of drugs and medicinal preparations. It, therefore, strikes me, Sir, as I am sure it will strike every Honourable Member of this House, that these onerous duties of a technical character cannot be successfully discharged and expert evidence on these may not be expected to be tendered if the Advisory Board has not on it

representatives of manufacturers, importers and distributors of drugs. But provision for this is conspicuous by its absence in the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. I remember a remark made by some of the previous speakers that the manufacturers' representatives should not be on this Advisory Board on the ground that their action would come up for consideration, for regulation by the Board, and as such, such an interested element should not be represented on the Central Advisory Board. This was also the contention of my Honourable friend, Sir Gurja Shankar Bajpai. My Honourable friend, Mr. Boyle, actually took the cue from him and emphatically asserted that, as their activity was going to be controlled and regulated, they should not find any place on the Board. But may I tell the House that in the Bill which was circulated to the Provincial Governments in 1939, a few months back,—in that Bill the representatives of the different interests were given representation in the proposed Drugs Technical Advisory Board. There the provision was for manufacturers' representatives, representatives from the Indian Medical Council and also from the independent medical profession. The Drugs Committee's report also recommended a Central Advisory Board and suggested that it should be composed as follows: "The Director General of the Indian Medical Service, *ex-officio*, to be its Chairman, the Public Health Commissioner, *ex-officio*, the Director or other member of the staff of the Central Laboratory—only three *ex-officio* members." And the Committee recommended that there should be 11 members elected by the General Medical Council of India, the General Council of Pharmacy of the medical faculties of the statutory Universities, and the independent medical practitioners in India. So, it was recommended that this branch of the industry should also be represented, and as I pointed out just now, in the Bill of 1939, which was circulated to Provincial Governments, this body was given representation. Why is that representation denied now? I fail to get any satisfactory answer. Is it contended that in the Technical Advisory Board the presence of one or two representatives from the side of manufacturers and importers would so completely influence the decision of the Board as a whole that the very purpose of regulation of drugs would be defeated? In the Therapeutic Substances Act of Great Britain they have got a Central Advisory Committee. There also one member is appointed by the British Medical Association, one member appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and one member appointed by the Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Britain and Ireland.

Mr. J. D. Boyle (Bombay: European): May I suggest that in that case they are all technical people? That will not apply to the representatives of importers and manufacturers necessarily in India.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: My Honourable friend suggests that they are all technical people in England. I may tell him at once that I also want technical men from those categories. I would have left the point at that, but when my Honourable friend has invited me to a discussion on that, I will show him that even in the Drugs Act or similar legislation in England, in the Federal Food and Cosmetics Act of the United States of America, and in the drug legislation of every country, these pharmaceutical people, people trained in pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacognosy,—get a preponderating element of representation on the Advisory Boards. Not only that, but even the administration of these Acts in those countries—the enforcement of their provisions is

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

controlled by the Pharmaceutical Society which represents the manufacturers. I do not suggest for a moment that in this Board there will be petty grocers or dealers of drugs and no technical men. Experts with scientific technical knowledge from the manufacturers and importers may be taken. There is no dearth of such expert and technical men in India. In the Food and Poisons Act of Great Britain representation is given to the manufacturers, pharmaceutical chemists, on the Statutory Board in a fairly large proportion. In the Council also administering the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933, in Great Britain, 21 representatives out of 24 are taken from the manufacturers and pharmaceutical chemists. Is it then to be argued that what is true of Great Britain, what is true of every progressive country is not true of India? Is it going to be seriously contended that representatives of manufacturers and importers with drug smell will completely pollute the atmosphere of the Central Advisory Board if they are there? Indian manufacturers are not untouchables. If manufacturers and pharmaceutical chemists in all the progressive countries of the world may be allowed preponderating representation not only on the Advisory Board, but on the very Councils which give administrative effect to the provisions, I do not understand how it can be contended with any show of reason :

"No, we cannot give Indian manufacturers or importers any representation because their action will come in for consideration, criticism and regulation."

That argument does not appeal to me. It cannot appeal to any reasonable or sensible man. It is attitude like this which engenders suspicion in our minds.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: Indians and Europeans are both excluded.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am suggesting all manufacturers. I do not say that Europeans, who have adopted this country as their own, should be excluded. My point is manufacturers and importers, whether they are Indians or Europeans, should be represented on the Advisory Board. So far as I am concerned I am not prepared to make any differentiation in the colours of skin in this respect. I say that by excluding representatives of Indian manufacturers and importers from the Advisory Board, while such representation is granted on similar Advisory Boards—and even on the executive Councils of those Boards—in other countries, you are making a discrimination in India. That is my whole case with regard to this matter.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: There is no reason to introduce a racial issue here.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am doing nothing of the kind. My friend has been rubbed the other way. I am sure my argument is going home.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions : Muhammadan Rural) : He will not be a candidate for that.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: There is another important reason which I submit for the serious consideration of the House. Of the total quantum of drugs medicinal preparations and chemicals that are in use in India,

80 per cent. are imported from foreign countries. These imports are going to be controlled. When this Bill is enacted into law and its provisions enforced, a huge amount will be derived from these people in the shape of import duties, taxes, licence fees, analysis fees, registration fees and in a variety of other ways. They will be contributing the bulk of the revenue that will be derived from the operation of this Bill and fairness and equity demand that they should have some representation in the Board. I think it is an accepted principle of life that one who pays the piper has the natural right to call for the tune. Sir, a statement has been made from the Treasury Bench that as soon as the pharmaceutical profession in this country is organised, Government would change the process of nomination into that of election. I do not know what is going to be the standard by which it is to be judged whether a particular organisation is properly organised or not. I am certainly of opinion that if Government had cared to enquire or consult public opinion they would have known that there had already been in existence pharmaceutical associations in India. In India at the present moment there are at least three well organised pharmaceutical associations. There is the Bengal Pharmaceutical Association. There is the Indian Pharmaceutical Association recently re-named the U. P. Pharmaceutical Association and there is also the Pharmaceutical Society of India with its head office at Madras. The names of the Bengal and U. P. Associations should not convey the impression that they are provincial organisations. The Bengal Pharmaceutical Association which is the oldest, largest and the best organised association of its kind in India has within its fold practically all the leading manufacturers, importers, stockists and distributors of pharmaceutical and allied products from all parts of India, namely.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : At this stage the Honourable Member need not go into details. When the Bill is considered clause by clause and when that particular clause is reached, then the Honourable Member can speak on it. The Honourable Member is really going too much into details.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am replying to the Honourable Member's remark that there is no pharmaceutical association in India

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has mentioned that there are some organisations. He need not go into great detail.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am only showing that it is a highly organised and thoroughly representative body.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member is pointing these out with reference to certain clauses. When those clauses are reached, the Honourable Member can bring up these points.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I bow to your ruling, Sir. I would ask the Honourable Member to consider even now whether representation from these interests would be permitted on the Central Advisory Board

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

I know that I will be told that the Central Advisory Board has power to form certain *ad hoc* committees where these people may be consulted but my submission is that unless experts are drawn from these categories in the parent body technical advice on these highly intricate matters cannot be successfully tendered.

After the constitution of the Board comes the most important question of fixing uniform standards both for the imported and manufactured drugs in the centrally administered areas as well as in the Provincial Governments. We feel that the purity of drugs cannot be ensured all over this country unless Government by legislation make it mandatory that the schedule embodying the standards of drugs and medicinal preparations should not be interfered with by the Provincial Governments at random. There should be only one schedule prescribing uniform standards for drugs and medicines, both imported and manufactured in this country. I know that under section 103 of the Government of India Act, 1935, a Provincial Legislature has power to modify these provisions if it likes to do so, but that must not mean that we should not set standards for them if they so desire. It is open to them to make any change but the Central Government should not give them a handle to change the standards any way or any time they like. My next point is that elaborate provisions have been made for the powers of Inspectors. The qualifications of Inspectors have not been prescribed. In Great Britain, the United States and other progressive countries Inspectors are a class of people highly trained in pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacognosia. In India it will be extremely difficult to find a large number of such qualified Inspectors to whom will be entrusted these wide powers under the provisions of this Bill. The Central Government, with the advice of the Board, should prescribe the requisite qualifications of Inspectors.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This is a matter of detail and the Honourable Member may speak on it when the amendment is under discussion. The Honourable Member has already spoken more than an hour.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am shortening my speech, Sir. But I must draw the attention of the House to some of the drastic provisions in the Bill which should be modified if the Honourable Member wants our support for the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair believes there are amendments on the agenda paper, and these details can be discussed when those amendments are under consideration.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: The Chair can well understand that most of the amendments have been tabled by me. My point is

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair takes it, the Honourable Member wishes to move those amendments. If so, then he can explain those points.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I will now refer to the powers given to the Inspectors which should be adequately curtailed. In particular I would like to draw the attention of the House to powers proposed to be

given under clause 21 (c), and not only 21 (c) but 21 (e), which is very vague and indefinite and gives further wider powers than are contained in 21 (c). Sir, one thing that strikes me as very surprising is that while powers of prosecution, powers of seizure of medicinal products have been given to the Inspectors, there is not even one provision in the whole body of the Bill,—and I respectfully invite the attention of my Honourable friend Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai to this,—which gives any thing in the nature of protection or a right of appeal to the aggrieved party. People who may be prejudicially affected by an order either of cancellation of registration or of the license have no relief.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Member for Education, Health and Lands): Sir, may I interrupt the Honourable Member to give my explanation in regard to this point? We are not providing in the body of the Act for an appeal to judicial tribunal because these are primarily administrative matters, but our intention is that in the rules that would be framed to regulate the granting of licenses and so on, an appeal to some higher executive authority than the Inspector will be provided for.

Mr. Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am thankful to the Honourable Member for the interruption. He has thrown some light on the point. But what I want to emphasise is, when in the Bill itself the Honourable Member makes elaborate provisions for seizure of medicinal products, for forfeiture, for stoppage of sale, for prosecution, and for all manner of things, could he not make one provision in the Bill for the redressal of wrongs done, except leaving it to the Board to make rules in that direction? Could he not make one statutory provision by which aggrieved people might have some chance of relief? Where is the safeguard against a likely abuse of powers?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has tabled an amendment to that effect.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I have put in an amendment. I want to suggest to the Honourable Member that there should be some provision in the Bill by which cases in which any adverse order of grant, refusal, revocation or suspension of a licence or the like has been passed, may be taken up before a Civil court for a judicial review of that order, so that the aggrieved party may get redress at the hands of a judicial authority free from any bias or influence of the Central Advisory Board. Sir, there are two other matters which are of great importance and I think the Honourable Member will realise the results that are likely to follow if those provisions are not deleted. This Bill is designed to ensure the purity of imported and manufactured drugs in this country. But, Sir, in the Bill itself, two provisions have been embodied, one in proviso (2) of clause 9 and the other in proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 17. The first provides that the Central Government may exempt the import of any drug or class of drugs not being of standard quality. And there is its counterpart when it relates to the provinces, viz., that the Provincial Government may exempt the manufacture for sale, sale or distribution of any drug or class of drugs not being of standard quality. Sir, these two loopholes will completely undermine any good result that is likely to ensue from the operation of this Act. What is sought to be given by one hand is taken away by the other. If we are out here to control the import of impure and adulterated drugs why should the Government reserve to itself the power to dump

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

into this country drugs which are not of an acknowledged purity? Sir, these are the two very dangerous provisions and unless they are taken out or substantially modified by the Honourable Member, it will not be possible for us to give our support to this Bill. In fact these two provisions raised a great suspicion in our mind. My Honourable friend appealed that this Bill should not be treated as a controversial measure. But, Sir, when we consider the history of this legislation, and the fact that the representatives of various interests concerned were not even shown the formal courtesy of consultation, and the way in which it is sought to be passed by this House it raises in us the strongest suspicion that it is not the purity or genuineness of drugs that is sought to be secured by this Bill, but it is the import from other countries of under-strength stuff that is going to be legalised and helped. Again, at the present moment, if import only is controlled or certified, do my friends realise the consequences? The consequences would be that an undue premium would be put on the imported stuff. It will create confusion and may mislead our countrymen, including those in the medical profession, to think that the drugs passed for import have the hall-mark of purity and genuineness and they will be prepared to our indigenous products. By this, Sir, a great blow will be dealt to the indigenous drug industry of my country. Therefore, our apprehension is that while it will not be possible for the Central Government to control manufacture in the provinces, which will require lot of conditions to be fulfilled, they may straight off proceed to control import and the result would be disastrous to my country.

Sir, I have read some very interesting articles recently from the manufacturers and the retail and wholesale distributors of medicinal drugs of Great Britain. I will read one or two passages from them which will show which way the wind is blowing and how the field is being prepared for a copious and regular supply of British drugs in this country. My Honourable Leader, Mr. Aney, yesterday asked Col. Rahman while he was speaking "when Great Britain exports drugs into this country, do they not control the manufacture there?" No answer to that question was forthcoming. But, Sir, the answer is very simple. Drugs which are meant for distribution and sale in their own country and in other European countries are manufactured under strict regulations and under strict control. Those who are in the drug trade know very well that medicinal drugs that are intended for tropical countries or are intended for export to India are clearly and prominently labelled and displayed as such. They are not used in their own country as they do not want to undermine the health of their own men. But as I was telling the House, Sir, my country has been the dumping ground for all kinds of quack medicines. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, while we are enacting a drug legislation in this country, are announcing through the Journals that they are prepared to give an uninterrupted supply of their products to India, so that India may not be anxious on that score. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has published an appeal to India with a message from Sir Firoz Khan Noon, the High Commissioner for India, in which it says:

"The historical and political ties between India and Great Britain are reflected in the association between the pharmaceutical professions and the drug trades of the two countries. Many Members of the Pharmaceutical Society in the two countries are closely linked in tradition and teaching"

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not read it at length.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I will quote only one or two sentences, Sir:

"Those houses, even under war conditions, should be able to supply most of the products that have hitherto reached India from other sources. The material benefits of such action by the Indian drug trade will be great; the moral effect of this evidence of co-operation and support will be even greater. I therefore confidently commend this policy to you and I take this opportunity of expressing the cordial good wishes of British pharmacy for the increasing association of the drug trades of the two countries and for the continued prosperity of our Indian conferees."

I have seen many other appeals on similar or more direct lines from British manufacturers. I feel that this will be an indirect way of allowing the Imperial Preference to creep through backdoor. There are the loopholes in this Bill already referred to, which will open the floodgates of imports of under-strength and spurious drugs from Great Britain. My Honourable friend asked me not to import politics in this Bill. But do not all these facts and circumstances taken together give a flavour of politics to the whole scheme? The way in which the Bill is going to be rushed through, the callous indifference of the Government to our demands, the mischievous provisions and the attendant circumstances?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is not helping very much in rushing this Bill through. The Honourable Member cannot complain that this Bill is being rushed through. He has himself taken more than an hour and a half.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I quite realise that, but what I want to bring to the notice of the House is that it is one of the most important Bills that has ever been introduced in the life of this Assembly and it was taken up for consideration only yesterday. It is a Bill which is going to affect the health of 400 millions of my countrymen. It is a Bill which is going to control the import, manufacture and sale of medicinal drugs in my country and to affect for good or for evil the entire drug industry of India.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not repeat all that. He has said that very often.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, with your indulgence and with the indulgence of the House I have been able to speak for quite a long time, for which I am grateful to you. But I must do my duty by my constituency. Therefore, whatever Government may say, I smell politics in it. My nerves are not so dull and dense that I cannot sense what is going on. I can see through this subterfuge. If this Bill is not modified in the way I have suggested and if it is not made more acceptable to us, I am afraid we cannot lend our support to it. This is an important measure which no patriotic Indian should support with closed eyes. It is a most important piece of legislation and in such matters we should not be guided by any consideration for trades and professions of other countries. At this stage, I content myself with this appeal and I will adjust my future course of action with regard to this Bill according to the attitude that is shown by the Government.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I will not detain the House very long, but I wish to draw the attention of the House to a few salient points. The first point to which I would like to draw the attention is the definition of "drug"

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

as given in sub-clause (b) of clause 3. They have rightly omitted the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, as the opinions are divided whether these two systems should be included in the Bill or not. But I think in the experimental stage it is rather wise to omit these two systems altogether and consider them only when the working proves to be satisfactory. I have, however, two difficulties which I would like to point out. Homoeopathic medicines are not excluded, and I have one difficulty about these medicines. I hope my friend, Mr. Griffiths, or my friend, Dr. Dalal, will be able to solve that difficulty. We all know that in the case of homoeopathic medicines the potency or power increases with adulteration of water. If we put more water in it, then the efficacy of the medicine will increase. I will just give an illustration. Suppose I put a pound of homoeopathic medicine at Hardwar in the Ganges, I have calculated that it will take 16 days for that medicine to travel right up to Allahabad. Just at that proper time when the medicine has reached Allahabad, I draw out a bucket of water from the Ganges just below the Fort. I would like to know what would be the potency of that particular medicine in that water? My mathematical knowledge failed me, and I seek the assistance of a mathematician like Mr. Griffiths on the one hand and of a doctor of repute, Dr. Dalal, on the other. My second difficulty is whether that bucketful of water drawn from the Ganges at Allahabad will come under the purview of this Bill? Will the Inspector have a right to inspect whether the medicine has been properly adulterated or not, and so on? These are two difficulties, and I hope I will be enlightened on these two points.

Now, Sir, we have excluded the Unani system of medicine and have included only the allopathic system. In this connection also two difficulties will arise. The first difficulty is a direct one. I have seen it myself that in the case of dysentery, they prescribe ordinary *aesopghool* which costs only half an anna. They colour *aesopghool* and put it in a bottle and charge two rupees. I had myself to pay this price and the name is changed to *Aesoghool*. I opened it and tasted it and I found it to be nothing else than *aesopghool* worth only about half an anna. I submit, this method of colouring an ordinary Unani medicine and then charging 64 times the price is not correct. I think cases of that kind ought to be taken up in this particular Bill. I have tabled a small amendment to this effect, and I hope that the Government will accept the same in order to safeguard the interests of those people who are cheated by this wrong use of names. There is also the reverse process. They take an ordinary allopathic medicine, and, by giving it a Unani name, try to evade the provisions of this Bill. For instance, they take a *bona fide* allopathic medicine and give it a false Unani name such as *arke zokam* with which it has nothing to do. I hope the Government will introduce proper provisions so as to remove both these classes of defects.

The next thing to which I should like to draw the attention of the Government is the powers of the Inspectors. I think it is very desirable that since we have invested the Inspectors with very large powers, we should see that they have no financial interest in the sale of medicines. I have tabled an amendment, and I will discuss it at the proper time. There is no doubt that the Inspectors should have the powers vested in them, but they require some revision. They are too wide. When we come to this

particular clause, I will discuss the manner by which these powers should be curtailed keeping intact the efficiency of the working of this clause.

The next point on which I should like to emphasise is this. Whenever any patent medicine comes here for sale, either from Europe or manufactured in this country, it is exceedingly desirable that the formula should be indicated on the bottle and no patent medicines should be sold without this formula. This is rather very important, and, in the absence of this formula, there is a very great danger that doctors may transform themselves into quacks. I have repeatedly seen persons, who invent patent medicines, sending a large quantity to doctors to be used for patients. There is a big label outside to the effect that it can cure this disease and that disease, perhaps every conceivable disease on the face of the earth is mentioned on the bottle. In this way the doctors are tempted to make experiments on their patients simply by reading the advertisement. They do not know the exact formula of the medicine. I have also seen doctors harming their patients by administering these patent medicines whose composition they do not know. In the absence of the formula composing the patent medicine, the doctors tend to become quacks making experiments on their patients without knowing the effect of the patent medicine in regard to particular diseases of their patients. I submit that it is very desirable that in this particular Bill, some provisions should be introduced in this direction compelling the manufacturers of patent medicines to give on the bottle the composition of those medicines. Unless the formula is printed outside the bottle, no patent medicines ought to be allowed for sale. I hope the Government will accept my suggestion.

The next point is this. The importers bring a large number of medicines from foreign countries, medicines like serum and various other products, and they charge very high price for the same here, sometimes 20 to 50 times their cost price. I think the Board which we have set up or a sub-committee of this Board should look into the matter and fix the maximum price at which these things ought to be sold. In the absence of any such provision, I am afraid the public will be cheated into paying abnormal prices. Some of the dealers in medicine speculate and charge high prices. I have tabled some amendments to remove these defects, and I hope the Government will accept them.

Another serious drawback which I notice in the medical profession is this. A doctor says he is not going to charge any consultation fees from his patients, but he charges only the cost of the medicines which he alone sells. The doctor gives a prescription to his patient and says he does not charge any consultation fee, but he insists that the prescription should be dispensed only in his shop. In this way he recovers in the shape of cost of medicines his consultation fee also. Sometimes the charges are fabulous for the medicine. This is an indirect form of fleecing the patients. This reminds me of a story of a person who was selling camels free. He, however, played a trick. He attached a cat to the neck of the camel and said that by giving the price of the cat, the camel could be taken free. In this way, by raising the price of the cat, he realised the price of the camel also though ostensibly he said that the camel was free. Really speaking, this is the practice which some of our doctors adopt. The doctors say that consultation is absolutely free, but the medicines are charged very

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

heavily. This practice I should not call it dishonest, but certainly it is not within the etiquette of the medical profession. I hope this will be looked into and some remedy found out.

The next point is, there should be some kind of practical test in the case of chemists. At present, any person, whether he can read or write or not, can open a medical hall and begins to sell the medicines. I think some kind of test ought to be prescribed for those who really administer the prescriptions. They should know something about chemistry and about the way in which prescriptions ought to be made. I think it is very desirable that this point also should be looked into by the Government.

The next point which I wish to emphasise is that there is really a great difference between a medical man, a doctor, and a person who manufactures drugs. They require two different kinds of knowledge. A doctor may be very good in using medicine, but he may not know how these medicines are made. This is entirely a different kind of knowledge. I, therefore, think that in your appointments, whether on the advisory committee or whether on the inspectorate, it is desirable that you should emphasise that persons who have got a knowledge of pharmaceutical chemistry and a knowledge of the way in which these medicines are prepared ought to be there; the medical men may be good in using these medicines, but they will not be good in making these medicines which require a different kind of training, a different kind of study for which they may or they may not be qualified. With these words, I resume my seat.

Some Honourable Members: The question may now be put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, there are two ways in which one can deal with a debate like this. One is to take up the points made by Honourable Members individually; the other is to pick up the main points and then, so far as possible, associate in one's answer the name or the particular Honourable Member who made each point. For the sake of economy of time, I propose to follow the second method, and I hope that Honourable Members will acquit me of discourtesy if I do not particularise the name of each Honourable Member who has stressed some particular point or point of view.

Sir, before I go on to the main points, I should like to make one general observation. In my speech suggesting that the Bill be taken into consideration I appealed to Honourable Members to treat this Bill in a non-controversial spirit. I regret to say that in certain quarters that appeal failed to evoke the response that I had expected. I do not propose to criticise any Honourable Member for that; we are all welcome and free to hold our own views. But two specific charges were made against Government which I think it is my duty to controvert briefly but emphatically. The first was that Government had been dilatory and they had been dilatory with a certain sinister purpose. This particular question has been dealt with in the course of questions and answers in this House and, in

particular, in the course of a debate in 1935 in the other place. On all occasions, it has been emphasised that, in a matter of this kind, we had to carry the Provincial Governments with us, because it was not possible to regulate the manufacture and distribution of drugs manufactured in this country or distributed after the manufacture in this country except with the co-operation of the Provincial Governments. That meant the creation of a special staff of inspectors and so on, which in turn involved expenditure; and surely it is not suggested that under the old Government of India Act, which came into force in 1921, or the present Government of India Act, the centre would have been justified in shouldering the financial burden for enforcing all the provisions of the Act? There has been nothing sinister in the delay at all. The delay has been due to the circumstances which I have indicated.

The second charge that has been made against Government has been one of dishonesty. My Honourable friend, Dr. Banerjee, said that although he was not making that charge himself, he was repeating a charge made by an Honourable Member who is absent from the House. I think if the Honourable Member who made that charge really feels strongly or sincerely that that charge is justified, it was his duty to have been here. In so far as the charge of dishonesty is concerned, I repudiate it emphatically. And I can assure all my Honourable friends here that Government have been animated by one desire and one desire only, and that is to protect the welfare of the 400 millions to whom my Honourable friend, Pandit Maitra, referred. Government, Sir, in this matter are *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Now, to pass on to the particular points. The first that was emphasised by a number of speakers, e.g., Sir Henry Gidney, Dr. Banerjee, Mr. Boyle and others, was that there shall be uniformity in the application of this measure, both as regards the time when the measure is to come into force and as regards the standards that are to be prescribed in the different provinces with regard to indigenously manufactured drugs. As regards that, the attitude of my friends, Dr. Banerjee, and Pandit Maitra who is a lawyer,—I regret to say that I cannot claim to be a lawyer myself and can merely repeat the opinions of other people who are experts in law,—has been that the centre should compel the provinces to observe uniformity with regard to both these two points. Now, Sir, I can assure the House that we are as conscious of the importance, indeed the necessity, of uniformity as any Honourable Member; and the bureaucracy is generally attacked for being too fond of power rather than reluctant to assume power. It follows from that, that if the centre could legally, and within the provisions of the Government of India Act, have taken power to itself statutorily to enforce uniformity it would have taken power; but that is not the case. We took the best legal advice available to us on the subject and I shall give the House one relevant extract from the Government of India Act, 1935. This is from sub-section (2) of section 49 which says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the executive authority of each Province extends to the matters with respect of which the legislature of the Province has power to make laws."

This particular provision cannot be over-ridden or superseded by a resolution passed by the Legislature of a province under section 103 of the Government of India Act. That is the opinion that has been given to

[Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

us by our lawyers. That being so, and it also having been held that the framing of regulations as also the putting into effect of the law are both executive Acts, I fail to see how it is possible by any method or by any exercise of ingenuity to get round this particular provision of the Government of India Act. That, Sir, has been the main obstacle, not any reluctance on our part to assume power or to provide in the statute for the enforcement of uniformity. But I gave the committee an assurance, and I gave the House an assurance yesterday, that we propose to call together a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Public Health for the purpose of trying all the powers of persuasion of which we are capable, so that the provinces and the centre should act in conformity with each other and observe both chronological and administrative uniformity. That, Sir, is as far as I can go. My Honourable friend, Mr. Boyle, suggested that we should call together an *ad hoc* meeting of the Public Health Advisory Board for that purpose. I have not had time to consider that suggestion overnight, but I can tell him this that I will certainly give the most sympathetic consideration to that suggestion of my Honourable friend.

Now, Sir, again dealing with the particular points that were raised in the course of the discussion, my Honourable friend, Mr. Boyle, was at pains to bring out certain detailed provisions of the Bill which bear upon the effect of this measure upon the trade. Sir, in the time-limit which I propose to impose upon myself, it will not be possible to go in detail into all the suggestions which my Honourable friend made. But I can tell him this that there has been, and there is, no intention, and certainly we shall not in the administration of this Act try, in any way, to harass the legitimate activities of the trade, be they importers or be they indigenous manufacturers and distributors. His suggestions will be examined in that spirit. And so far as the centre is concerned,—and the centre is concerned only with imported drugs,—I can supplement the assurance by saying that we shall see to it that, when our rules and regulations are framed, full weight is given to the views of representatives of the trade who can be brought together by the machinery of putting up committees of the Advisory Board for which provision is made in the Act itself. As regards the provinces it will only be possible for us to tell the Provincial Governments to do likewise, and I see no reason whatsoever why they should not follow in the footsteps of the Government of India in this respect.

Then, Sir, my Honourable friend, Maulana Zafar Ali, and a number of other Honourable Members raised the question of the Indian States. They asked what we were going to do with regard to the possibility of deleterious drugs being imported into this country, *i.e.*, British India, from Indian States. The position with regard to them will be exactly the same as with regard to drugs that are imported from foreign countries. The machinery that is available to us will be utilised for the purpose of applying all the preventive provisions of this Bill to drugs which are imported from Indian States.

Another suggestion, a suggestion for an administrative arrangement with Indian States, so that they should apply the provisions of this law themselves to the extent that provinces may be prepared to apply to them, was also made. All that I can say at this stage with regard to that suggestion is that I shall take it into sympathetic and careful consideration.

Finally, we come to the question of the composition of the Central Advisory Board. My Honourable friend, Pandit Maitra, was both eloquent and indignant and, if I may say so, somewhat prolix in his comments upon the composition of this Board. He said in the Bill that was originally circulated there was provision for the representation of manufacturers and importers and distributors. That is perfectly true. But that does not dispose of the fact that in a body which is supposed to advise Government as to restrictions that should be imposed upon importers or manufacturers or distributors, it would be the height of unwisdom to give those importers and distributors and manufacturers representation. You might as well say that on the bench a party should be given a seat alongside with the judge and power also to adjudicate. You cannot do that. It was for that reason that on second thoughts, we decided to give up the idea of giving representation to manufacturers, distributors and importers. But that does not mean that these people are not interested or that their co-operation and their advice will not be necessary for the purpose of satisfactorily applying the provisions of this law; and, as I have indicated before, that advice is to be sought by calling these gentlemen together on committees which the Central Advisory Board is empowered to set up.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Did not Colonel Chopra also suggest that?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the Honourable Member wishes to intervene in the debate again, he must go back to his seat.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The next criticism that was directed against the composition of the Board was that it did not inspire or was not likely to inspire public confidence. The question that I ask is this: what test is the public going to apply to the composition of a Board like this? It is not a Parliamentary Board, it is not a political body that we are creating, indeed it is not even an executive authority we are setting up. We are setting up an Advisory Board for the purpose of advising specially and strictly in regard to technical matters. I should have thought that the test which the public would apply would be that competent pharmaceutical chemists and others competent to judge matters that will come before the board should be on the board. That is what we have tried to do. But, inasmuch as there was pressure from certain quarters that a practising doctor unconnected with teaching and so on should also be on the board—in fact a number of them should be on the board—we, in the Select Committee, decided to give the Indian Medical Council the power to elect such a person. I feel that on a broad view, the composition that we have suggested for the board is a satisfactory one, considering the authority and the power which this board is going to be called upon to exercise.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I ask the Honourable Member one question? Is it not a fact that in the proposed Committee you are giving representation to Government manufacturers—the Director of the

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

Central Research Institute who manufacture sera and vaccines and supply them to hospitals, and to the Director of the Veterinary Research Institute at Muktesar and to others?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: My Honourable friend does not seem to differentiate between a Government activity which is purely a public utility activity, with no consciousness or idea of making a profit, and the activities of private traders whose main object is to make profit. That is really the reason why we have given representation to these people. And I may also add, not because they are manufacturers or that Government is a manufacturer, but because they have the requisite technical knowledge to serve on a body like this. But, Sir, in spite of the rather vitriolic terms in which some Honourable Members spoke, I still desire to maintain an atmosphere of friendliness with regard to the discussion of this Bill, and I have suggested to certain Honourable Members that if they are prepared to come to a compromise with us on the question of the constitution of the Board, as also the setting up of a consultative committee representative of the Centre and the provinces, the terms of the compromise being that the majority of the other amendments which are in my judgment extraneous to the Bill should not be moved, I am still prepared to come to that compromise. But, beyond that, it is impossible for me to go.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa Muhammadan): Sir,

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I submit that this particular amendment does not comply with the provision with regard to the requisite notice. It was only sent in yesterday.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As objection has been taken that sufficient notice has not been given as required by the Standing Orders, the amendment cannot be moved.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (b) of clause 3 of the Bill, the words 'or animals', occurring in the second and the fifth lines, be omitted."

The definition of drugs reminds me of Dr. Johnson's definition of the word "oats": oats, according to Dr. Johnson, is food for horses in Britain and for men in Scotland. I find in this Bill animal medicine also has been brought in. Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathic medicines and also

biochemic products have all been excluded from the operation of this Bill. I do not understand why medicines for animals should also be included in this definition. I think it will create further complications; medicines and medicinal products intended for veterinary purposes are very clearly labelled "meant for horses or cattle", and if any human being who has rationality added to animality cares to use medicines which are intended specifically for animals, the legislature ought not to protect him. I, therefore, feel it will be creating only complications and it should be deleted. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (b) of clause 3 of the Bill, the words 'or animals', occurring in the second and the fifth lines, be omitted."

Mr. S. H. Y. Oulnam (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, Government must oppose this amendment. The words "or animals" which are included in part (b) of clause 3 were included with the definite purpose of closing a possible loophole for evasion of the provisions of the Act. Not only was it thought that it would provide a loophole, but it was also considered that it was desirable that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to bring veterinary medicines also under control. Government are advised that ordinary medicines which are used in veterinary practice are the same in quality as medicines which are used by medical practitioners. The only difference is one of dose. It may be necessary to make certain exceptions; for example, it may not be possible to prescribe any standards for the sera and vaccines which are used in veterinary practice as distinct from ordinary drugs, but if after further consideration and further inquiry action is found necessary, then the powers of exemption which are provided by the Bill will be exercised. But Government are unable to agree that the words "or animals" should be removed from part (b) of section 8. Sir, I oppose this amendment.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I thought the Honourable Member would quote if there are certain medicines which are used for treatment of animals and not for the treatment of human beings. I thought that every medicine used for animals is also used for the treatment of human beings, and the words "or animals" were redundant. I think the only good reply that could be given is to quote the names of one or two medicines which are exclusively used for the treatment of animals and which are not used for the treatment of human beings, otherwise the objection from this side that the words "or animals" are redundant will stand.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, if I may intervene in the debate, the position really is this. We are dealing in the definition of drugs, not merely with chemical or bio-chemical drugs, but also with vaccine and sera. We are dealing with all three, and the position is, so far as vaccine and sera are concerned, the dose employed for animals may be different, but actually so far as the potency and composition are concerned, they are the same as regards human beings and animals. We went into this matter very carefully in the Select Committee, and we came to the conclusion that by reason of this community of use in respect of vaccine and sera and drugs for human beings and animals, it was necessary to insert

[Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

the words "or animals", otherwise you might have all kinds of deleterious vaccine and sera imported, ostensibly for the use of animals, which would ultimately be sold in this country for the use of human beings.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): Sir, the exclusion from the operation of this Bill of Unani, Tibbi, Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic patents, I think, will create a lot of mischief

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: On a point of order, Sir. We are dealing now with the question of the deletion of the words "or animals", which has nothing whatever to do with the Unani and Tibbi medicines.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must confine himself to the amendment before the House.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: The clause is before the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The amendment is now before the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (b) of clause 3 of the Bill the words 'or animals', occurring in the second and the fifth lines, be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, may I have your permission to move the amendment which stands in my name on Supplementary List No. 1?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The notice was not given in time.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: But under Standing Order 46, you can waive the objection.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair refuses to waive it. Objection has been taken.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That to sub-clause (d) of clause 3 of the Bill the words 'after consultation with the Board' be added at the end."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That to sub-clause (d) of clause 3 of the Bill the words 'after consultation with the Board' be added at the end."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I accept the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That to sub-clause (d) of clause 3 of the Bill the words 'after consultation with the Board' be added at the end."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, before you come to clause 5, I wish to move an amendment. . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Has the Honourable Member circulated the amendment to all the Members?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Yes, it has been circulated to all the Members.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the Chair has not got a copy of the amendment.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: If some little time is given, it may be circulated, and you may take it up after Lunch.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is an additional clause?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: An addition to the heading, Chapter II.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): If there is any difficulty about this amendment, this may be taken up after the luncheon hour.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I suggest one thing, Sir. The amendment to which Dr. Banerjee referred is in substitution of an amendment of which I gave notice. . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): To which clause?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Amendment to clause 5. I suggest that the consideration of clause 5 may stand over till recess; meanwhile, we may proceed with clause 6.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Has clause 4 got anything to do with it?

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): If you postpone the consideration of Chapter II and proceed with Chapter III, that will solve the difficulty.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member in charge has spoken to me already. Clause 5 will stand over.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Let the whole of Chapter II stand over.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Very well.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: In so far as the whole of Chapter II is concerned, it is not necessary, because, with regard to clause 6, I do not think that there is any agreed amendment.

Mr. M. S. Aney: It is better if the whole of Chapter II will stand-over.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Chapter II will stand over. In the meantime, whatever amendments have to be circulated, they must be circulated to all Members. Notice also must be given of the amendments. The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (f) of clause 7 of the Bill the word 'First', occurring in the fourth line, be omitted."

In the course of the debate on the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee, I pointed out that if the provisions of the Drugs Bill were to be successfully administered, the first requisite was that there should be one uniform standard both for imported drugs as well as for those manufactured in this country. In the Bill, there is provision for two Schedules. Schedule No. I relates to the standards to be complied with by imported drugs. Schedule No. II deals with standards to be complied with by drugs manufactured, sold, stocked or exhibited for sale or distributed. The idea of this amendment of mine is that there should be one Schedule prescribing one and the same standard for the imported and manufactured drugs. Without this, the result would be that the standard or specification prescribed for imported drugs would begin to vary from standards that may be set up for manufactured drugs in the provinces. One great source of adulteration of drugs in this country is the post-import manipulation of drugs, by importers, their compounding and their branding after they are imported into the country. In other words, adulteration of imported drugs happens mostly after the post-import stage. It is quite possible that drugs according to the prescribed standard laid down in Schedule I may be imported, they may be found on analysis to tally with the specifications laid down there, but when they are spread over the provinces, the danger is that, if there is mixing or branding or blending of these drugs, there is no provision in the Act to stop that practice. The result would be that the very object of maintaining and securing the purity of drugs and medicinal preparations would be defeated. Provincial Governments may prescribe different standards in respect of drugs and medicinal products for their particular province, and inter-provincial jealousies and idiosyncrasies would make the situation so complicated that a drug with prescribed specifications of one province will find great difficulty to have access to other provinces where entirely different standards and specifications may be laid down. In other words, there will be the greatest handicap to the free movement of drugs in the provinces as also in the centrally administered areas. As I was pointing out to the House yesterday, one very salient recommendation of the Drugs Enquiry Committee was that in this country efforts should

be made to build up an indigenous drug industry. The Committee was decidedly of opinion that the problem of eliminating spurious, under-strength and adulterated drugs could not be effectively grappled with unless along with the restrictive provisions of legislation there was a positive movement in the country, helped by State aid and control, to construct an Indian drug industry.

There was a further observation that in a poor country like India where people had to buy medicines and medicinal products at considerably high rates, it would be necessary and desirable to have drugs of standard quality manufactured in India according to prescribed specifications so that they may be made available to the people of this country at very moderate and reasonable rates. The difficulty of having two schedules with different standards would be further accentuated when a mixed or misbranded or under trial drug adulterated in a particular province would be sold in another at competitive rates.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: May I just intervene for one moment. The principle that there should be one Schedule instead of two is part of the compromise. Only the form of the language to be used may have to be somewhat different from what my Honourable friend has suggested. I suggest that he need not pursue this point further. We have still a few minutes before the luncheon interval and the other clauses with regard to which there is no dispute and which are not part of the compromise might be put to the House for its acceptance.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am thankful to the Honourable Member. I am submitting—that if there is one Schedule which is applicable both to the provinces and the Centre for the manufactured and the imported stuff and if at the same time power is also given in the Bill to the provinces to change or modify the Schedule, the difficulty would not be removed. I am pointing out—of course we shall be able to draft an agreed amendment within a couple of minutes after we adjourn for Lunch—the difficulties which are likely to be experienced even when we have got one Schedule and at the same time we give the Provincial Governments power to change the standards or specifications of the drugs in the Provinces.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can talk this over with the Honourable Member in charge during the luncheon interval.

Today being Friday, the House will now adjourn and meet again at a Quarter Past Two.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till a Quarter Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at a Quarter Past Two of the Clock, Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, before the House adjourned for recess, I had been explaining to the House that it was necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to have only one Schedule instead of two. Sir, I

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

think it is the desire of the House also to have one Schedule substituted for two. No doubt the Provincial Government has power, as I was pointing out, to amend or modify as they like the Schedule which applies to them, but I do not think that we should give power here to the Provincial Governments to make the modifications by retaining these two Schedules. Sir, I have explained my position sufficiently clearly and I hope the Honourable Member will accept it. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the Bill the word 'First', occurring in the fourth line, be omitted."

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Sir, I do not find any great difference in the two Schedules. The one is under section 7 and the other under section 15. The only difference in the two sections is that in the First Schedule the words are mentioned as "Central Government" while in the Second Schedule the words are "Provincial Government". Otherwise, they are absolutely one and the same. There is no difference, and we trust that the Honourable Member will accept the suggestion and the amendment of Pandit Maitra. With these words, I recommend to the Honourable Member to accept the amendment.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I support this amendment, and, in doing so, I wish to invite your attention and the attention of the House to pages 14 and 15 of the Bill. Page 14 gives the First Schedule and page 15 the Second Schedule. Page 14 gives the Schedule which refers to the standards to be complied with by imported drugs and it is laid down in item No. 2 that the standards maintained at the National Institute of Medical Research, London, and such further standards of strength, quality and purity may be prescribed by the Central Government. This has already been pointed out by my Honourable friend, Mr. Azhar Ali. If we look at item No. 3, here again we find the same thing, namely, that the standards of strength, quality and purity will have to be prescribed by the Central Government. Now, if we look at the Second Schedule, we find that this deals with standards to be complied with by drugs manufactured for sale, sold, stocked or exhibited for sale, or distributed. In other words, the First Schedule relates to imported drugs, and the Second Schedule relates to locally manufactured drugs. What is the distinction to be observed between the two? If you look at item No. 2 of the Second Schedule, you will find that the standards will have to be prescribed by the Provincial Governments. Similarly, if you look at item No. 3, you will find that the standards have to be prescribed by the Provincial Governments. So, these are the real points of distinction; in the first place we draw a distinction between imported drugs and drugs locally manufactured and in the second place we lay down that the standards for imported drugs are to be prescribed by the Central Government, while the standards for locally manufactured drugs are to be prescribed by the Provincial Government. This is a very anomalous position. Suppose a different standard is prescribed by the Central Government from the standard which is prescribed by the Provincial Government with regard to the same kind of drugs, a difficulty will then arise.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, if I might just for the convenience of the House make a suggestion in so far as the principle of having one Schedule instead of two is concerned. I have already expressed my willingness to agree to that; only certain changes have to be made in clause 7 and in clause 15, I believe. So I suggest that clause 7 and clause 15 stand over and we go on with the rest.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Where are the amendments?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The amendments will be in the hands of Honourable Members by 2-30 P.M.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: All right; with these words, Sir, I support the amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.

[The consideration of clause 7 and clause 15 was postponed as suggested by the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the second proviso to clause 9 of the Bill be omitted."

This only refers to an exemption that may be granted in respect of the import of any drug or class of drugs not being of the standard quality. I have already explained in the course of my speech that this provision, if allowed to remain, might facilitate the import of under-strength and impure drugs and medicinal products which might injure the health of the people and defeat the very purpose of the Bill. I, therefore, think that the position must be clarified by the Government as to what they mean by this provision. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That the second proviso to clause 9 of the Bill be omitted."

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: May I ask the Honourable the Mover of the Bill, Sir, to give an assurance to the House that this will be applied only for non-medicinal purposes?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I explained to the House that that really is the reason why we have put in this proviso. There are certain things which would otherwise come within the mischief of the definition of drugs but which are in reality intended for industrial rather than medicinal purposes.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I hope the Honourable Member also means that those drugs are not intended for application to human beings.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have already said that we are really thinking of exemption in cases where the so-called drugs are intended for non-medicinal purposes.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That part (j) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill be omitted."

This amendment relates to cases where drugs are to be imported for the specific purpose of transport through and export from India. My apprehension is that there may be scope for adulteration after the drugs are imported. I want to know from the Honourable Member what is exactly sought by this provision of exemption in respect of drugs that are to be transported through or exported from British India. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That part (j) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I think I can reassure my Honourable friend quite easily. The intention of this is to permit transit through this country of drugs intended for places, such as, Afghanistan or Kashgar or Tibet or those countries with whom we have no arrangement and over whom we have no control as regards the import or manufacture of drugs. It is not the idea that this power should be utilised for the purpose of enabling illicit dealers here to adulterate drugs.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, may I just point out to the Honourable Member that from Afghanistan and other countries mentioned by him we can get medicines belonging to the Unani system but we can hardly expect to get from those countries the drugs as defined in clause 3? Afghanistan is not the place where you can get these drugs.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That is all the more reason why nobody should object to this.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That part (j) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I move:

"That after part (n) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill the following new part be inserted:

'prescribe the maximum price of a drug at which it should be sold'."

Sir, as I pointed out at the consideration stage, there is a medicine which we call "*Easop gool*". They take only a bit of this medicine, which costs them half an anna, fill it up in a bottle, colour it and change the name of the medicine by omitting the letter "p" as if it was an entirely new medicine and charge Rs. 2 for that bottle. So, if we find that an ordinary Unani medicine is converted into a patent medicine under a new name or a new colour, it is not desirable to raise the price arbitrarily. I think the consumers and the patients need the protection of the Government against such abnormal prices of ordinary Unani medicines. Of course, the number of medicines manufactured in India are very few, but there is an enormous number of articles which are coming from Germany and America and are being sold at abnormal prices although the cost of their production is very small. We have insisted on previous occasions that in all such cases the formula ought to be indicated, so that by seeing the formula, it is quite possible for an Advisory Board or a sub-committee that may be appointed for this purpose to fix a reasonable price for these medicines. The price should not be fixed at an abnormally high level. The amendment which I am suggesting does not make it obligatory, but it simply empowers the Government to make rules if they desire to do so. If the Government do not want to enforce any maximum price, if they do not want to restrict the sale, then let them not frame any rule. If they have clear proof that there is a good deal of misuse and that an article is being sold at an abnormally high price, I think it is up to the Government to step in and regulate the price under this clause. I clearly say that it is not incumbent on the Government. They may or may not do it. This only empowers the Government to frame rules if they choose to regulate the price of the articles. I know there are cases of drugs which come from Germany and other places which are sold at high prices. I think it is very desirable that there should be some kind of control over these things.

I said last time that after the passing of this measure, there will be a strong tendency also to sell allopathic drugs under an Indian name. They may prescribe a special fluid for cold and call it *arke zukam*. People will thereby understand that it is a Unani medicine, whereas it is really an allopathic medicine. We want protection for both, that is, the allopathic medicine should not be passed off as Unani medicine like *arke zukam*, or, the other way round, a Unani medicine should not be passed off as allopathic medicine simply by changing its name. In this particular case, I am not asking to stop such a practice. It may be difficult to do so unless there is a regular attempt to cheat. As I already said, a Unani medicine like *Aesop Gool* which costs only one pice cannot be converted into *Easop gool* and charged two rupees. What I attempt in my amendment is to stop these high prices. At present, the Government have not got the power to do so; but if they desire to do so, they can make rules to regulate the prices. On the one side, we always try to curtail the powers of Government, but in this particular amendment, I am adopting the reverse process. I want to give more powers to Government. It is not:

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

right on the part of the Government to say "No, we shall not have such a power. There may be something hidden in this provision. There may be some motive behind it which may or may not be clear. Those hidden motives will come out later on". I say, if there are hidden motives found, then do not frame the rules later on. But have the power to frame rules. It is not obligatory for the Government to make rules under each and every one of the clauses. You may make rules under one sub-clause. you may not make rules under another sub-clause. If you do not want to exercise these powers, you can simply allow it as a dead letter. But occasion may arise in future when Government may have to exercise these powers. I hope the Government will not refuse to take these powers so generously offered to them.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That after part (n) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill the following new part be inserted:

"prescribe the maximum price of a drug at which it should be sold."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, my Honourable friend's generosity is most touching, and I should certainly have availed myself of it but for certain legal inhibitions. The position is that this Bill is designed to regulate the quality of drugs. Neither the Provincial Governments nor the Government of India have made any provision in the body of the statute attempting to regulate such extraneous, though important matters, as the fixations of the prices of drugs. What my Honourable friend has said is extremely important, but I submit that it falls outside the ambit of the Bill as drawn up, and that, therefore, it is impossible to accept his amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That after part (n) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill the following new part be inserted:

"prescribe the maximum price of a drug at which it should be sold."

The motion was negatived.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That part (o) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill be omitted."

I simply move this amendment without any speech. What I have to say on this amendment, I had already said. I want to know what is exactly meant by the Government by this provision.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That part (o) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: My Honourable friend Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra said that on this amendment he had already said what he had to say. I submit that I have also said already what I had to say.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That part (o) of sub-clause (2) of clause 11 of the Bill be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12, 13 and 14 were added to the Bill.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the heading to Chapter II of the Bill, for the words 'AND THE CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY' the words 'THE CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY AND THE DRUGS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE' be substituted."

This is moved in anticipation of another amendment which I am going to move just now and which if accepted by Government would necessitate a change in the heading in the terms suggested by the amendment. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That in the heading to Chapter II of the Bill, for the words 'AND THE CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY' the words 'THE CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY AND THE DRUGS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE' be substituted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I accept the amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in the heading to Chapter II of the Bill, for the words 'AND THE CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY' the words 'THE CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY AND THE DRUGS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move

"That after part (x) of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill the following be added:

"(2i) one person to be elected by the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association and one person to be elected by the branches in India of the British Medical Association."

This is meant to enlarge the Advisory Board as given in sub-clause (2) of clause 5 so as to give representation to the Indian Medical Association and the British Medical Association. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That after part (x) of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill the following be added:

'(xi) one person to be elected by the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association and one person to be elected by the branches in India of the British Medical Association'."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I accept the amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That after part (x) of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill the following be added:

'(xi) one person to be elected by the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association and one person to be elected by the branches in India of the British Medical Association'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I move:

"That after part (xi) of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill the following be added:

'(xii) one member of the Unani profession to be nominated by the 'Tibia College of Delhi' from amongst the teachers of the said college'."

I know Government will not be prepared to accept this amendment and it seems out of place now as the Unani and Ayurvedic systems have been taken out of the purview of this Bill. I only want to say that Government must know that people attach a lot of importance to the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine in this country; and although it may not be possible just now for the Government of India to have these systems represented on this Board, I will be satisfied if they will give an assurance that they will consider this question and present a Bill as early as they can to have equal control over these indigenous systems of medicine. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That after part (xi) of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill the following be added:

'(xii) one member of the Unani profession to be nominated by the 'Tibia College of Delhi' from amongst the teachers of the said college'."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I will say a word or two in connection with this amendment. I can assure the Mover that I am in thorough agreement with him in his views about the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. My Honourable friend, Maulana Zafar Ali, yesterday made a strong appeal for these two systems. Personally I am extremely thankful to Government for excluding these systems from the purview of this Bill. Up till now they have done nothing for the revival of these or taken any steps to encourage or induce the growth of these systems on healthy lines.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Does the Honourable Member support or oppose the motion?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am suggesting to my Honourable friend that he might withdraw the amendment. If somehow or other Government were to exercise control over the Ayurvedic and Unani systems you can take it from me that these systems will be further ruined and ruined beyond repair. I would therefore appeal to him not to allow these powers to Government, but leave them to deal with the allopathic system only. We have been vigorously advocating the encouragement of the homoeopathic system of medicine which prevails in all other parts of the civilised world and also got a Resolution passed to that effect, but nothing has been done. I will be very happy if Government do not lay their hands on the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. I hope my Honourable friend will withdraw this amendment because instead of doing any good to these indigenous systems of medicine it will mean further disaster for them.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I can assure my Honourable friend that speaking personally for myself I am fully aware of the importance attached by large sections of the people of this country to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. But he has himself given reasons why I cannot accede to his amendment, because really the Unani and Ayurvedic products are outside the purview of this particular measure.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That after part (xi) of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill the following be added:

'(xii) one member of the Unani profession to be nominated by the 'Tibia College of Delhi' from amongst the teachers of the said college'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'three years' the words 'two years' be substituted."

I shall not take up much of the time of the House in explaining such a small matter: my object is only this: if the term is reduced from three years to two years, it might keep members more interested in their work than if they were given a longer period of office. That is my only submission. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'three years' the words 'two years' be substituted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I think that my Honourable friend would be very reluctant to apply that particular form of reasoning to, shall we say, the term of Honourable Members of this House. In any case, with regard to this particular matter, I may mention for his information that we wavered between five years and a shorter period, and finally we came to the conclusion that three years was a reasonable compromise between the interests of continuity on the one hand and the desirability of getting new members in frequently on the other.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'three years' the words 'two years' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Sir, before you put clause 5, as amended, I wish to ask two questions. Part (vi) of clause 5 (2), contains the words "two persons holding the appointment of Government Analyst under this Act, etc.". May I ask if it is the intention of the Government that these two analysts are to be Provincial Government men? Again, in regard to part (vii) of the same sub-clause of clause 5, I wish to ask whether it is the intention of the Government that the pharmacologist and pharmaceutical chemist should be non-officials?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, in so far as the first question of my Honourable friend is concerned, the answer is in the affirmative: that is to say, the intention is to employ analysts serving under Provincial Governments. As regards the second part, we do not propose to restrict our choice to a particular category or class: we shall choose the best pharmacologist and pharmaceutical chemist that we can get; but normally speaking, if suitable non-official talent is available, naturally we will try to encourage it.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I move:

"That after part (f) of sub-clause (2) of clause 6 of the Bill the following be added:

'(g) the procedure for advertising the medicines in reference to their use'."

The object of my amendment is merely that the Board should also undertake to direct manufacturers, merchants and agents, in what way they should advertise. We have noticed not only exaggerations but also false statements as regards the efficacy of certain drugs; moderation is necessary. It has been very common in this country; and this has not been limited only to the productions of this country but also to the products imported from Europe. They also do not use caution in saying what they should say. That is my simple purpose and I hope Government will see the necessity of using caution in the matter of advertisements. With these words I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That after part (f) of sub-clause (2) of clause 6 of the Bill the following be added:

'(g) the procedure for advertising the medicines in reference to their use'."

Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam: Sir, the amendment which has been moved is, I am afraid, entirely out of place in clause 6. This clause deals with the Central Drugs Laboratory, and sub-clause (2) of this clause, to which it is proposed to add this amendment, deals with the rules which may be made in relation to this Laboratory, its functions and so on. So the provision for advertisements in this clause would of course be out of place. But on the general question of control of advertisements, I may say that the matter has been very carefully considered by Government in the preparation of this Bill and certain provisions have been made which will enable some control to be exercised. I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to clause 16 of the Bill. Part (f) of that clause says that a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded if its label or container or anything accompanying the drug bears any statement, design or device which makes any false claim for the drug or which is false or misleading in any particular.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: May I ask whether it refers also to imported medicines?

Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam: There is a corresponding clause in Chapter III which deals with imported medicines in exactly similar terms. Then turning to clause 32 (2) (f), that gives power to the Provincial Government to make rules which may specify the disease or ailments which a drug may not purport or claim to cure or mitigate and such other effects which a drug may not purport or claim to have. Government are advised that this is as far as it is possible to go within the limitations of the Resolutions under section 108 of the Government of India Act which have been passed by Provincial Legislatures, and under which this Bill has been brought forward. But it is hoped that these provisions will in effect achieve the object which the Honourable Member has in mind.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, in view of the explanation given by the Government, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That after clause 6 of the Bill the following new clause be inserted and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

7. (1) The Central Government may constitute an advisory committee to be called 'the Drugs Consultative Committee' to advise the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board on any matter tending to secure uniformity throughout the Provinces in the administration of this Act.
- (2) The Drugs Consultative Committee shall consist of two representatives of the Central Government to be nominated by that Government and one representative of each Provincial Government to be nominated by the Provincial Government concerned.
- (3) The Drugs Consultative Committee shall meet when required to do so by the Central Government and shall have power to regulate its own procedure."

Sir, the purpose of this amendment is to devise some machinery which would be able to introduce and maintain uniformity in the administration of the provisions of this Bill. This is the next best we could have in place of the Joint Committee, for which I gave notice in an earlier amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): That is not before the House.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am told that it is *ultra vires*, and I am extremely grateful that we have been able to evolve a formula by which something in the nature of a Joint Committee can be installed in this country to give effect to the provisions of this Bill in all the provinces as well as in the Centrally Administered Areas, I hope the Government will accept it. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That after clause 6 of the Bill the following new clause be inserted and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

7. (1) The Central Government may constitute an advisory committee to be called 'the Drugs Consultative Committee' to advise the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board on any matter tending to secure uniformity throughout the Provinces in the administration of this Act.
- (2) The Drugs Consultative Committee shall consist of two representatives of the Central Government to be nominated by that Government and one representative of each Provincial Government to be nominated by the Provincial Government concerned.
- (3) The Drugs Consultative Committee shall meet when required to do so by the Central Government and shall have power to regulate its own procedure."

The Honourable Sir Gita Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I am prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That after clause 6 of the Bill the following new clause be inserted and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

7. (1) The Central Government may constitute an advisory committee to be called 'the Drugs Consultative Committee' to advise the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board on any matter tending to secure uniformity throughout the Provinces in the administration of this Act.
- (2) The Drugs Consultative Committee shall consist of two representatives of the Central Government to be nominated by that Government and one representative of each Provincial Government to be nominated by the Provincial Government concerned.
- (3) The Drugs Consultative Committee shall meet when required to do so by the Central Government and shall have power to regulate its own procedure."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the Bill, the word 'First', occurring in the fourth line, be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I beg to move:

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill be omitted."

Now, this sub-clause says this:

"The Central Government, after consultation with the Board and after giving by notification in the official gazette not less than three months' notice of its intention to do so, may by a like notification add to or otherwise amend the First Schedule, and thereupon the said Schedule shall be deemed to be amended accordingly."

I object to this in principle, because the Schedule forms part of the Act. It is an essential complement to it, and it is not right to hand over the power to the Central Government to modify, amend or to add to anything by executive action and by notifying it in the official Gazette, it is against the fundamental principle of all legislation. If you want to alter the provisions of the Act by means of an executive order, what is the use of all this talk? Only a one-clause Bill would have been quite enough, and the Government could do whatever they liked for regulating the drugs. Only a one-clause Bill with the title and the preamble would have been quite sufficient. The whole idea of legislation is that all the fundamental principles should be decided by the Legislature which should form part of the Bill, and only the rules should be framed to regulate the procedure. The alteration of the Schedule is certainly not an ordinary routine work. It is a fundamental part, and it should not depend upon the executive action of the Government. On the previous Bill about regulating the cess duty on agricultural products, we did object to the power of the Government to add to the Schedule whenever they chose to do so. Throughout the life of this Legislature we had been objecting to the granting of this power. I think the story of the fowl and Israel will apply more particularly in this particular case. This is the first time when

[Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.]

we are giving power to the executive Government to take action to modify a Schedule by notification in the Government Gazette without coming to the Legislature. Once this power is given, we do not know when and where it will end. I think this is the first occasion when this power is demanded, and we should set our foot down on such a proposal. Let Government carry it by means of their own votes, I do not mind. Government have got the power to rule by means of Ordinances, we do not mind. But we cannot be a party. The Legislature cannot be a party to handing over this power of the Legislature to the executive Government, to modify the Schedules whenever they choose to do so. If the schedules are of such a type that they can be modified by executive action, then why should they come in the Schedule at all? They could as well have added a small clause. If they want really to modify the whole of it by executive action, the simplest course for them would have been not to have a Schedule at all, but take this power under the rule-making clause. That they could have done. But here they want us to give them the authority to change the Schedule, which we have persistently refused to do before. We have not given the Government power to change Schedules in any enactment of this Legislature so far, and it is rather unfair on the part of the Government to ask us to give them the power to change the Schedules. My Honourable friend may say that the Schedule is not a very important part of the Bill. If so, they could have taken the power under the rule-making section. But once a Schedule is put in, and the Schedule is always a part of the Bill—I think it is very unfair that the Government should take this power which really is not justified, and that has not been done in any previous case. In this case the Honourable Member may say that this is really a fowl. Today it is a fowl, tomorrow it may be the case of a camel or a cow, and day after tomorrow it may be human beings, as Israel has seen the House. When the first case comes before us, we should put our foot down on any such proposal. This power, I think, is rather very unfair on the part of the Government to demand from this House as it is at present constituted. All that we can do is to lodge our strong protest against such action of the Government, that they ought not to adopt this method of altering the Schedule. It is very irregular and contrary to the practice of the House. The objection which the Government may take that this particular Schedule is not of such vital importance that they must always come to the Legislature—to that my reply would be, if so, why not take the power under the rule-making power, because they have got very large powers

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The Honourable Member is repeating himself.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Therefore, I move that this particular sub-clause ought not to be there.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: My Honourable friend has put forward an important constitutional point, and that I am in practical

sympathy with some of the arguments which he urged today will be evident from the fact that the other day, when the Agricultural Cess Bill was under consideration, I agreed to the deletion of a clause which gave the executive power to add to the list of dutiable articles. But, Sir, you cannot apply these principles without considering the content of the law to which you are applying them. If my Honourable friend will be so good as to look at the First Schedule, he will find that what it purports really is to regulate the standards of drugs, the composition of drugs, the manner in which drugs are to be described, and so on. If we were to hold up these changes every time until we had had an opportunity of obtaining the approval of the House, my Honourable friend would agree that the trade would be in a state of not merely anxiety but considerable inconvenience and embarrassment. In the remarks which I made with reference to something which fell from Mr. Boyle yesterday, I said that the purpose of this Bill was not to harass the trade or subject it to vexatious restrictions, but to facilitate its work, and I submit that, if I were to agree to the proposition which my Honourable friend has put forward, I would really be subjecting the trade to a very grave, and, in my humble judgment, unnecessary handicap. Therefore, I would suggest to my Honourable friend that he might differentiate between political issues or financial issues like those which he discussed the other day, and this purely administrative issue which in my judgment does not come under the category of what Lord Hewart described in his book as the New Despotism.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: My Honourable friend did not reply to one of my questions. Why did he put in the Schedule?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: For the simple reason that the trade feels that if, to begin with, there is a set of standards prescribed in the Statute, then they would be a sort of moral exemplar both to the Centre and the Provinces not to go about meddling with the Statute unnecessarily.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra: I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill, for the words 'First Schedule' the words 'Schedule for the purposes of this Chapter' be substituted."

The point has been explained at considerable length, and this is more or less consequential. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill, for the words 'First Schedule' the words 'Schedule for the purposes of this Chapter' be substituted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I accept.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill, for the words 'First Schedule' the words 'Schedule for the purposes of this Chapter' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 15 of the Bill, for the words 'Second Schedule' the word 'Schedule' be substituted."

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 15 of the Bill, for the words 'Second Schedule' the word 'Schedule' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 15 of the Bill, for the words 'Second Schedule' the words 'Schedule for the purposes of this Chapter' be substituted."

This is purely consequential. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 15 of the Bill, for the words 'Second Schedule' the words 'Schedule for the purposes of this Chapter' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That after the first proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 17 of the Bill the following further proviso be added:

"Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply to the preparation, by a registered medical practitioner, for any of his own patients or colleagues, of a drug to which this Act applies if it is specially prepared with reference to the condition of, and for the use of, an individual patient."

Sir, the object of this amendment is very simple. I do not want that private registered medical practitioners, who may in the course of their daily work be called upon to give any auto-vaccine injections, should be called upon to take out a licence. Any medical practitioner may have to prepare such things for daily use. If he is called upon to take out a license, it will be extremely inconvenient in acute cases, which may prove fatal. There will be delay and trouble in getting hold of the proper man. This is a small matter and the right will be confined to individual medical practitioners only who treat individual patients in very urgent and exceptional cases. I hope the Honourable Member will accept it.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney): Amendment moved:

"That after the first proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 17 of the Bill the following further proviso be added:

"Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply to the preparation, by a registered medical practitioner, for any of his own patients or colleagues, of a drug to which this Act applies if it is specially prepared with reference to the condition of, and for the use of, an individual patient."

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: I do not see why my friend wants to restrict this concession to registered medical practitioners. It means that other practitioners are excluded. I do not see why registered medical practitioners should be given this right.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

In my judgment, there might be others who may be qualified to treat their patients with their specifics. This amendment shows discrimination to some extent. I would therefore ask my friend to reconsider the matter.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, my Honourable friend's provision or proposed provision is much too wide altogether. It may be that in certain circumstances or cases it may be necessary to empower a competent medical practitioner in emergent cases like those that he mentioned to manufacture his drugs for a particular patient. But that can be allowed under sub-clause (2) of clause 11 and sub-clause (c) of sub-clause (2) of clause 32 under rules made in this behalf, after consultation with the Board. I think that is a much more satisfactory way of securing the object that the Honourable Member has in view than the statutory provision which he proposes. I oppose the amendment.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That the second proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 17 of the Bill be omitted."

Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That the second proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 17 of the Bill be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I have already explained the purpose underlying this and other similar provisions in the Bill. The idea is to exercise the power of exemption with regard to drugs which may come within the definition of drugs in this Bill, but are intended for non-medicinal use.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 17 of the Bill be omitted."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 17 of the Bill be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I accept the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 17 of the Bill be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Sir, I beg to move:

"That to sub-clause (1) of clause 20 of the Bill the following proviso be added:

'Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import, or sale of drugs shall be appointed to be an Inspector under this sub-section'."

Sir, the object of this amendment is that we want to exclude any person, who has any financial interest in the drugs for manufacture, or sale, from being appointed as Inspector. In the following clause, we are giving very wide powers to these Inspectors. We are authorising them to go to any firm they like and tell them not to sell such and such drugs for ten days, and take any action whatsoever. Now, if the Inspector himself has got any interest in a rival firm, then a good deal of heart-burning will be created, and, I think, it is exceedingly desirable that the Inspectors appointed should have absolutely no financial interest of any kind in manufacture, import or sale of drugs, directly or indirectly. In order to carry out the provisions of this Bill in an impartial manner, I think it is desirable that the Inspectors appointed should be impartial and should have no financial interests. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That to sub-clause (1) of clause 20 of the Bill the following proviso be added:

'Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import, or sale of drugs shall be appointed to be an Inspector under this sub-section'."

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I think this amendment lays down a very salutary principle which is recognised by the Government in many other cases. So, I think, the Government should have no objection to accept it.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I accept the amendment, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That to sub-clause (1) of clause 20 of the Bill the following proviso be added:

'Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import, or sale of drugs shall be appointed to be an Inspector under this sub-section'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

Sir Syed Baza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I beg to move:

"That to sub-clause (c) of clause 21 of the Bill the following proviso be added:

'Provided that the Inspector shall not take any action under this clause unless he has reported the facts to the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate and has been authorized by such Magistrate to take such action'."

Sir, the powers conferred on the Inspector under clause 21 are very wide indeed. Sub-clause (c) has attracted the attention of several Members of this House and having regard to the standing which the proposed Inspector is likely to have, it is very important that the powers exercised by him should be subjected to proper control. Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad has already referred to some of the powers which he would enjoy under sub-clause (c). It will be open to him to stop the sale of any drugs for a period not exceeding 10 days. Similarly, it will be open to him under certain circumstances to seize the stock of any particular drug. Sir, it would be dangerous to let the Inspector exercise these powers without control. The exercise of the power by him may be arbitrary or capricious. Indeed it may even not be honest. I hope the latter thing won't happen but the danger is there. Now that we are legislating, we have to take all these things into consideration. I believe the best safeguard that we can provide is that it should not be left to the Inspector to exercise these powers in an arbitrary or irresponsible manner. Therefore, my amendment proposes that the Inspector should not have the power to take action with regard to certain important matters unless he has reported the facts of the case to the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate and such Magistrate has authorised him to take such action.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Aney, whispers that he should be authorised to act only on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate. I have not considered it necessary to import certain provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code into the matter or to make them applicable. In that case, the procedure would become too elaborate and having regard to the contingencies of the moment it may be that the Inspector's object might be frustrated in certain emergencies. Therefore, I think it would afford sufficient protection to all those who sell these drugs if a proper check is put on the power of the Inspector to exercise the right given to him under this sub-clause. The very fact that he will not be able to exercise these powers unless he is authorised by the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate is a sufficient guarantee, so far as I can see, in this behalf. If this amendment is accepted, then it will, so far as I am able to see, meet the requirements of the case. It will safeguard the rights of all those who deal in these drugs and who sell these drugs. At the same time, it will prevent chemists from selling drugs of questionable manufacture. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That to sub-clause (c) of clause 21 of the Bill the following proviso be added: 'Provided that the Inspector shall not take any action under this clause unless he has reported the facts to the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate and has been authorized by such Magistrate to take such action'."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I am prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That to sub-clause (c) of clause 21 of the Bill the following proviso be added:

'Provided that the Inspector shall not take any action under this clause unless he has reported the facts to the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate and has been authorized by such Magistrate to take such action'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 and 23 were added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 24 of the Bill, after word 'report', occurring in the fourth line, the words 'with detailed protocol' be added."

Sir, the object of this amendment is that the Government analysis report should contain the detailed protocol so as to enable all the parties to know the strength and the purity of the drug and also the methods applied for the chemical or biological assay. This is necessary in the interests of the trade itself. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 24 of the Bill, after word 'report', occurring in the fourth line, the words 'with detailed protocol' be added."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, the purpose of my Honourable friend is a perfectly legitimate and valid one, but what I should like to point out to him is that it can be better achieved by the making of rules under section (6) of sub-section (2) of clause 32 of the Bill which says: "prescribe the forms of report to be given by Government Analysts, and the manner of application for test or analysis".

We do not go into the details in the Bill.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. J. D. Boyle: Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 24 of the Bill, for the word 'ten' the word 'twenty-eight' be substituted."

This is just to give more time to the person from whom a sample has been taken and who desires to adduce evidence in controversion of the Analyst's report. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 24 of the Bill, for the word 'ten' the word 'twenty-eight' be substituted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I have no objection.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 24 of the Bill, for the word 'ten' the word 'twenty-eight' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move.

"That to part (h) of sub-clause (2) of clause 32 of the Bill, the words 'or after the expiry of the date of potency' be added at the end."

Sir, the amendment speaks for itself. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That to part (h) of sub-clause (2) of clause 32 of the Bill, the words 'or after the expiry of the date of potency' be added at the end."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I have no objection.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That to part (h) of sub-clause (2) of clause 32 of the Bill, the words 'or after the expiry of the date of potency' be added at the end."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I move:

"That part (q) of sub-clause (2) of clause 32 of the Bill be omitted."

This particular sub-clause provides for the exemption, conditionally or otherwise, from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter or the rules made thereunder of any specified drug or class of drugs. We have already had certain clauses passed which provide for exemption of certain classes or categories of imported drugs and manufactured drugs. I do not understand what exactly is sought to be covered by this sub-clause. What is the purpose of exempting the provisions of Chapter IV from the cases contemplated by this sub-clause? To me it seems it ought to be deleted and I should like to hear from the Government what they have to say. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That part (q) of sub-clause (2) of clause 32 of the Bill be omitted."

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, my Honourable friend referred to earlier discussions on comparable provisions in earlier Chapters of the Bill. Those earlier provisions relate to the powers of the Central Government; these relate to the powers of the Provincial Governments.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: You have under this Chapter exemption in provincial matters also.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: For exactly the same purpose as for the Central Government, namely, non-medicinal purposes . . .

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Will the Honourable Member kindly refer to proviso 2 to clause 17 of the Bill. There also the Provincial Governments may permit the manufacture of under-strength drugs. So the provision here seems quite unnecessary.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: As my Honourable friend will see for himself this lays down the heads under which the rules may be made. In clause 17, you have direct powers of exemption; here you have power of amplifying it by rules made under them.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: In view of the explanation of the Honourable Member, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Sir, before you put clause 32 to the House, I wish to ask one question. Will the Honourable Member give us an assurance that the Central Government will take steps to have a set of model rules framed for the guidance of the Provincial Governments?

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, my Honourable friend is aware of the fact that we have now agreed to set up specifically a consultative committee for the purpose of ensuring uniformity in the matter of rules to be framed under the different provisions of the Act. I have no doubt myself that that consultative committee would proceed on this basis and consider rules which are applicable to all provinces.

4 P.M.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:
"That clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:
"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the heading of the First Schedule, for the words 'First Schedule', the word 'Schedule', for the words and brackets '(See section 7)', the words and brackets '(See sections 7 and 15)' and for the words 'standards to be complied with by imported drugs', the words 'standards to be complied with by imported drugs and by drugs manufactured for sale, sold, stocked or exhibited for sale, or distributed' be respectively substituted."

Sir, these are all consequential amendments. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in the heading of the First Schedule, for the words 'First Schedule', the word 'Schedule', for the words and brackets '(See section 7)', the words and brackets '(See sections 7 and 15)' and for the words 'standards to be complied with by imported drugs', the words 'standards to be complied with by imported drugs and by drugs manufactured for sale, sold, stocked or exhibited for sale, or distributed' be respectively substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the First Schedule to the Bill, in the second column, against items 2 and 3, the words 'by the Central Government' be omitted."

Sir, this is a purely consequential amendment. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in the First Schedule to the Bill, in the second column, against items 2 and 3, the words 'by the Central Government' be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Second Schedule disappears on account of the amendments which have been carried.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the clauses of the Bill be re-numbered and all corrections consequential on the amendments made therein be carried out."

Sir, this amendment is purely in the interest of the Government, and I am not going to make any appeal to them to accept it. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the clauses of the Bill be re-numbered and all corrections consequential on the amendments made therein be carried out."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, I must congratulate my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, on the wonderful way in which he has piloted this very difficult and, in spite of what he characterised it to be, a highly contentious Bill.

Yesterday when he moved the motion for consideration of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee, the atmosphere was surcharged with opposition, and we had a very ominous state of things prevailing in the House till the close of yesterday's meeting. Today things did not look very much more hopeful, but thanks to the conciliatory and considerate attitude of the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill the situation improved very soon, and before we had finished our Friday prayers things had taken a hopeful turn and we have got the wonderful result before us. This shows what an important part personality plays in the conduct of legislative business. It is not only a sound knowledge of the subject-matter with which a Bill deals, it is not only the amount of work which the Member in charge bestows on it, but it is the proper and continuous attention to all the contending interests with which the Bill is concerned and the way the Member in charge deals with these contending interests that leads to the success of a measure. I, therefore, must, as I said at the beginning, offer my hearty congratulations to my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. It is not only the way in which he has piloted this Bill through this House but really the important nature of the legislation as well with which the House has been dealing which brings him all the greater credit. As has been admitted in all the speeches made today, the measure is of the highest importance to the country and deals with a subject which all must regard as of the highest importance, namely, the welfare of the public health of India. So, not only the Honourable Member but the House also must be congratulated on placing on the Statute-book a measure of that importance and vital significance.

Incidentally I may be permitted, Sir, to bring to the notice of the House and of the Chair that in striking contrast to the attitude of the Honourable Member some impatient Members on the Treasury Benches wanted to move the closure a bit too early. Government are aware of their comfortable majority in the House and they can carry any measure

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

through in spite of even the combined opposition of non-official Parties. I do not, therefore, understand, why one or two Members who wanted to speak were not allowed to do so by the closure being moved too early. Of course, we did not think it proper to divide on that point because that would have marred the pleasant atmosphere which was just then beginning to be felt, but I must pointedly bring to the notice of the House that it has been resented by people who lost their opportunity to speak, although for practical purposes it would have made no difference at all.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is really not in order in discussing the closure. The closure motion has to be accepted by the Chair and the Chair does not accept any closure that is moved unless it is fully satisfied that there has been a sufficient debate. And once it is accepted it is not open to any one to discuss it.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: I do not for a moment mean to say that the closure was not properly accepted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It really comes to that.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: All that I want to say is that Government should think twice before moving for closure at such a time.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): My own opinion is that Government did not move the closure too soon and there had been a full debate before it was moved.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: That, Sir, was your view after it was moved. But it was not proper for the Government Benches to move it. Sir, I support the motion.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee: Sir, this is a very important Bill. But when it was first introduced last month it had many defects and shortcomings. The Select Committee was able to remove some of the defects, but now during the consideration stage many other defects and shortcomings have been removed. For this our thanks are due to the manner in which the Honourable Member in charge has piloted this measure. He has shown an attitude of conciliation and a spirit of sweet reasonableness in regard to the amendments moved from this side of the House and with reference to the defects and shortcomings we were able to point out. It may be asked, how has this change come about? To me it seems that Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai now occupies a higher position than he occupied in the month of February, and a higher position always carries with it a greater sense of responsibility. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai is a man of great ability, and if he goes on in the manner in which he has just begun he will be able to render a great deal of service to his country. So far as this Bill is concerned, I hope he will always keep a strict watch over the administration of the Act and make it the fully beneficent measure that it ought to be.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Sir, it was well-known that this Bill being a contentious measure would not have a smooth passage through this House.

My friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, has pointed out how at first the atmosphere was rather ominous and how it gradually smoothed down to calmness. Much of the credit is due to the reasonable and conciliatory attitude of the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill. This shows that reasonableness shown at the proper time evokes a response even from what is often described as in irreconcilable opposition. There is no such thing as an irreconcilable opposition at all. It only requires a proper amount of reasonableness to evoke the proper response.

In regard to this Bill I do not want to deal with the amendments that we moved here, but I will draw attention to one point. The success of this measure lies in the alertness with which the Provincial Governments will assume the responsibility that is thrown on them. And the task of the Honourable Member is not so easy as it was in dealing with us. If he succeeds in persuading the Provincial Governments to properly accept their responsibilities, which are directly or indirectly thrown upon them, in order to make this measure a complete success, then alone can the full benefit of this measure be had by this country, and I hope the reasonableness which has enabled him to succeed in this House will also help him in bringing round the Provincial Governments to take up their part properly and make this Bill as useful as it is intended to be. Expressing my appreciation for the manner in which the Bill has been piloted in this House, and offering my congratulations to him on having been able to pilot two important Bills successfully immediately on the assumption of his responsible office, I resume my seat.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I have only to express my satisfaction that after all the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai has tried to help the Opposition in accepting some reasonable amendments that the elected Members suggested, and particularly the one proposed by my friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, regarding Inspectors—that they should not have any financial connection or anything to do directly or indirectly with those concerns, and I hope that the Government will realise that we have been modest in giving our amendments and have tried to help the Government as well, by making it a non-controversial affair in so far as it was practicable. All the doubts which were in the minds of the opposition were freely mentioned by Mr. Maitra in his long and well-defined speech. We have now only to see that the imported drugs are not helped in any way and the rules will be made especially to take care of this part of the Act. With words of congratulation to the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, I resume my seat.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I will speak only one word. The Bill is not perfect, but we have every hope that the Pharmacy Act will soon be passed. The only danger after passing this Bill is that the allopathic medicines and patent drugs will take shelter under the Unani and Tibbi, homoeopathic and Ayurvedic systems that have been exempted under this Bill and call themselves by those names. Government should try their level best to see that mischief under those shelters is not committed to the public health. With these words I support the Bill.

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, the very generous way in which my Honourable friend, Mr. Nairang, and other Honourable members including Mr. Aney, have spoken about my part in the piloting of

[Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

this Bill has naturally gratified me and also filled me with gratitude. I may, in the words of the Persian poet, say:

"Jamāl-i ham nashin dar man asar kard, Wagar na man haman Khākam ki hastam."

That is to say, it is the good qualities of my associates that have influenced me: otherwise I am just the humble dust that I always was. Actually I attribute the passage of the Bill not so much to any extraordinary effort or endeavour on my part, but to the ready co-operation of the House. And I would like at this stage to say that although Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra and Dr. Banerjea and I differed, and differed forcefully on certain points, we have ultimately been able to compose our differences, because they also have been animated by a spirit of goodwill and by a desire to serve the public weal. That I think is all that I need say on the laudatory side, whether with regard to myself or with regard to other Honourable Members of this House.

Mr. Aney said that a spirit of reasonableness should be extended to the Provincial Governments in our dealings with them. I can assure him that so far as I am concerned that spirit of reasonableness will be forthcoming and I hope that it will evoke a reasonable response from the other side also. That is all that I need say at this stage.

I would, however, before I conclude, like to bring to the notice of the House the extremely valuable work which my friend and colleague in the department, Mr. Oulsnam, has done in the preparation of the Bill in all its stages. He is one of those modest men who do not advertise themselves whether by speech or otherwise. That is the opportunity and the temptation that is offered to us on the front benches, but it should naturally form part of the duty of a Member of the Government that he should pay a public tribute to those who, though silent, really carry on the administration of the land.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Mines Act, 1923, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple measure and I shall explain the three provisions contained in the three clauses of this Bill. The first provision in clause 2 says that for the words "the Government" the words "the Crown" shall be substituted. The Chairman of the Coal Mines Stowing Board happens to be a servant of a Provincial Government. It has been interpreted that the word "Government" could only mean the Government of India: so, to enable a servant of a Provincial Government to be appointed Chairman of this Board, this particular amendment is necessary.

The second amendment deals with the omission of certain words. Under section 19(1A)(b) of the Indian Mines Act, power is conferred on the Chief Inspector or Inspector of Mines to limit by order in writing addressed to the owner, agent or manager of a mine the galleries that may be driven in mines to reasonable dimensions. As a result of the recommendations made by the Coal Mining Committee, detailed regulations under section 29 of the Indian Mines Act have been issued to the same effect, so that this particular clause becomes superfluous and the Bill suggests that the clause may now be omitted.

The last clause deals with a provision made under section 29. The Coal Mining Committee made the following recommendation:

"In every mine the materials required for the support of the roof and side shall be provided by and at the expense of the owner of the mines. The manager and supervising staff, attendants and clerks and all persons employed in connection with the raising and lowering of persons shall be payable and their wages paid by the owner, notwithstanding that the mine or any part thereof is worked or any part operations therein is carried on by a contractor, and no such contractor nor any person employed by him shall be appointed to be the manager."

This recommendation has been accepted by the Government, and this last clause gives the necessary powers to the Government to enforce that recommendation. If a contractor is given full power to do this, he may not care for the safety of the people working underground; he may so work that he may raise all the coal he can, because he is going to be paid at so much per ton of coal which he has excavated and the safety of the people employed will be endangered. So we must fix some responsibility on somebody, and therefore it is that this provision is sought to be made. I may explain here that the lessee of a coal mine is as much an owner as the owner himself, and there is no difference between the two. All that we can do to stop this is to have some independent person on whom this responsibility can be laid, and either the owner or the lessee, who is also the owner, should have full responsibility in this matter.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Mines Act, 1923, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, as regards the amendment which the Honourable Member in charge has suggested, namely, clause (b) of sub-section (1A) of section 19 of the Indian Mines Act be omitted, he has not given any reasons to show why it should be omitted. I think he should have explained why the galleries. . .

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: May I say this? The power was given to the Inspector or the Inspector of Mines by order in writing to make these provisions, but now as a result of the recommendations of the Coal Mining Committee, detailed regulations under section 29 have been framed by the Government itself which makes it unnecessary for any Inspector to exercise those powers. Under those regulations now the mines are being worked. Therefore, this has become a superfluous provision, and no Inspector need pass any order at all because the regulations are there which govern these in the light of the recommendations of the Coal Mining Committee.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: Provisions are made elsewhere in the rules. Since the provision is made in the rules, is it the idea that the provision in the Act itself is unnecessary?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: An order by the Inspector of coal mines is unnecessary, because a higher authority has made the order, namely, the Government of India.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: As regards the second part, which is really the vital part in this Bill for prohibiting the employment of a man either as manager or in any other capacity specified here, except persons specially appointed by the Government who will be directly answerable to the owners of the mines. That means the Honourable Member wishes to secure that the owners of the mines should be made responsible, and they should know what is going on in their own mines. In principle it may be all right, but the responsibility cannot be shifted altogether from the contractors to the mine owners. The contractors take the work on contract, it is they who are actually running the mines and raising the coal, and it is they who should be made responsible for the safety of the people working in the mines. I know in some cases the owners of the mines are the landlords who really do not know what is going on in their mines. Of course, in the case of the coal mines owned by the railways, this system may work well, because they also employ contractors, but in a large number of cases, the mine owners are the landed proprietors, and they do not know what is going on in their mines. Very often they employ some *gumasthas* or agents to work for them. By this arrangement I am very doubtful whether they will improve the situation by shifting the responsibility from the contractors to the owners of mines. The contractors are the people who know all this business, who know their job well, and who know all the rules and regulations about the safety of the people, and it is, therefore, desirable that the whole responsibility should fall on the contractors. If you shift it to the mine owners, then I am afraid they will be dragged in for nothing, because they do not know much about their own mines. The contractors are very clever people, and every time there is any trouble, the contractors will try to drag in the owners in all these matters. Therefore, I think the proposed change is of doubtful utility. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider this matter seriously from the viewpoint of the mine owners who are not very intelligent people, and I fear the object which the Honourable Member in charge has in view may not be achieved by the amendment he proposes to make here.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa Muhammadan): Sir, I cannot understand why the Government should try to shift the responsibility from the contractors to the owners and lessees. Probably the Honourable Member in charge thinks that the contractors in the majority of cases are irresponsible people and that the owners of mines do have a greater moral as well as legal responsibility. I do not think any differentiation can be made between the legal responsibilities of either of them in this matter so far as the legal liability is concerned, but there might be some greater sense of moral responsibility to owners. What I wish to impress upon the Government is that by making the legislation on mines more complicated, things might become more difficult and much cannot be achieved according to the desire of the Honourable Member in charge. We have recently had the Coal Stowing Bill before this House, and even there the Government have not been able to make out a case. In this case

the Government have not been able to justify the necessity for bringing forward this measure, why the owners should be made responsible. My friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, has explained that mine owners as a rule have not much knowledge of the working of the mines, and they have to depend on the contractors or the lessees who really work the mines, they are the people who really do the job, and they in return give a small share of profit to the mine owners, and there the whole thing ends. I would like to know from the Honourable Member in charge if any instances have come to his notice which have necessitated him to bring forward this measure. The Honourable Member read out some portion of a report, which of course I could not follow. I should like to know what was the real basis of this recommendation and why this amendment of the Act is necessary. I trust Government will be able to explain matters more fully than the Honourable Member in charge has done.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I would like to add one or two words. In the first place, I should like to make a suggestion that whenever Government want to come forward with a short amending Bill, it would be better if, just below the Statement of Objects and Reasons, they also set out the corresponding provisions of the Act because by comparing the provisions Members would be able to follow what the actual amendments mean. However, that is a matter of procedure which I hope that the Government will take into consideration, as I think it will be salutary. The main point of this amending Bill is the amendment which is sought to be made in clause 4 of this Bill. Its net result will be the elimination of the class of contractors in the working of mines. I will not be sorry if the contractors are eliminated provided that it really improves the situation and helps the Government to gain the object which they have in view. The object seems to be, according to the Government as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the contractors are only interested in profit making and therefore they are not so much interested in the safe and proper working of the mine. I do not know what is meant by safe and proper working of the mine in this connection, because it is not always the case that those who own the mines are better informed about the condition of the mines and also about the efficient working of the mines. They have to depend upon some experts generally in that case. By merely throwing the responsibility on them of direct payment to the manager and others they can secure one advantage, namely, that the managers and others will be directly responsible to the owner, but if the owner himself is not properly conversant with the conditions under which a mine ought to be worked, then this theoretical responsibility which exists there on account of direct payment made by him will come to very little. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Committee, but there is no provision in section 29 of the Mines Act under which a regulation of the type recommended by the Committee can be framed."

Clause (kk), as now introduced, is intended to give the Government of India power, but does it in any way really improve the situation to such an extent that the owners will be in a position to realise their full responsibility merely because they are called upon to be in direct touch with the managers and other servants who work under them. Is there any other thing contemplated by the Government by which they shall succeed in seeing that even in the case of the owners the mines are being worked with due regard to the safety of the persons who work under the mines? How can that be brought about merely by the fact that the servants and managers instead

[Mr. M. S. Aney.]

of being paid by contractors will be paid by the owner? There must be something else to bring about that result also. If there are any other arrangements by which that result is being secured by Government today then the mere existence of the contractor will not, in my opinion, be a serious impediment, and if there are no other arrangements in existence to bring about that result, then, in my opinion, a mere elimination of the contractor will not achieve the necessary result also. That is the difficulty I am in, and I should like to be enlightened how my Honourable friend is going to secure the safe and proper working of mines by making the little amendment which he seeks to make by this amending Bill.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions : Muhammadan Rural): By this Bill I find that Government want power to prohibit the employment of contractors

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: No, no.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: The clause says, "for prohibiting the employment in a mine either as manager or in any other specified capacity of any persons". This means that Government will have power to make rules to prohibit "the employment in a mine either as manager or in any other specified capacity". My submission is that these words, "or in any other specified capacity" are very wide. If there is an owner of a mine and if he appoints his own son or any other person simply to carry on the work of the mine, then it will be in the power of the Government to prohibit and also if the word "contractor" in any form comes in the deed of appointment. This is what I understand from this clause. Then the clause continues, "except persons paid by the owner of the mine and directly answerable to the owner or manager of the mine". Payment will be a condition precedent for the employment of such a person. I do not see why the Honourable Member wishes that only those people who are paid should be employed. It may be that a contractor may not be taken in, but a person who is an honorary worker or is not paid—he may be employed instead of the contractor. May I remind my Honourable friend here that we may by this legislation condemn contractors in the mines area, but does the Government not know that the whole of this New Delhi was built by contractors and most of Government works are generally given to contractors whether it be in the P. W. D. or any other department? Enlistment of labour is generally in the hands of contractors. It will be very difficult for the owners of mines, whether big mines or small mines—it will be difficult for them to provide labour. So far as I remember, even in other countries like Japan we find that it is the contractor system that provides labour, and so it will be very difficult if the contractor is eliminated from the working of these mines. The owners of the mines will be put to a very great inconvenience if the contractor is eliminated. Simply to say that it should not be given on a term of contract, that so much will be paid for so many tons taken out or so much portion of mine worked,—that all means to say that the man who should be employed must always be paid a certain amount of pay, that his employment condition should not be on any contract system but it should be only on a definite and specified amount of pay that he should work. The object of this Bill is that there may be safety, that there may not be any unsafety in the working of mines. But elimination of contractors will, I

submit, work to the great detriment of those who work in the mines because, as I said just now, it will be very difficult to obtain labour, it will be very difficult to supervise, it will be very difficult to know the technique as the contractors generally do. The owner of the mine or his servant may not know how the mine is to be worked. So far as I understand the Bill, it will put the mine owners to a very great hardship, and if my Honourable friend can explain the whole position we shall be able to know what the meaning of this amending Bill is.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab : Muhammadan): Sir, in the Bills drafted by Government, experts as they are in the art of drafting Bills, the language used is usually very clear, but in this Bill, short as it is, the language used in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is not very clear to me. In fact, certain passages are inconsistent with each other. For instance, when speaking of the contractors who are employed in some of the mines for raising coal, it is said :

"As these contractors are not the owners of the mines their interest lies merely in raising coal as cheaply and in as large quantities as possible, while the proper and safe working of the mine is of little importance to them."

The implication is that as these contractors are mainly concerned with making money, they cannot be responsible to the owner and, therefore, only those people should be employed who are paid directly by the owner, which again implies that the owner who is the master of the situation and of his own business knows everything about the concerns that he runs. Later on, however, it is said : "In many of these cases the owner of the mine has no idea of mining methods and does not concern himself with the working of the mine." Then who is going to be responsible for the working of the mine? You do not want the contractors to be there. You admit that the owner of the mine is incompetent and in many cases he does not know his mind. How is the work to go on? I have not been able to understand that.

Then the addition sought to be made is "for prohibiting the employment in a mine either as manager or in any other specified capacity of any persons except persons paid by the owner of the mine and directly answerable to the owner or manager of the mine". Now, the contractors are paid by the owner of the mine. I cannot, therefore, see how you can logically advance the argument that no person can be employed unless he is paid by the owner of the mine. The owner of the mine pays the contractor. How is the contractor to be eliminated?

Mr. M. S. Aney: It is the contractor who pays the owner.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: The contractor receives money from the owner direct and then, afterwards, he pays the small fry. Anyhow the contractors cannot be eliminated. They are the chief factor in the situation. As has been pointed out by an Honourable Member, all the construction works are done by the contractors. Lakhs and lakhs go to them. The same is the case as regards mines and yet you accuse them of irresponsibility. That is what I cannot understand. All these things should be made clear and these inconsistencies which I have pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons should be removed before I can be satisfied about the passage of the Bill through the Assembly.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: If I had tried to catch your eye earlier, it was because I wanted to throw a little more light on the subject and the discussion would then not have gone on the infructuous lines, which it has done. That conviction has been reinforced by the remarks that have been made by some of the speakers. Sir, the word 'owner' has been defined in the Indian Mines Act and I will only read a portion which shows who a owner is not. An owner is not a person who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from a mine or is merely the proprietor of the mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof or is merely the owner of the soil and not interested in the minerals of the mine. These are not the owners. The owners under the Act are really those who are responsible for the working of the mines, the lessees. Let me remove another misconception. This clause is not going to prevent contractors being employed for the working of the mine at all. What we are trying to safeguard is that the supervisory staff which looks to certain conditions of safety for the lowering of the persons and so on should be different from the contractors' staff and should be under the proprietary control of the owner, using that word "owner" not in the sense of an absentee landlord who gets merely the royalty but either the lessee or the managing agents who are directly responsible for the working of the mine. Contractors have done good work. I do not deny it. Contractors are for long periods. They themselves are the special lessees in many cases, in which case they are the owners under the Act but there are cases of mines where a short term contract is given for a few weeks or a few months for a particular contractor. He excavates as much coal as possible and he is paid at so many rupees per ton of coal that is raised by him. There have been persons who have no interest in the supervisory staff and have no supervisory staff and therefore have no interest in the proper safety of the mines and therefore it is that power is taken to see that the manager and the supervisory staff are paid by the owner, using the word again in the extended sense and therefore has a direct responsibility for the mine. It is impossible for any Inspector of coal mines to check these things, if contracts are given only for a few weeks at a time, as is the case in some of the coal mines and, therefore, this provision has been made as a matter of caution to see that the supervisory staff is under the control of the owner and is responsible for the proper working of the mines. No contractor is going to be eliminated, so far as the proper working of the mine is concerned. I trust that that explanation will satisfy the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill, further to amend the Indian Mines Act, 1923, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. M. S. Anay: The explanation which the Honourable the Commerce Member has given us is that the object is not to eliminate the contractor, but to bring the supervisory staff and other servants directly under the

control of the owner as defined in the Act. Now, Sir, I wish to invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the language itself and see whether this language is not such as to eliminate the contractor altogether. The proposed amendment reads like this:

"for prohibiting the employment in a mine either as manager or in any other specified capacity of any persons except persons paid by the owner of the mine and directly answerable to the owner or manager of the mine."

Everybody else is prohibited to come as a Manager or in any other capacity. Now the wording is too wide and that seems to include the contractors among those who are being prohibited. That is how I feel.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the original clause to which this clause is going to be added, which will make the position quite clear. It is:

"The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make regulations consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes, namely:"

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: May I move my amendment, Sir?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member ought to have moved it earlier. The Honourable Member must remember that it has been repeatedly pointed out that it is not for the Chair to see that the amendment is moved at the right time but it is for the Members concerned who have got any amendments on the list to move them.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Thank you very much for that, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This is the practice, the House and the Honourable Member ought to know it. He may move the amendment now.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I move:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, in the proposed clause (kk), for the words 'except persons paid by the owner of the mine' the following be substituted: 'except persons paid by the owner of the mine or his representative or a lessee'."

Sir, the Honourable the Commerce Member has said that the lessee is also included in the definition of 'owner' and if that be the fact, I hope he would not have any objection in accepting the amendment in order to make the clause more clear and explicit.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, in the proposed clause (kk), for the words 'except persons paid by the owner of the mine' the following be substituted:

'except persons paid by the owner of the mine or his representative or a lessee'."

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I said that the "lessee" is already under the Act as the "owner", and, as regards the words "or his representative", I do not see how it advances the position either, and this clause would merely make the whole provision redundant in the Act.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 4 of the Bill, in the proposed clause (kk), for the words 'except persons paid by the owner of the mine' the following be substituted:

'except persons paid by the owner of the mine or his representative or a lessee'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is really a very simple and innocent measure. The provision seeks to restrict the storage of petroleum to 20 gallons by owners of motor conveyances. By a strange omission Government failed to provide that if a person has got more cars than one, he cannot store as many 20 gallons as the number of cars he possesses. Under the present Act he can do so. That is a dangerous thing to do. He can carry or store petrol up to 20 gallons. But if he has 20 or 30 cars and lorries he should not store as much as 400 or 600 gallons, not that he will be prevented from storing under proper licence and in proper place which will be examined by the Inspector

of Explosives. This Bill seeks to remedy that deficiency. Incidentally, there is another provision in which in case of death due to accidents resulting from the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour the Commissioners of Police have to hold an enquiry. Also the Coroner must carry on an inquest under the Coroners Act. There are, therefore, two authorities who are to carry on the inquest as an obligatory part of their duty. It is proposed that where the Coroners carry on the inquest in the Cities of Bombay and Calcutta the Commissioner of Police may be relieved of his duty to do this work. Sir, I trust this Bill will have a speedy passage.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 6th April, 1940.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, 6th April, 1940.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 19 asked by Mr. K. Sankham on the 3rd February, 1939.

REDUCTION IN FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION ON RAILWAYS.

The following statement shows the reduction in first class accommodation on each of the Class I Railways, separately for main line services and for branch lines. It is not possible to demarcate between the reduction effected as a result of the Wedgwood Committee's recommendations and that arising from an independent examination of the subject by railways.

Statement.

Railway	Abolition of first class accommodation		Reduction in first class accommodation other than total abolition.
	Main-line services 2	Branch-line services 3	
1 Assam Bengal	NIL.	(i) Between Chittagang and Dohazari (on 4 trains up and 4 trains down). (ii) Between Katakhal and Silehar on train Nos. 299/300. (iii) Between Katakhal and Lalabazar on train Nos. 296/294. (iv) Between Karimganj and Dullabcherra on trains Nos. 276/274 and 283/280. (v) Between Karimganj and Kalkalghat on trains Nos. 277/276, 279/278 and 281/272. (vi) Between Fuchhat and Jorhat Town on trains Nos. 277/274 and 273/276. (vii) Between Simlaguri and Khowang on trains Nos. 411/414, 413/416 and 415/418. (viii) Between Chaparmukh and Sillhat Town on trains Nos. 351/352, 353/354 and 355/356. (ix) Between Chaparmukh and Mairabari on trains Nos. 361/362, 363/364 and 365/366. N. E. 1.—Upper class accommodation is provided on these trains if 48 hours' notice is given. 2. When an upper class passenger is booked from any main or branch line station, and the connecting train has no upper class accommodation, the station master of the junction concerned is advised by telegram to enable him to attach an upper class carriage.	4 A reduction in upper class accommodation has been effected by combining the first and second classes.

Bengal and North Western.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
Bengal Nagpur.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	(i) On the Tapir Valley Railway on 23 Down and 24 Up, between Surat and Amalner (through, to, and from Bhimsava). (ii) Between Bayana and Muttra Jn. on train Nos. 51/54. (iii) Between Bharatpur and Muttra Jn. on train Nos. 53/52. (iv) Between Virangam and Kharagoda Jn. on trains Nos. 69/70 and 75/74.	(i) Anand-Borjivi-Vadai-Swaminarayan-Nadlad Branch on trains Nos. 61/62, 63/62, 65/66, 67/66, 105/106, 107/108, 109/110 and 112. (ii) Baroda-Katams branch on train Nos. 108/102. (iii) Surat-Nandurbar branch on train Nos. 41/42.	(i) On the broad gauge, main and branch lines, rates are normally interchangeable and for that reason first class accommodation cannot be entirely abolished. For the same reason it is not possible to separate the information regarding the reduction effected. For both main and branch line services it amounts to 652 first class seats and a further reduction of 124 is anticipated. On the metre gauge it amounts to 120 seats and a further reduction of 108 seats will be effected when certain stock has been converted to revised requirements.
Eastern Bengal.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.

Railway	Abolition of first class accommodation	Reduction in first class accommodation other than total abolition	
	Main-line services 2	Branch-line services 3	
East Indian	(i) Jaunpur-Partabgarh on train Nos. 161/160 (ii) Patna-Cawnpore on train Nos. 123/124 (iii) Partabgarh-Lucknow on train Nos. 167/168 (iv) Fyzabad-Lucknow on train Nos. 173/174 (v) Cawnpore-Phaphund on train Nos. 133/134 (vi) Mughalsara-Shahganj on train Nos. 177/178 (vii) Rae Bareilly-Lucknow on train Nos. 185/186 (viii) Rae Bareilly on train Nos. 185/186 (ix) Bhagalpur-Monghyr on train Nos. 67/68 and 69/70	On all services on the following branches and sections :— (i) Tinpahar-Rajmahal. (ii) Bhagalpur-Mandari Hill. (iii) Daudnagar-Gourganj. (iv) Daudnagar-Jheria-Lodna-Pathardih. (v) Daudnagar-Tarighat. (vi) Akbarpur-Tanda. (vii) Barabanki-Bharanaghat. (viii) Almadpur-Madhepuri-Bahman. (ix) Belman-Skaper. (x) Shahjahanpur-Sikapur. (xi) Nalanda-Kidwara. (xii) Hachwar-Rikhiwari. (xiii) 1 and 2 K.G. Kail-Gaya. (xiv) 1 and 2 K.G. Kail-Gaya. (xv) Dhanbad-Bermo. (xvi) Dhanbad-Pathardih.	The reduction effected on 21 main and branch line trains amounts to 156 first class seats.
Great Indian Peninsula.	(i) On Bhavnagar-Amalner-Surat through service trains Nos. 302/301 and 304/303. (ii) Between Poona and Loharwal on train Nos. 456/457, 463/469, 460/461 and 462/463.	On all services on the following branches and sections :— (i) On the Chalkisson-Dhulia branch. (ii) Between Bhavnagar and Amalner on train Nos. 302/301, 314/315, 318/319 and 311/312. (iii) On the Bhamburda-Khamgaon branch. (iv) On the Bhamburda-Amalner branch. (v) On the Bina-Kodah branch. (vi) On the Cawnpore Banda branch.	A reduction of first class accommodation on five main and branch line trains has been effected which amounts to 27 first class seats.
Madras and Southern Mahratta.	(i) Between Madras and Bangalore on train Nos. 15, 16, 19 and 20. (ii) Between Madras and Arkonam on train Nos. 17/18 (iii) Between Madras and Jalarpet on train Nos. 11/12 (iv) Between Arkonam and Katpadi on train Nos. 48/49 (v) Between Madras and Balchur on train Nos. 25/26 (vi) Between Renigunta and Gooty on train Nos. 85/86 (vii) Between Arkonam and Renigunta on train Nos. 47/48.	On all services on the following branches :— Broad Gauge. (i) Gunter-Tomal-Bepalle. (ii) Samsat-Crossedale. (iii) Nidadavolu-Narasapur. (iv) Walajah Road-Bemhat. (v) Bowringpet-Mankuppam.	

North Western

(i) Between Renigunta and Madras on train Nos. 42/43.
 (ii) Between Gudur and Waltair on train Nos. 31/30
 (iii) Between Kaval and Bitragunta on train Nos. 161/162.
 (iv) Between Madras and Kaval on train Nos. 29/30
 (v) Between Madras and Rajahmundry on train Nos. 283/284.
 (vi) Between Madras Suburban locals.

Metre Gauge.

(i) Between Miraj and Londa on train Nos. 11/12.
 (ii) Between Poona and Belgaum on train Nos. 5/6.
 (iii) Between Hailu and Dharwar on train Nos. 103 to 108, 110, 81, 82 and 84.
 (iv) Between Miraj and Hailu on train Nos. 39/40.
 (v) Between Devangere and Dharwar on train Nos. 109/110.
 (vi) Between Berwada and Donakonda on train Nos. 49/50.
 (vii) Between Berwada and Narasapurpet on train Nos. 43/44.
 (viii) Between Berwada and Guntakal on train Nos. 45/46.

(i) Between Samastha and Multan on train Nos. 285/286.
 (ii) Between Delhi and Jind on train Nos. 105/108

Metre Gauge.

(i) Gudiwade-Bhimavaram.
 (ii) Hospet-Kozur.
 (iii) Sandur-Miraj-Kolhapur (excluding train Nos. 15 and 16).
 (iv) Gadar-Solapur (excluding train Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65).
 (v) Dharwad-Patola.
 (vi) Kaptol-Patola-Renigunta-Gudur (excepting train Nos. 81 and 82).

(i) Between Solkot and Wazirabad on train Nos. 294/295.
 (ii) Between Chikamur and Lahore on train Nos. 314/315.
 (iii) Between Narawal and Solkot on train Nos. 298/299.
 (iv) Between Amritsar and Narawal on train Nos. 302/303.
 (v) Between Balnath Paprola and Pathankot on train Nos. 232/233.
 (vi) Between Amritsar and Tarn Tarn on train Nos. 30/31, 32/33 and 460/459.
 (vii) Between Jullundur City and Jullundur Deoha on train Nos. 396/395.
 (viii) Between Jullundur City and Nawasahar Deoha on train Nos. 270/269.
 (ix) Between Jullundur City and Hoshiarpur on train Nos. 164/267.
 (x) Between Jullundur City and Lohian Khas via Noida on train Nos. 354/353 and 276/275.
 (xi) Between Jullundur City and Mukerian on train Nos. 204/203, 454/453 and 450/499.
 (xii) Between Ludhiana and Lohian Khas on train Nos. 416/415.
 (xiii) Between Quedia and Harnal on train Nos. 470/469 and 468/467.

Railway	Abolition of first class accommodation		Reduction in first class accommodation other than total abolition
	Main-line services 2	Branch-line services 3	
1 Rohilkund and Kumaon South Indian	N/L. Between Cuddalore and Villupuram on trains Nos. 69 and 70	N/L. On all services (except where otherwise stated) on the following branches and sections :— (i) Madurai Junction-Bodmayakur. (ii) Chinglepet Junction-Arionam Junction. (iii) Salem Junction-Viduthachalan Junction. (iv) Madras Beach-Chinglepet Junction (on other than through main line trains). (v) Tennevely-Thiruchendur Railway. (vi) Cuddalore Junction Viduthachalan Junction on trains Nos. 421 and 424.	4 N/L.

Information promised in reply to part (i) (a) of unstarred question No. 62 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 12th April, 1939.

CATERING ARRANGEMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

The figure of Rs. 30,868 for the Eastern Bengal Railway mentioned in the reply already given was a composite figure of the total amount paid in 1937-38 by Hindu and Muhammadan refreshment room contractors, stall-holders and platform vendors and per capita hawking charges, and it included charges for the use of stall, provision of water, electricity, etc.

Similar information for the other State Railways is as follows :

East Indian Railway.—Rs. 95,454-6-0.

This was composed of :

- (1) rents for accommodation provided;
- (2) charges for electrical equipment and current consumed;
- (3) municipal tax, water charges etc.;
- (4) hawking fees; and
- (5) trolly and barrow hire.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Rs. 39,148.

This covered licence fees and rents.

North Western Railway.—Rs. 26,497.

This was composed of :

- (1) rents for residential portions of shops;
- (2) water and conservancy charges;
- (3) ground rents;
- (4) rent for tea stalls owned by the North Western Railway; and
- (5) charges for electric energy consumed.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 86 asked by Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon on the 15th February, 1940.

MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS IN CERTAIN POSTS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

There are 37 Muslim and 111 Non-Muslim Head Clerks working at present on the North Western Railway.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 107 asked by Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan (on behalf of Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shahban) on the 15th February, 1940.

PENALTIES TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES FOUND TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

(a) Yes.

(b) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the Governor General in Council has delegated to General Managers of State-managed Railways, with powers to re-delegate to authorities subordinate to them, power to forego Government dues to the extent provided in the Schedule of Powers. On the North Western Railway, Divisional Officers have powers to decide whether a particular railway employee should be prosecuted in Court for recovery of railway dues.

- (c) The answer to both parts is in the affirmative.
- (d) No. Travelling without a ticket is a fact capable of proof, and the recovery or non-recovery of fares is no evidence as to the fact.
- (e) One ex-waterman at Rohri appealed against an order of dismissal and the appeal was rejected by the General Manager.
- (f) The answer to the first part is in the negative. As regards the second part, the Honourable Member is referred to the reply to part (d).

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 140 asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi on the 23rd February, 1940.

EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF FOR CONSERVANCY WORK IN THE PAREL WORKSHOPS OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Does not arise, but I would point out that workmen are not required to do conservancy work, i.e., the cleaning of latrines, but they are required to sweep out workshop floors and offices.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No, but labourers employed as general help in shops who are required to sweep shop floors and offices would render themselves liable to disciplinary action if they refused to carry out these duties.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 212 asked by Mr. H. M. Abdullah (on behalf of Khan Bahadur Shaikh. Fazl-i-Haq Piracha) on the 27th February, 1940.

INFERIOR SERVANTS PROMOTED TO CERTAIN SUBORDINATE POSTS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

- (a) and (b) Two statements are placed below giving the information required by the Honourable Member.

Statement showing the number of inferior servants promoted permanently and temporarily as Sub-Inspector of Works and Assistant Way Inspectors during 1935-39.

Period	Permanent			Temporary			Indian Christians
	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	
1935-36	1	2	1	2	10	3	..
1936-37	..	..	..	1	8	4	..
1937-38	..	..	..	7	17	1	..
1938-39	..	..	..	11	13	4	..
<i>Sub-Inspector of Works</i>							
1935-36	3	..	..	17	32	7	1
1936-37	..	..	..	21	45	10	..
1937-38	..	..	..	36	51	13	1
1938-39	3	1	1	52	48	9	2
<i>Assistant Way Inspectors</i>							

Statement showing the number of works mistries appointed permanently and temporarily during 1935-39.

Period	Permanent		Temporary		
	Muslims	Hindus	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs
1935-36	8	8	26	48	10
1936-37	1	2	58	67	15
1937-38	1	..	71	84	31
1938-39	2	2	81	111	39

Information promised in reply to part (g) of starred question No. 219 asked by Mr. H. M. Abdullah on the 27th February, 1940.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUSLIMS AS OFFICE SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEAD CLERKS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

The following number of Muslims were posted as Office Superintendents and Head Clerks as a result of selections made since the 6th August, 1931:

Office Superintendents	2 against officiating vacancies.
Head Clerks and Assistant Superintendents.	4 against permanent vacancies. 3 against officiating vacancies.

In addition to the above, five Muslims have been posted as Head Clerk since 1931 in cases where no selection was made. The post of Superintendent, Lost Property Office, fell permanently vacant twice since 1931 and temporarily vacant on two occasions. On all four occasions, Muslims were appointed to fill the post.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 54 asked by Mr. Suryya Kumar Som on the 27th February, 1940.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE CONTRACTORS FOR VENDING FRUITS, ETC., AT THE LAHORE RAILWAY STATION.

During the two years there have been four well-grounded complaints. Three were against the salemen of one vendor and the contractors were directed to discharge the salemen concerned. One was of an assault by salemen employed by a different contractor. The salemen were prosecuted and fined and the contractor was directed to discharge the men.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 404 asked by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad (on behalf of Mr. Muhammad Nauman) on the 15th March, 1940.

SYSTEM OF GIVING ADVERTISEMENTS ON CERTAIN RAILWAYS.

The Publicity Branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway is under Mr. S. K. Mukerjee, Superintendent, Rates and Development. Its cost, during 1938-39 was Rs. 1,06,663.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 83 asked by Mian Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shahban on the 15th March, 1940.

SENIORITY OF LOCO. RUNNING STAFF ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) and (c) Grade IV is a diminishing cadre and the existing incumbents are amalgamated with grade III. Instructions are in existence that grade III drivers on the maximum of their pay, viz., Rs. 180, (old scales), should be given preference over grade IV drivers who are in receipt of less than Rs. 190 per mensem (old scales) in the working of mail and other important trains.
- (d) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

Information promised in reply to parts (b) and (c) of starred question No. 451 asked by Mr. H. M. Abdullah on the 19th March, 1940.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED CLASSES.

(b) Statement showing the number of officers and clerks in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices (i) granted extensions of service, (ii) re-employed after retirement, and (iii) re-employed after retrenchment, during the year ending February 1940.

(i) Officers	12
Ministerial servants	Nil.
(ii) Officers	11
Ministerial servants	10
(iii) Officers	1
Ministerial servants	6

(c) These were re-employed or were granted extensions of service on public grounds, i.e., in view of their technical knowledge, special qualifications or experience of work, or because men with the requisite qualifications were not available to replace them.

Information promised in reply to parts (a) to (d) of starred question No. 471 asked by Bhai Parma Nand on the 20th March, 1940.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF TRAFFIC INSPECTOR ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Forty-six employees appeared; 20 were selected as fit to officiate in long term vacancies and 22 in short-term vacancies. The answer to the second part is in the negative. As regards the third part, the following statement gives the information required:

	For long term vacancies	For short term vacancies
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	10	6
Muslims	4	4
Hindus	5	10
Other minority communities	1	2
	20	22

The results will remain valid until the list is nearly exhausted when a fresh selection will be held.

(c) The answer to the first part is in the negative. The candidates included 13 graduates, two Intermediate Arts or its equivalent, nine Matriculates or equivalent, and 13 non-Matriculates. Information regarding the other five men is not readily available.

(d) Divisional Superintendents are asked to recommend the names of individuals whom they consider fit for the post for which recommendations are called. They either hold Selection Boards or make nominations based on the reports of the Executive Officers concerned, the service records of the staff and their confidential reports.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 523 asked by Bhai Parma Nand on the 26th March, 1940.

PERSONS EXTERNEED FROM THE DELHI PROVINCE.

(a) The required information is given below:

(1) Externed under section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1935	7
(2) Externed under section 6 of the United Provinces Goondas Act of 1932 as extended to Delhi	39

(b) Two lists are attached. The externments under the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act were ordered because the Chief Commissioner was satisfied that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the persons concerned had acted, were acting, or were about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, or in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace. The externments under the United Provinces Goondas Act were ordered because the Chief Commissioner was satisfied on the report of the Advising Judges that the persons concerned should be removed from the Delhi Province.

List of persons who were externed from the Delhi Province under section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1935, during the past two years.

1. Ramji Lal, son of Jawahar Singh, Rajput.
2. Chaman Lal Azad, son of Bhagat Ram, Khatri.
3. Shiam Behari Singh, son of Udit Singh.
4. Chandra Gupta Vidyalkar, son of Sri Narain, Brahmin.
5. Swami Vichara Nand, parentage not known.
6. Ram Dass Ooriya Baba Swami, parentage not known.
7. Harbandhu Samajdar, son of late Pandit Ananda Charan Samajdar, Brahmin.

List of persons externed from the Delhi Province under section 6 of the United Provinces Goondas Act of 1932, as extended to Delhi Province, in 1937 during the past two years.

1. Sultan Khan, alias Sultan, son of Gul Mohammad.
2. Mohammad Yaqub, alias Yaquba, son of Mohammad Hussain.
3. Sardar Khan, alias Sardara, son of Gul Mohammad.
4. Pir Mohammad, alias Piru, son of Ahmad.
5. Faqir Mohammad, alias Faqira, son of Mir Alam.
6. Sanobar, son of Pir Mohammad.
7. Mohammad Yaqub, alias Kaloo, son of Mahmud Khan.
8. Ahmad, son of Sultan-ud-Din.
9. Yaqub, alias Khandu, son of Maula Baksh.
10. Islam, son of Ahmad Ali.

11. Mohammad Shefi, son of Mohammad Ayub.
12. Abdul Ghani, *alias* Chitar, son of Abdulla.
13. Karim-ul-Zaman, *alias* Halwa, son of Karim Bakhsh.
14. Mohammad Ishaq, *alias* Fajoo, son of Mohammad Hussain.
15. Mohammad Ahmad, son of Mohammad Hidayat Ullah.
16. Abdul Rahman, son of Abdul Mabb.
17. Latif Ullah, son of Lafat Ullah.
18. Brij Mohan, *alias* Birju, *alias* Zehri, son of Kunj Bihari.
19. Azim Ullah, *alias* Sunehri, son of Samit Ullah.
20. Chewal, son of Bhurai Khan.
21. Imam Bakhsh, *alias* Shurwa, son of Khuda Bakhsh, *alias* Allah Bakhsh.
22. Ahmed, son of Bhura.
23. Babu, son of Imam Bakhsh, *alias* Shorba.
24. Shiv Charan, son of Sunder Lal.
25. Kalwa, son of Chotta.
26. Lachhman Dass, *alias* Lachman, son of Lakh Ram.
27. Mohammad Umar, son of Ikram-ud-Din.
28. Nehala, son of Nanhe.
29. Abaidur Rahman, *alias* Abdulla, son of Mahfuz Bakhsh.
30. Jamilur Rahman, son of Mahbub Bakhsh.
31. Abdul Salam, son of Mahboob Bakhsh.
32. Zikrur Rahman, son of Mahfooz Bakhsh.
33. Aatur Rahman, son of Mahfooz Bakhsh.
34. Rahmim Bakhsh, *alias* Marhatta, son of Mohammad Azim.
35. Abdul Sattar, *alias* Faqir Mohammad, son of Nazir Ahmad, *alias* Nathu Khan, *alias* Ghulam Ali.
36. Abdul Ghafoor, *alias* Wazir Mohammad, son of Nadir Ahmad Khan, *alias* Ghulam Ali.
37. Hazari Lal, *alias* Hazari, son of Chuni Lal.
38. Babu Lal, *alias* Babu, son of Chuni Lal.
39. Sham Singh, son of Ganga Singh.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Secretary of the Assembly: Sir, the following Message has been received from the Council of State:

"I am directed to inform you that the Council of State at its meeting held on the 5th April, 1940, agreed without any amendment to the Bill to make certain provisions relating to service by European British subjects in the armed forces of, or in a civil capacity under, the Crown, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 1st April, 1940."

THE PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume consideration of the Petroleum (Amendment) Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow (Member for Railways and Communications): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

The amendments embodied in this Bill are in essence drafting amendments. If Honourable Members will compare the provisions of the Bill with that of the section which, anticipating the request by Mr. Aney, I have appended to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, they will see that it imports no new ideas. It may well be asked why, if only drafting amendments are required, we have taken the trouble to bring this Bill before the House at all. If section 48 had stood alone, I do not think this Bill would have been required. But, unfortunately, in another section of the Motor Vehicles Act, we have expressed the same ideas in different words. There was, I am quite sure, no difference in the intention, but the Courts in interpreting the Acts are bound to assume that when the Legislature says two different things, it also means two different things and must, therefore, look for some difference in intention and scope.

Now, the essential difference in the present respect is that the clause which Honourable Members will find at the end of section 2 of this Bill is substantially included in section 56 but is not included in section 48 as it now stands. That gives rise to a doubt as to the method in which the limitations now included in clauses (a) and (b) of section 48 are to be enforced. The obvious way of enforcing them and, indeed, the only really practical way of enforcing them is to put the limitations on the permits as they are issued. That is the method we contemplated and that is the method actually embodied in section 56. But the absence of the necessary clause here might lead the Courts to the view that the method was not open to the Regional Transport Authority. And if it is not open, it is not easy to see what other method that is at all practical they can follow. Only two methods have occurred to me. One is the method by which they could limit the total number of permits in the whole region to the number which they regarded as desirable on a particular route. That would obviously involve a very serious restriction on motor traffic and

[Sir Andrew Clow.]

would be inconvenient to the public and unfair to the motor bus owners. The other method would be to put a series of Inspectors on to see that after a certain number of vehicles had passed along the road, no more were allowed. That would be both impractical and unreasonable.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, this Bill is intended to improve the existing law and I think it will do away with lot of difficulties which have been experienced. I do not want to make any speech on this motion which I am sure will be welcomed from all sides. But I want to draw the attention of the Government to another point with regard to the Motor Vehicles Act. When the Motor Vehicles Bill was under discussion before this House, I had drawn the attention of the Government to a point to which they did not attach much importance at that time. I hope the Government will take a serious view of it now that an accident in which a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council was involved has happened. Last time I laid great emphasis on the fact that the motor speed should be limited in many places but the Government did not think that it was possible and did not attach much value to it. But after the serious accidents which are happening in Delhi and in other places, I hope the Government will take stock of things and take necessary steps to avoid these accidents. It was very fortunate that the Honourable Member, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, escaped from much more serious consequences and I hope this accident will open the eyes of the Government. With these few words, I support the motion.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

As regards the remarks which fell from Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, I doubt if they are very relevant to the Bill. I would only say that I have the impression that where the accident occurred, of which I was an eye-witness, there is a speed limit in force.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, we are not here to oppose this Bill in any way, but the point which I would like to be cleared is this. This Bill wants to limit also perhaps the permits that would be issued by the Authority. It will be a sort of a suppression of the trade and the suppression of the issue

of licences too. That means that we would come back to the original idea that the Railway Department would like to discourage the motor vehicles. Our fear is that it will impede to a great extent and it would be in the hands of Government to stop even to run the motors on the roads where it may be necessary and the Government will have the whole thing in their own hands. If that is not the intention of moving this Bill, we have no objection. But in our view, it will limit to a great extent trade and business in running motor vehicles. Thus, I think the Government ought to clear this point to a certain extent and assure us that there will be no stoppage of these things and that no hindrances will be placed in the running of motors.

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: If I followed my Honourable friend, Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali, correctly, he seemed to be taking us back to a very controversial argument which arose on the main Act. I submit it hardly arises out of this Bill and I would point out that the power to limit these permits does not rest with the Government of India but rests with the Transport Authorities appointed by the Provincial Governments.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafar Khan (Leader of the House): Sir, I do not propose to move the Resolution*, that stands in my name, in this Session.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Assembly will now adjourn *sine die*.

The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

*"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee appointed in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 12th February, 1940, to consider the conveyance allowances of Members of the Indian Legislature."

INDEX to The Legislative Assembly Debates.

Volumes I to III—6th February to 6th April, 1940

A

ABDOOLA HAROON, SETH HAJI SIR—
 General discussion of the General Budget. 930, 931, 932.
 Election of— to the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1736.
 Election of— to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.
 Excess Profits Tax Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1338.
 Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—
 Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 368—69.
 Question *re—*
 Alleged under-representation of Muslims in services on the North Western Railway. 403-04, 405-06.
 Defects in combined "C" type orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1447-51.
 Meteorological Observatory at Karachi. 543.
 Muslims and non-Muslims in certain posts on the North Western Railway. 404-05, 2269.
 Recruitment of Muslims as Preventive Officers in the Customs Department. 477-78.
 Question (Supplementary) *re* proposal to close the Calcutta Port for Haj Pilgrims. 462.
ABDUL GHANI, MAULVI MUHAMMAD—
 Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—
 Motion to consider and to circulate. 997-98, 1020.
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1020-21.
 Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—
 Motions to consider and to circulate. 394-95.

ABDUL GHANI, MAULVI MUHAMMAD—
contd.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Delhi Capital Outlay. 1978.
 Stamps. 1965.
 Stationery and Printing. 1975.
 Drugs Bill—
 Motion *re* extension of time appointed for presentation of the Report of Select Committee. 980-81.
 Consideration of clauses. 2222.
 Motion to pass. 2251.
 Excess Profits Tax Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1307-08, 1317-18.
 Consideration of—
 Clause 6. 1510, 1530.
 Clause 7. 1490.
 Clause 8. 1497, 1498, 1500.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Consideration of—
 Clause 2. 1918-19.
 Clause 3. 1920-21, 1928-29.
 Clause 4. 1942.
 Schedule I. 1951-52, 1956.
 Motion to pass. 1962-64.
 Indian Merchants Shipping (Amendment) Bill—
 Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 377-78.
 Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—
 Consideration of clause 2. 2154-55.
 Motion *re* election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1467.
 Motion *re* election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1273, 1274.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re* grievances of Government employees. 1211, 1218-19.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" *re—*
 Increase of freights. 640-42.

ABDUL GHANI, MAULVI MUHAMMAD—*contd.*

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—*contd.*
Muslim grievances. 710-11.
Vagrancies of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 628-29.

Question re—

Advance increments granted to staff in the Supply Department. 902.
Alleged irregularities in the Supply Department. 1259.
Amendment of rules for the grant of temporary advances from the General Provident Fund. 1096-97.
Application of rates of pay rules to staff in the Supply Department. 902.
Appointment after retirement of the Assistant Secretary, Defence Department, in the Defence Co-ordination Department. 1429.
Authorisation of an officer of the Supply Department to recommend candidates for additional war establishments of Indian Stores Department and Contracts Directorate. 796-97.
Demotion of staff as train clerks on the North-Western Railway. 1588-89.
Employment of Secretariat Assistants on routine work in the Supply Department. 797-98.
Expenses incurred on saloons, etc., of Members of the Executive Council. 1316.
Grant of allowances to Assistants-in-charge of Branches in the Supply Department. 1259-60.
Grievances of Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 660-61, 908.
Income-tax Officers and Assistant Income-tax Officers in India. 1736.
Income-tax Officers and examiners in India. 1731-32.
Income-tax Officers and Examiners in the Company Districts at Calcutta. 1732-33.
Lump sum granted for office establishment and contingencies to the Advisers and Liaison Officers in the Supply Department. 797.
Monopoly for the purchase of wool given to Messrs. Rellies and Beinnay's of Madras. 1669.
Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached offices. 1790-92.

ABDUL GHANI, MAULVI MUHAMMAD—*contd.***Question re—*contd.***

Partial treatment of Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached Offices. 662-909.
Persons promoted from lower to first division in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 792.
Post of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ambala Division, held by members of one family. 552-53.
Promotion of train clerks to guards' posts on the North Western Railway. 1589.
Proportion of different communities in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 661, 908-09.
Recruitment and training of pool officers under the Customs Department. 2067-68.
Recruitment of relations of employees in the Income-tax Department, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1731.
Recruitment of staff and promotions in the Supply Department. 901-02.
Recruitments by communities in the Supply Department. 1259.
Reduced rates of food and refreshments for railway employees. 1585-86.
Retrenchment of searching-porters in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1587-88.
Revision of the pay of the subordinate station staff on the North Western Railway. 1589.
Staff recruited in the Supply Department. 798-99.
Suspected case of leakage of information in the Supply Department. 902.
Treatment of an officer of the Government of India as a lent Officer on transfer. 661-62.
Treatment of Muslim employees in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached offices. 788-89.
Question (Supplementary) re—
Inconvenient timing of a train at Jhang-Maghiana Railway station. 746.
Remarks of Sir Leonard Woolley about conservation of archaeological remains. 1251.
Resolution re utilization of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of pilgrims. 1846-47.

ABDUL HAMID, KHAN BAHADUR SIR—

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

ABDUL HAMID, KHAN SAHIB SHAIKH—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—
Appointment of — to the Select Committee.
Oath of Office. 2.

ABDULLAH, MR. H. M.—

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 2012.
Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re Muslim grievances. 707-08.

Question re—

Accountants on the North Western Railway. 4-5.
Allegations of corruption against a clerk in the Divisional Office, Rawalpindi. 225.
Alleged favouritism and nepotism in the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Rawalpindi. 224.
Appointment of a Muslim as Assistant Signal Engineer on State Railways. 550.
Appointment of Muslims as Inspectors of Coaching and Goods on the North Western Railway. 1995.
Appointment of Muslims as Personnel Officers, etc., on the North Western Railway. 408-09.
Arrangements for vending aerated waters to Muslims at the Delhi Railway Station. 1176, 1873.
Candidates taking Appendices C and D examinations on the North Western Railway. 5-6.
Certain information regarding clerical staff on the North Western Railway. 877-78.
Change in the rules regarding promotion of clerks on the North Western Railway. 2136-37.
Clerks blocked on maximum of their grades in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2140-41.
Clerks employed in certain sections of the Railway Divisional Office, Lahore. 2137.
Clerks recruited direct in Intermediate grades on the North Western Railway. 749, 1104.
Commercial Supervisors on the North Western Railway. 876-77.

ABDULLAH, MR. H. M.—*contd.***Question re—*contd.***

Communal composition of certain Assistant Way Inspectors on the North Western Railway. 548.
Communal composition of clerks employed in the Confidential Branch of the North Western Railway. 1798-99.
Communal composition of instructors at the Walton Training School. 1798.
Communal composition of journeymen appointed in certain shops on the North Western Railway. 1599-1600.
Communal composition of train clerks and ticket collectors on the North Western Railway. 1600.
Complaints against the Hindu vending contractor for fruits and cigarettes at the Delhi Railway Station. 1175.
Complaints of Muslim Officers in the Archaeological Department. 1030.
Concession tickets issued to indigent Haj pilgrims in Bombay. 1988-89.
Coolies promoted to the posts of journeymen on the North Western Railway. 749-50, 1459.
Dearth of Muslims in the Rawalpindi Division of the North Western Railway. 549-50.
Differential treatment meted out to Muslims and Hindus by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi. 222-24.
Dividing of certain vending contracts on communal basis in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1176.
Employment of Muslims as Office Superintendents and Head Clerks on the North Western Railway. 748-49, 2271.
Engineering Subordinates working as Assistant Engineers on the North Western Railway. 748.
Exemption of accounts clerks from passing Appendix 'D' examination. 1996.
Expiry of term of the Deputy Director General of Archaeology. 1029-30.
Filling up of certain vacancies on the North Western Railway. 409-10.
Filling up of unreserved vacancies on Railways. 408.
Free special passes allowed on the North Western Railway. 1800-01.
Haj pilgrims carried in "Rizwani". 1990.

ABDULLAH, MR. H. M.—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Inconvenient timing of a train at Jhang-Maghiana Railway station. 745-46.
- Inconvenient timings of night trains reaching Khanewal Railway station. 746.
- Inferior servants promoted to certain subordinate posts on the North Western Railway. 744-45, 2270-71.
- Loading and unloading contractors on the North Western Railway. 746-47.
- Misuse of card passes by certain persons on the North Western Railway. 224-25.
- Muslim hawkers at the Delhi Railway Station. 1176.
- Muslim office superintendents and head clerks on the North Western Railway. 548.
- Muslim traffic inspectors on the North Western Railway. 548.
- Non-appointment of a Muslim as an Electrical Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 1868-69.
- Non-invitation of representatives of Haj Committees to conferences held between the Government of India and Shipping companies engaged in pilgrim traffic. 1454.
- Non-observance of the Home Department Resolution for recruitment of minorities in the Rawalpindi Division of the North Western Railway. 411.
- Non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant Financial Adviser in the Military Finance Department. 1515.
- Non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant Secretary or Officer Supervisor in the Defence Department or Army Headquarters. 1516.
- Non-provision of additional ships for Haj pilgrims. 1989.
- North Western Railway employees proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and subsequently asking for its cancellation. 1996.
- Personnel Branches on the North Western Railway. 2134.
- Posting of Muslim Officers to the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 221-22.
- Posts in the superior Railway Services filled by direct recruitment. 1801-03.

ABDULLAH, MR. H. M.—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Procedure adopted for promotion of clerks in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2140.
- Promotion of clerks in the Headquarters Office of the North Western Railway. 878-79.
- Promotion of clerks in the North Western Railway Accounts Department. 875-76.
- Provision of certain necessities in the mosque attached to the Moghalpura Workshop. 50.
- Qualifications for recruitment to certain categories of staff on the North Western Railway. 745, 1870-72.
- Qualified Muslim Inspectors of Works not allowed to officiate as Assistant Engineers on the North Western Railway. 747-48.
- Recruitment of clerks in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2138-39.
- Recruitment of inferior staff on the North Western Railway. 49.
- Recruitment of Muslims as labourers, etc., on the North Western Railway. 44.
- Recruitments in the Department of Supply. 598.
- Reduction of posts in the superior services and increase of posts in the lower gazetted services on the North Western Railway. 406-08.
- Representation of Muslims in the Traffic Inspector's posts on the North Western Railway. 49.
- Reservation of vacancies to redress communal inequalities in the superior State Railway Services. 1996-97.
- Restrictions in educational qualifications imposed on recruitment and promotion of staff on the North Western Railway. 1799-1800.
- Sailing of pilgrim ship "Jehangir". 1989-90.
- Staff on leave after their transfer to the Department of Supply. 597.
- Staff recruited in certain offices. 597-98.
- Stoppage of bookings of Haj pilgrims by "Khosru" and "Islami". 1988.
- Supersessions and extensions of service in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1030-31.

ABDULLAH, MR. H. M.—*concl.*Question re—*concl.*

- Travelling Inspectors of Stores Accounts on Railways. 3-4.
- Unemployment among educated classes. 1515, 2272.
- Vacancies not filled by Muslims in the Signal Shop, North Western Railway. 410-11.
- ABDUR RASHEED CHAUDHURY, MAULVI—
- Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to pass. 2080-81.
- Excess Profits Tax Bill—
Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 87, 88, 92, 263-66.
- General discussion of the General Budget. 942-44.
- Indian Arbitration Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 434-35, 440, 442, 443-44.
- Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce. 2073-74.
- National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—
Motion to pass. 2036-38.
- Question re—
Arrest of Muhammad Ali Khan of Jhangirpura, Peshawar city. 1592.
- Construction of waiting rooms at Baramchal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 6.
- Female waiting shed at Baramchal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7, 43.
- Inconveniences felt by the income-tax assesses due to non-supply of return forms in duplicate. 662.
- Kidnapping of Muhammad Salim Khan, Excise Sub-Inspector, North West Frontier Province. 1591.
- Provision of a Radio Station in Assam. 557-58.
- Provision of medical relief for the Consulate staff, etc., at Jalalabad. 968.
- Raids, dacoities and kidnappings in agencies and certain districts. 975-78.
- Special trains run for Haj pilgrims from Bengal, etc. 1263-64.
- Verandahs at Baramchal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 43.
- Verandahs of the station house at Baramchal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7.
- Question (Supplementary) re compulsory national service for European British subjects in India. 138.

ACCIDENT(S)—

Question re—

- at railway crossings on the North Western Railway. 7-8.
- Railway — in the Ghaziabad yard. 51.

ACCOMMODATION—

- Question re reduction in first class — on railways. 2264-68.
- Resolution re utilization of the Kamran dues for the — of pilgrims.

ACCOUNT(S)—

- Presentation of the Central Government Appropriation — and Finance —. 760.
- Presentation of the Posts and Telegraphs appropriations. 910.

ACCOUNTANT(S)—

- Question re—
— on the North Western Railway. 4-5.
- Grades of — in the Government of India Presses. 2133.
- Pay of — in the Government of India Presses, Calcutta and New Delhi. 2132-33.
- Promotions of officiating Divisional — by the — General, Bombay. 849-50, 1104.
- Promotions to —'s grade in the Government of India Presses. 1041-42.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL—

- Question re promotions of officiating Divisional accountants by the —, Bombay. 849-50, 1104.

ACCOUNTS CLERK(S)—

- See "Clerk(s)".

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

- Question re—
— and Commercial Departments of the East Indian Railway. 10-11.
- Promotion of clerks in the North Western Railway —. 875-76.

ACCOUNTS OFFICE(S)—

- Question re fixation of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section of the Chief —, North Western Railway. 416-17.

ACCOUNTS STAFF—

- Question re transfer of the — under the administration of the General Managers of State Railways. 879.

ACQUISITION—

Question *re* — of some land near the Khewra Salt Mines. 1315, 2065.

ACT(S)—

Calcutta University—

Question *re* amendment of the — and establishment of a University in Assam. 596-97.

Defence of India—

Question *re*—

Arrest of Allama-i-Mushriqi, leader of the Khaksars, under the —. 1671-73.

Prosecutions under the Defence of India Ordinance and —. 463-65.

Indian Railways—

Question *re*—

Investigation, etc., of offences under section 112 of the —. 9.

Regulations prescribing punishments for offences under the —. 560.

Payment of Wages—

Question *re* workings of the — on Railways. 603.

ADDITIONAL CIVIL SURGEON—

See "Civil Surgeon".

ADJOURNMENT(S)—

Motion for — *re*—

Haj pilgrim traffic. 53. Permission to move not granted. 53.

Raid on the Punjab town by tribal gang. 349-50. Ruled out of order. 350.

Riots in Sind. 53. Disallowed by the Governor General. 53.

ADJUSTMENTS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Miscellaneous — between the Central and Provincial Governments". 1247.

ADMINISTRATION—

Question *re*—

— of the Delhi Province. 1314-15.

Economy in the — and staff of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 803-04.

Purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway and — of Tirhoot line. 1998.

Schools, hospitals and — in the tribal areas. 233-34.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—

Demand for Grant. 1241.

ADMISSION(S)—

Question *re* restricted — of candidates to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service examination. 668-69.

ADVANCE(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Interest-free —". 1249.

Demand for Grant in respect of "Loans and — bearing Interest". 1249.

Question *re* amendment of rules for the grant of temporary — from the General Provident Fund. 1096-97.

ADVANCE INCREMENT(S)—

See "Increment(s)".

ADVERTISEMENT(S)—

Question *re*—

Money spent on "Visit India" —. 756.

System of giving — on certain Railways. 1369-71, 2271.

ADVISER(S)—

Question *re*—

Appointment of a temporary — on Archaeology. 1032.

Appointment of —, Controllers and Liaison Officers for Industries. 1433-35.

Lump sum granted for office establishment and contingencies to the — and Liaison Officers in the Supply Department. 797.

ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION—

Question *re* postponement of the meeting of the Central —. 602-03.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re* importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence —. 1043-70.

Question *re* — for controlling the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 482, 803.

AERATED WATER(S)—

Question *re* arrangements for vending — to Muslims at the Delhi Railway Station. 1176, 1873.

AGENCY(IES)—

Question *re*—

Out — opened and closed on the North Western Railway. 753-54.

Raids, dacoities and kidnappings in — and certain districts. 975-78.

AGENCY SUBJECTS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of Administration of — and Management of Treasuries". 1240.

AGRA—

Question *re*—

Allegations against the Health Officer of the — Cantonment Board. 895.

Collapse of the roof of Idgah at —. 1665.

AGREEMENT(S)—

Question *re* — of the North Western Railway with the Managing Director of the Jagadhri Light Railway. 1792.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Scheme for the Improvement of — in India". 1244.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE CESS BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF—

Demand for Grant. 1243.

AGRICULTURE—

Demand for Grant. 1243.

AHMAD NAWAZ KHAN, MAJOR NAWAB SIR—

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill — Motion to consider. 2059.

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re*—

Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1107-10, 1111.

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1058-60.

War aims of the British Government. 1155-56.

AHMADNAGAR—

Question *re* enemy subjects and others detained in the internment camp at — since the outbreak of war. 159-160.

AIKMAN, MR. A.—

Appointment of — on the Committee on Petitions. 238.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 99-101.

AIKMAN, MR. A.—*contd.*

Excess Profits Tax Bill—*contd.*

Motion to consider. 1284-87, 1343, 1345.

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1381, 1396, 1399, 1410, 1411.

Clause 8. 1493, 1497, 1498, 1542, 1545. Schedule I. 1622.

Motion to pass. 1649-50.

Expressions of regret on the death of Sham Lal. 52.

General discussion of the General Budget. 911, 912-15, 924.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 486-90.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1679, 1685-87.

Nomination of — to the Panel of Chairmen. 54.

Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan. 1979.

AIR CREW—

Question *re* training of pilots and — in India. 337-38.

AIR DEFENCE OF INDIA—

See "Defence of India".

AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE (DISCIPLINE) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

AIRCRAFT—

See "Offences on ships and — Bill" under "Bill(s)".

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

AJMER-MERWARA—

Demand for Grant. 1248.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1977.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

ALLAHABAD—

Question *re*—

Inclusion of certain areas within the limits of the — Cantonment. 479-80.

Model housing scheme in the — Cantonment. 894.

Placing of the British Infantry Bazar of — Cantonment out of bounds for troops. 896-97, 1873.

ALLEGATION(S)—

Question re — against the Health Officer of the Agra Cantonment Board. 895.

ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER LIFE BANK—

Question re—

Advisory Committee for controlling the —. 803, 482.

Appointment of Messrs. Ferguson and Company as the Managers of the —. 481-82, 802-03.

Economy in the administration and staff of the —. 803-04, 482.

ALL-INDIA RADIO—

Question re—

Gathering of Hindustani poets organised by the —. 1794.

Hindi-knowing persons on the Hindustani programme staff of the —. 1795.

Introduction of Hindi News Bulletins in the — programmes. 1797.

Introduction of Sanskrit News Bulletins in the — programmes. 1797-98.

Language used by the — in broadcasting. 1592-94.

Proposal to appoint a person to deal with Hindustani programmes of the —. 1796.

Recruitment of clerks in the Offices of the —. 1168-69.

Selection of Hindustani translators for the —. 1796-97.

Share of Hindi language in Hindustani programmes of the —. 1795-96.

Starting of Sanskrit music programmes in the All-India Radio. 1796.

Use of Hindi words in talks to be broadcasted by the —. 1795.

See also under "Radio(s)."

ALLOTMENT—

Question re—

— of quarters in New Delhi. 1457, 1890.

— of quarters to lower-paid married clerks in New Delhi. 1994-95.

ALLOTMENT RULE(S)—

See "Rule(s)."

ALLOWANCE(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Superannuation — and Pensions". 1247.

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on conveyance — admissible to Members of the Indian Legislature. 1581-84.

ALLOWANCE(S)—*contd.*

Question re—

Acting — granted in Army Headquarters. 1727.

— admissible to goods clerks in transit duty on the North Western Railway. 555.

— paid to the Military Estates Officer of the Lahore Cantonment for acting as Executive Officer. 1924.

Compensatory — and amenities to staff due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1090, 1455.

Grant of a summer — to the Secretariat staff permanently located in New Delhi. 1519-20.

Grant of a war — to Government servants. 893.

Grant of — to Assistants-in-charge of Branches in the Supply Department. 1259-60.

Non-grant of Separation — to the Indian Medical Department. 2067.

Stoppage of local — of inferior servants of the Government of India. 1097-98.

Withdrawal of Presidency — from certain officers on the East Indian Railway at Calcutta. 10.

Resolution re amendment of rules governing the grant of travelling and other — to Members of the Indian Legislature. 329-30.

AMBALA—

Question re—

Alleged interference in the election of the elected members on the Terminal Tax Committee of the — Cantonment Board. 162.

Harassment of vendors at the — Cantonment and Delhi Railway Stations. 1182-83, 1874.

AMBALA DIVISION—

Question re post of the Superintendent of Post Offices, —, held by members of one family. 552-53.

AMENDMENT(S)—

Notification re certain — to the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules. 1612.

Question re — of Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 580.

AMENITY(IES)—

Question re Compensatory allowances and — to staff due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1090, 1455.

ANCIENT MONUMENT(S)—

See "Monument(s)."

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS—

Demand for Grant. 1248.

ANEY, MR. M. S.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—
Motion to consider. 2095, 2096.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 392-93.

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2060, 2076.
Motion to pass. 2076-79, 2083, 2088.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Delhi. 1976.

India Office and the High Commissioner's Establishment Charges. 1968-69.

Mint. 1974.

Police. 1970-71, 1972.

Stamps. 1966.

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2172, 2191, 2196, 2199.

Consideration of clauses. 2223, 2224, 2243.

Motion to pass. 2250-51.

Election of — to Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 87, 90, 95, 111, 118, 119, 246, 254, 268, 269, 301, 304-10, 314, 321, 322.

Motion to consider. 1280, 1281, 1291, 1293, 1296, 1297, 1305, 1308, 1320, 1323, 1329, 1339, 1349-55.

Consideration of—

Preamble. 1639-40.

Clause 1. 1637-38.

Clause 2. 1627, 1635, 1636.

Clause 4. 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1387, 1394, 1410, 1417.

Clause 6. 1422, 1423, 1534-36, 1507-08.

Clause 8. 1496.

Clause 10. 1548-49.

Clause 16. 1566, 1567.

Schedule I. 1623.

Motion to pass. 1654-56.

ANEY, MR. M. S.—*contd.*

Factories (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 568.

Consideration of clauses. 582.

General discussion of the General Budget. 910, 911, 917, 924, 931, 932, 938, 950, 951, 954.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 508, 524-29, 533.

Indian Arbitration Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 441.

Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to pass. 566.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1689, 1706, 1721, 1743, 1745, 1749, 1752, 1758, 1778, 1910.

Consideration of—

Clause 3. 1935.

Clause 4. 1946-47, 1948.

Motion to pass. 1964.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 364, 372, 376.

Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2255-56, 2257.

Consideration of clause 4. 2258-59.

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2147.

Consideration of clause 2. 2154.

Motion re—

Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1275.

Election of the Standing Finance Committee. 1473-74.

Election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1463-64.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1106, 1111.

Grievances of Government employees. 1220-21.

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1052, 1058, 1060-63, 1066, 1069.

Indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1228-30, 1236.

ANEY, MR. M. S.—*contd.*
 Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re—contd.*
 Taxation policy of Government. 1193, 1194-97.
 War aims of the British Government. 1120-24, 1129, 1131, 1132, 1135, 1151, 1152, 1153.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" *re—*
 Control of capital expenditure. 612-14.
 Grievances of railway employees. 676-77, 681.
 Increase of freights. 630-34.
 Muslim grievances. 689, 690, 691.
 National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 2019-21, 2029, 2030.
 Consideration of clauses. 2033-34.
 Nomination of — to the Panel of Chairmen. 54.
 Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to circulate. 149, 150-52.
 Question (Supplementary) *re—*
 Defects in combined "C" type orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1450.
 Dr. Gregory's memorandum relating to the control of prices. 286.
 Examination for recruitment of Postal Inspectors. 1171.
 Facilities for building ships in India. 1436.
 Levy of taxes on professions, etc., in the Madras Presidency. 345.
 Loss in the working of the Indian collieries. 418.
 Memorial submitted by the train clerks of the North Western Railway. 1586.
 Military forces requisitioned by provinces. 348.
 Reduction in uniform of the carriage and wagon staff on the North Western Railway. 1160.
 Situation in Waziristan and tribal areas. 1172.
 Training of pilots and air crew in India. 338.
 Registration of Trade Marks Bill—
 Consideration of clauses. 447, 454.
 Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 585.

ANEY, MR. M. S.—*concl.*
 Resolution *re—*
 Air defence of India. 210, 215, 216-19.
 Enactment of Labour Legislation on certain lines. 1813, 1814 1815-17.
 Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 184, 186-90.
 Utilization of the Kamrandues for the accommodation of pilgrims. 1848-50.
 ANIMAL(S)—
 Question *re* dumping of carcases of — near Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1991.
 ANNOUNCER(S)—
 Question *re—*
 Hindustani translators and —, etc., in the All-India Radio. 873-75.
 Lady — appointed in broadcasting stations. 731.
 APPEAL(S)—
 Question *re—*
 — against penalties imposed on Income-tax Officers in the United Provinces. 42-43.
 Certain — decided by the Deputy Directors of Commands. 163-164.
 Rules regarding classification, control and — of non-gazetted railway servants on State Railways. 556-57.
 APPLICATION(S)—
 Question *re—*
 — for certain types of quarters from the Finance and Education, Health and Lands Departments. 1992.
 — of the hours of employment regulations to van sorters on the North Western Railway. 50.
 Building — in Cantonments. 478.
 APPOINTMENT(S)—
 — of the Committee on Petitions. 238.
 Question *re—*
 — after retirement of the Assistant Secretary, Defence Department in the Defence Co-ordination Department. 1429.
 — made in connection with war work. 168.
 — made in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, by the Assistant Manager. 1858.
 — of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 820-40.

APPOINTMENT(S)—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

— of a Muslim as Assistant Signal Engineer on State Railways. 550.
 — of Advisers, Controllers and Liaison Officers for Industries. 1433-35.
 — of an Economic Correspondent to the Economic Adviser in India. 1425-26.
 — of an Indian supervisor to deal with — of Indian candidates of the Army in India Reserve of Officers. 2069.
 — of lady ticket collectors on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 742.
 — of Liaison Officers and Controllers for Industries. 1432.
 — of Muslims as Inspectors of Coaching and Goods on the North Western Railway. 1995.
 — of Sikh officers in the Railway Board. 738-39.
 — of Sikhs in the offices of the Superintendent of Education and the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. 1446-47.
 — of stenographers in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices. 1926-27.
 — to the post of Deputy Director General of Archaeology. 1670.
 Certain restrictions on — to subordinate Service posts on the North Western Railway. 2011.
 Creation of the — of Additional Civil Surgeon for Delhi. 48-49.
 Creation of the — of Consulting Engineers in the Central Public Works Department. 1267-68.
 Discharges and re — of coolies, etc., in the Moghalpura Workshops, North Western Railway. 737-38.
 Fixation of pay of retrenched hands of the Compilation Section of the North Western Railway on re—. 1793.
 Non-consideration of Muslims for — in unreserved vacancies in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1858.
 Reduction of — in the superior services and increase of posts in the lower gazetted services on the North Western Railway. 406-08.
 Reservation of a superior — in the Central Public Works Department for a Sikh. 1864-65.
 Restrictions on candidates in examinations for promotion to higher — on Railways. 1375.

APPRENTICE(S)—

Question *re—*

Recruitment of — in workshops on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1372-73.
 Rules for out-station Indian — of workshops on the North Western Railway. 421-23.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—

Presentation of the Posts and Telegraphs —. 910.

See also "Account(s).".

APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE (RAILWAYS)—

Demand for Grant. 730.

APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPRECIATION FUND—

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 779.

ARBITRATION BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s).".

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT—

Question *re—*

Complaints of Muslim Officers in the —. 1030.

Excavation and conservation works done by the —. 1027-28.

Grievances of Muslims in the —. 1670-71.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS(S)—

Question *re* remarks of Sir Leonard Woolley about conservation of —. 1251-52.

ARCHAEOLOGY—

Demand for Grant. 1242.

Question *re—*

Appointment of a temporary Adviser on —. 1032.

Appointment to the post of Deputy Director General of —. 1670.

Criticism of the work of the Director General of —. 1667-68.

Expiry of term of the Deputy Director General of —. 1029-30.

Report of Sir Leonard Woolley on —. 141.

ARCHAEOLOGY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF—

See "Deputy Director General of Archaeology".

ARCHAEOLOGY, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF—

Question *re* criticism of the conservation work done by the —. 142^a 27.

See also "Director General of Archaeology."

ARCHAEOLOGY, SUPERINTENDENT(S) OF—

See "Superintendent(s) of Archaeology."

AREA(S)—

Question re—

Inclusion of certain — within the bazar — of the Lahore Cantonment. 165.

Inclusion of certain — within the limits of the Allahabad Cantonment. 479-80.

Railway facilities for relief of people in famine-stricken — in the Punjab. 1175.

ARMAMENTS DIRECTORATE—

Question re staff in the — Army Headquarters. 1728-29.

ARMS LICENCE(S)—

See "Licence(s)."

ARMY—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re Indianisation of the Indian —. 1071-82.

Question re—

Grant of leave to the East Indian Railway employees serving in the Volunteer Forces when required to join the —. 2136.

Manufacture of optical instruments for the — in India. 1087-88.

Recruitment and promotion of warrant officers in the Supply and Ordnance Branches of the —. 663-64, 1514-15.

Requisitioning of — in provinces. 168-171.

Strength of the —. 1090.

ARMY CONTRACTOR(S)—

See "Contractor(s)."

ARMY HEADQUARTERS—

Question re—

Acting allowance granted in —. 1727.

Exemption of an office of the — from the purview of the Ministerial Service Examination. 1039-40.

Female clerks in —. 1728.

Location of the — in New Delhi. 1520-22.

Non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant Secretary or Officer Supervisor in the Defence Department or —. 1516.

Permanent location of staff in Branches of the —. 665-66.

Seniority and promotion of ministerial establishment of —. 1727.

Staff in the Armaments Directorate, —. 1728-29.

ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS—

Question re—

Appointment of an Indian Supervisor to deal with appointments of Indian candidates of the —. 2069.

Giving of emergency commissions to the —. 1088-89.

Members of the — and retired officers of the Indian Medical Service recalled to India owing to the outbreak of war. 335-37.

ARMY INSTITUTE(S)—

Question re monopoly of trade of British Units held by — Contractors. 897.

ARREAR(S)—

Question re allowing of carry forward of — and losses for purpose of charging excess profits tax from the Indian Shipping Industry. 1271, 1523.

ARREST(S)—

Question re—

— of Allama-i-Mushriqi, leader of the Khaksars, under the Defence of India Act. 1671-73.

— of Muhammad Ali Khan of Jhangirpura, Peshawar city. 1592.

ARTICLE(S)—

Question re—

Disposal of registered — by Branch Post Offices. 1177-78.

Higher prices charged for — sold by Major Kunwar Deep Chand at Delhi Railway Station. 429.

Increase in the prices of optical goods and certain other —. 1668-69.

Tariff rates of — and foodstuff, etc., at certain Railway stations on the North Western and East Indian Railways. 759.

ASSAM—

Question re—

Amendment of the Calcutta University Act and establishment of a University in —. 596-97.

Provision of a Radio Station in —. 557-58.

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)."

ASSENT—

Governor General's — to Bill. 54.

ASSESSEE(S)—

Question re inconveniences felt by the income-tax — due to non-supply of return forms in duplicate. 662

ASSESSMENT—

Question re—

— value of houses and shops in the Kasauli cantonment. 1518, 1924.

ASSISTANT(S)—

Question re—

— and clerks in the Cash Branches of the Government of India Offices. 669.

Employment of Secretariat — on routine work in the Supply Department. 797-98.

Graduate — in the Office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. 1173.

Grant of allowances to — in charge of Branches in the Supply Department. 1259-60.

Non-rotation of duties among — in the Office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. 1173-74.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Commerce Department. 1440-41, 1666.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Defence Department. 899-900.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Department of Communications. 969-970.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1442, 1665-66.

Promotions to —'s grade in the External Affairs Department. 970.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Finance Department. 898-99.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Home Department. 898.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Labour Department. 1034-35, 1439-40.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Legislative Assembly Department. 1035.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Legislative Department. 1441, 1666-67.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Political Department. 1035-36, 1439.

Promotions to —'s grade in the Railway Department. 969.

ASSISTANT BLOCK INSPECTORS—

See "Block Inspector(s)."

ASSISTANT ENGINEER(S)—

Question re creation of new appointments of — in the Central Public Works Department. 594-96.

See also "Engineer(s)."

ASSISTANT FINANCIAL ADVISER—

See "Financial Adviser".

ASSISTANT OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY(IES)—

Question re—

Appointment after retirement of the —, Defence Department in the Defence Co-ordination Department. 1429.

Non-promotion of a Muslim as — or Officer Supervisor in the Defence Department or Army Headquarters. 1516.

ASSISTANT SIGNAL ENGINEER(S)—

See "Engineer(s)."

ASSISTANT SIGNAL INSPECTOR(S)—

See "Signal Inspector(s)."

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER(S)—

Question re Station and — passing vision or colour test in a lower standard on the North Western Railway. 1161-62.

See also "Station Master(s)."

ASSISTANT TRANSPORTATION OFFICER—

See "Transportation Officer".

ASSISTANT WAY INSPECTOR(S)—

See "Inspector(s)."

ASSURANCE(S)—

Question re giving of certain — to industries affected by the excise profits tax. 1270-71, 1522-23.

ATTACHED OFFICE(S)—

Question re—

Absence of Muslim Officers in the — of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 904-06.

Appointment of stenographers in the Government of India Secretariat and its —. 1926-27.

Indian Officers in the Government of India Departments and the —. 1513.

Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its —. 1790-92.

Partial treatment of Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its —. 662, 909.

Treatment of Muslim employees in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its —. 788-89.

AUDIT—

Demand for Grant. 1241.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE—

See "Indian —".

AUDIT (RAILWAYS)—
Demand for Grant. 727.

AUTHOR(S)—
Question *re* — of dramas broadcasted by the All-India Radio. 1794-95.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER(S)—
See "Sprinkler(s)".

AUTUMN SESSION—
See "Session".

AVIATION—
Demand for Grant. 1244.

AWAZ—
Question *re* qualifications of sub-editors of *Sarang* and —. 1793-94.

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Opening of more — and Unani dispensaries in New Delhi. 49.
Purchase of medicines for the New Delhi — and Unani dispensaries. 41.

AZHAR ALI, MR. MUHAMMAD—
Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1022-25.
Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—
Motions to consider and to circulate. 394, 396-97.
Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to pass. 2079-80.
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of Police. 1970, 1972.
Drugs Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 2223, 2226, 2241.
Election of — to the Public Accounts Committee. 604.
Excise Profits Tax Bill—
Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 122.
Motion to consider. 1287-1290.
Consideration of clause 14. 1560, 1561.
General discussion of the General Budget. 934-36.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 514-17.
Indian Arbitration Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 437, 438.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1704, 1718, 1898-1902.

AZHAR ALI, MR. MUHAMMAD—contd.
Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—
Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 358-60.
Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 2256-57.
Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce. 2074.
Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 2163.
Motion *re* election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1274-75.
Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re*—
Grievances of Government employees. 1223.
Taxation policy of Government. 1205.
Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" *re* conditions of service of railways. 721-24.
Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to pass. 2276-77.
National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—
Motion to consider. 2026-27.
Consideration of clauses. 2035.
Question re—
Abolition of posts in grade V of Assistant Station Masters in Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 235-36.
Agreement of the North Western Railway with the Managing Director of the Jagadhri Light Railway. 1792.
Allotment of quarters in New Delhi. 1457.
Appeals against penalties imposed on Income-tax Officers in the United Provinces. 42-43.
Appointment of a temporary Adviser on Archaeology. 1032.
Assistant Signal and Block Inspectors employed on the Oudh and Rohilkund and East Indian Railways. 974.
Bringing into operation of the State Railway Code for the Traffic Department (Commercial) on State Railways. 751.
Catering arrangements on railways. 2269.
Central Public Works Department Staff owning houses in Delhi or New Delhi and residing in Government quarters. 1456-57.

AZHAR ALI, MR. MUHAMMAD—contd.
Question re—contd.
Certain types of quarters occupied by the Central Public Works Department staff. 1457-58.
Charges for lorry transport between Jammu and Srinagar, etc. 755.
City booking and parcel offices worked by Messrs Thomas Cook and Company. 753.
Cork trees grown in India. 1668.
Creation of new appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Central Public Works Department. 594-96.
Demand for unorthodox "C" type quarters in New Delhi. 589-91.
Duties of Assistant Officers and Transportation Inspectors on State Railways. 429.
Enquiry about the sale of houses built with loans from Government by the Government of India staff. 1456.
Examination for recruitment of Postal Inspectors. 1169-71.
Exercise of certain powers vested in the General Manager, North Western Railway, by the Assistant Transportation Officer, Delhi. 8-9.
Grievances of Muslim employees of the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1792-93.
Grievances of officers in the lower gazetted service on State Railways. 751.
Higher prices charged for articles sold by Major Kunwar Deep Chand at Delhi Railway Station. 429.
Imposition of a circumstances and property tax by a Government or a local body. 349.
Imposition of circumstances and property tax on persons serving under the Central Government by District Boards in the United Provinces. 670, 1098, 1736.
Improvements in, and construction of more, quarters in New Delhi. 1033-34.
Increase in the prices of optical goods and certain other articles. 1668-69.
Insanitary condition of certain lanes and roads in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 592-93.
Inspectors on State Railways. 429.
Installation of sanitary fittings, etc., in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1453-54.
Investigation, etc., of offences under section 112 of the Indian Railways Act. 9.

AZHAR ALI, MR. MUHAMMAD—contd.
Question re—contd.
Irregularities in the running of special trains in the North Western Railway. 752.
Lay-out of the Improvement Trust plots in certain areas in Delhi. 591-92.
Location of a tuberculosis clinic in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1857-58.
Money spent on "Visit India" advertisement. 756.
Monopoly enjoyed in respect of Railcum-Road tickets by Messrs. N. D. Radha Krishan and Sons. 755-56.
Monopoly for catering contracts on the East Indian Railway. 428.
Mutual Guarantee Fund of the old East Indian Railway Company. 751-52.
Non-grant of Separation Allowance to the Indian Medical Department. 2067.
Opening of Degree College in New Delhi. 1856-57.
Out-agencies opened and closed on the North Western Railway. 753-54.
Passes granted to Messrs. N. D. Radha Krishan and Sons of Rawalpindi by certain Railways. 755.
Payment of wages of workers in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1040-41.
Promotions to accountant's grade in the Government of India Presses. 1041-42.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Labour Department. 1034-35.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Legislative Assembly Department. 1035.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Political Department. 1035-36.
Railway passes allowed to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Company and their staff. 753.
Recruitment of clerks in the Offices of the All-India Radio. 1168-69.
Recruitment of guards on the North Western Railway. 972-73, 1460.
Recruitments to the Imperial Records Department. 593-94.
Relieving guards in certain divisions of the East Indian Railway. 237.
Rent charged for officer's bungalows and unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1256-57.
Reorganisation of the Central Publicity Bureau. 756.

AZHAR ALI, MR. MUHAMMAD—*concltd.*Question *re—concltd.*

- Representation of Muslims in the ranks of Signal and Block Inspectors on the East Indian Railway. 973, 974.
- Re-weighment of loaded wagons at Delhi Kishanganj. 231-32.
- Scales of pay of Station Masters on the East Indian Railway. 236, 1100.
- Selection posts or selection grades on State Railways. 14.
- Seniority of Assistant Signal and Block Inspectors on the East Indian Railway. 974.
- Seniority of Train Examiners on the East Indian Railway. 14-15, 1458.
- Separate cadres in gazetted services on State Railways. 750.
- Situation in Waziristan and tribal areas. 1171-72.
- Splitting up of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 2135-36.
- Staff attached to the Estate Office, Central Public Works Department. 1457.
- Train disaster near Hazaribagh on the East Indian Railway. 14.
- Uniformity in respect of seniority, etc., in each division of the East Indian Railway. 236-37.
- Withdrawal of bed couches from certain waiting rooms on the East Indian Railway. 429, 1870.
- Working of the Regulations regarding disciplinary actions against non-gazetted staff on State Railways 428.
- Working of the Transportation School at Chandausi on the East Indian Railway. 427-28.
- Workings of the trains between Hardwar and Rikhikesh on the East Indian Railway. 427.
- Question (Supplementary) *re—*
- Arrangements for the supply and purchase of ghee for the troops. 1255.
- Condition of the dome of the Taj Mahal. 1242.
- Observance of morning office hours during summer months in the Government of India offices. 2072.
- Registration of Trade Marks Bill—
Motion to consider. 446.
- Resolution *re* guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 197-98.

B**BAJORIA, BABU BAIJNATH—**

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 106, 129-132, 239-44.

Motion to consider. 1295-1300, 1304, 1347, 1348.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1626-27, 1627-28, 1629, 1632.

Clause 4. 1377, 1382, 1386, 1394, 1395, 1400-01, 1402, 1409.

Clause 6. 1420, 1422-23, 1424, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1539.

Clause 8. 1491-92, 1494, 1495-96, 1540, 1541.

Clause 10. 1549-50.

Clause 14. 1558-60, 1561.

Clause 15. 1564, 1565.

Clause 16. 1566, 1568.

Clause 26. 1572-73, 1574.

Schedule I. 1612-13, 1614, 1615, 1617-18, 1619.

Motion to pass. 1654.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1722, 1723-25.

Motion *re—*

Election of the Standing Committee for roads. 1272.

Election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1463.

Motion to reduce demand for—

“Executive Council” *re—*

Indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1234-35.

Taxation policy of Government. 1190, 1192-94.

War aims of the British Government. 1154.

Question (Supplementary) *re* system of giving advertisements on certain Railways. 1371.**BAJPAI, THE HONOURABLE SIR GIRJA SHANKAR—**

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 881.

Motions to consider and to circulate. 992, 993-97, 999, 1003, 1005, 1010, 1017-20.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1023.

BAJPAI, THE HONOURABLE SIR GIRJA SHANKAR—*concltd.*Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—*concltd.*Motion *re* appointment of Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid to the Select Committee. 1317.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1674.

Motion to consider. 2094-97, 2099, 2108, 2112, 2114-17.

Consideration of clauses. 2118, 2119.

Motion to pass. 2120.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 383, 385, 388-91, 396.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of Delhi. 1976.

Drugs Bill—

Introduction. 85.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 330.

Motion *re* extension of time appointed for presentation of the Report of Select Committee. 960, 982, 983-84.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1376.

Motion to consider. 2166-69, 2181, 2185, 2199, 2211, 2216-20.

Consideration of clauses. 2220, 2221-22, 2222, 2225, 2227, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2236, 2238-39, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2245, 2246, 2247.

Motion to pass. 2249, 2251-52.

Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 476.

Motion to consider. 583-84.

Motion to pass. 584.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1683, 1756-57, 1758-60, 1773.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 357, 365-68, 369, 371.

Motion *re* election of the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1468, 1469-70.

Oath of Office. 1, 2035.

Resolution *re—*

Picture Gallery for New Delhi. 844-45.

Removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1827, 1828, 1829, 1834-39.

Utilization of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of Pilgrims. 1845, 1846, 1849, 1850-51.

BALUCHISTAN—Question *re—*

Opening of a Degree College in —. 462-63.

Recruitment of postal clerks in the Sind and — Circle. 1999-2000.

BANERJEA, DR. P. N.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 996.

Motion to consider. 2097.

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2050.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of —

Mint. 1974.

Stamps. 1965, 1966.

Drugs Bill—

Motion *re* extension of time appointed for presentation of the Report of Select Committee. 984.

Motion to consider. 2185-89, 2191, 2193, 2196, 2197.

Consideration of clauses. 2223, 2226, 2227, 2234, 2247.

Motion to pass. 2250.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 92, 93-99, 321.

Motion to consider. 1344.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1635.

Clause 4. 1377, 1378, 1388.

Clause 5. 1418-19.

Clause 6. 1506-07.

Clause 12. 1554-1555.

Clause 13. 1556.

Clause 18. 1569-70.

Schedule I. 1619, 1620.

General discussion of the General Budget 927, 928, 929-30, 938.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 498-502.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1680, 1684 1696-1702, 1705.

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1949-50.

Schedule I. 1951.

Motion *re* election of the Standing Finance Committee. 1471-72.

BANERJEA, DR. P. N.—*contd.***Motion to reduce demand for—****“Executive Council” *re*—**

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1051, 1052, 1053, 1070.

Indianisation of the Indian army. 1073-75.

War aims of the British Government. 1142-44, 1147.

Resolution *re*—

Amendment of rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to Members of the Indian Legislature. 329.

Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 198.

BANK(S)—**Question *re*—**

Advisory Committee for controlling the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life —. 482.

Appointment of Messrs. Ferguson and Company as the Managers of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life —. 481-82.

Economy in the administration and staff of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life —. 482-83.

Legislation giving effect to the recommendations of the Governor of the Reserve — *re* small —. 481.

BARAMCHAL—**Question *re*—**

Construction of waiting rooms at — on the Assam Bengal Railway. 6-7.

Female waiting shed at — on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7, 43.

Verandahs at — on the Assam Bengal Railway. 43.

Verandahs of the station house at — on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7.

BATHING ARRANGEMENT(S)—**Question *re*—**

— for third class passengers on North Western Railway. 1176-77.

— for third class passengers on railways. 35-37.

BAZAR AREA—

Question *re* inclusion of certain areas within the — of the Lahore Cantonment. 165.

BEARER(S)—**Question *re*—**

Absence of waiting room — at Malakwal Railway Station. 972.

Inadequacy of waiting room — at certain stations on the East Indian Railway. 561.

BED COUCH(ES)—

See “Couch(es)”.

BENGAL—

Question *re* special trains run for Haj pilgrims from —, etc. 1263-64.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—

See “Railway(s)”.

BEWOOR, SIR GURUNATH—

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1742, 1744.

Consideration of Schedule I. 1953-55.

Motion to reduce demand for “Executive Council” *re* grievances of Government employees. 1217-18.

Oath of Office. 849.

BHAGCHAND SONI, RAI BAHADUR SETH—

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 273-74.

BHUTTO, MR. NABI BAKSH ILLAHI BAKSH—

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 520-21.

Motion to reduce demand for “Railway Board” *re* Muslim grievances. 696-99.

Question *re*—

Absence of Muslim Officers in the Attached Offices of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 904-06.

Absence of Muslim Officers in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 903.

Excavation and conservation works done by the Archaeological Department. 1027-28.

BILL(S)—

Agricultural Produce Cess—

Introduced. 881.

Motions to consider and to circulate. 992-1020.

Motion to circulate, withdrawn. 1020.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1020-25.

Referred to Select Committee. 1025.

Appointment of Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid to the Select Committee. 1317.

BILL(S)—*contd.***Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—*contd.***

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1674.

Considered and passed. 2094-2120.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment)—

Introduced. 156.

Motions to consider and to circulate. 379-97.

Circulated. 397.

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment—

Introduced. 881.

Considered and passed. 987-92.

Passed by the Council of State. 1737.

Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment)—

Assent of Governor General. 54.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment)

— (Amendment of Section 205)—

Appointment of certain Members to the Select Committee. 2205.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment)

— (Amendment of Section 386)—

Appointment of certain Members to the Select Committee. 2205.

Commercial Documents Evidence—

Assent of Governor General. 54.

Defence of India—

Assent of Governor General. 54.

Defence of India (Amendment)—

Introduced. 1928.

Motion to consider. 2049-63, 2074-76.

Motion to pass. 2076-93.

Passed. 2094.

Drugs—

Introduced. 85.

Referred to Select Committee. 330.

Motion *re* extension of time appointed for presentation of the Report of Select Committee. 980-87.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1376.

Motion to consider. 2166-2204, 2206-20.

Consideration of—

Clause 3. 2220-23.

Clause 5. 2231-34.

Clause 6. 2234-35.

New clause 7. 2236-37.

Clause 7. 2224-27, 2237-40.

Clause 9. 2227-28.

Clause 11. 2228-31.

Clause 15. 2240.

Clause 17. 2241-42.

Clause 20. 2243.

Clause 21. 2244-45.

BILL(S)—*contd.***Drugs—*contd.***

Consideration of—*contd.*

Clause 24. 2245-46.

Clause 32. 2246-48.

Heading to Chapter II. 2231.

Schedule I. 2248.

Motion to pass. 2249-52.

Excess profits Tax—

Introduced. 87.

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 87-132, 239-79, 296-324.

Motion to circulate negatived. 323.

Referred to Select Committee. 324.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 979.

Motion to consider. 1275-1308, 1317-61.

Consideration of—

Clause 1. 1637-38.

Clause 2. 1626-37.

Clause 4. 1376-1418.

Clause 5. 1418-20.

Clause 6. 1420-24, 1476-89, 1501-11, 1524-40.

Clause 7. 1489-91.

Clause 8. 1491-1501, 1540-45.

Clause 9. 1545-46.

Clause 10. 1546-50.

Clause 11. 1550-54.

Clause 12. 1554-56.

Clause 13. 1555-58.

Clause 14. 1558-64.

Clause 15. 1564-65.

Clause 16. 1565-68.

Clause 17. 1568-69.

Clause 18. 1569-71.

Clause 19. 1571-72.

Clause 26. 1572-77.

Clause 27. 1577-78.

Schedule I. 1578-81, 1612-25.

Schedule II. 1625-26.

Preamble. 1638-41.

Motion to pass. 1641-60.

Passed as amended. 1660.

Passed by the Council of State with amendments. 1874.

Amendments made by the Council of State agreed to. 2126-27.

Factories (Amendment)—

Introduced. 476.

Motions to consider and to circulate. 566-75.

Motion to circulate, negatived. 575.

Consideration of clauses. 575-82.

Motion to pass. 582-83.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—
See "Railway(s)".

BOMBAY POSTAL CIRCLE—

Question re—
Instructions re grant of extensions of service in the ——. 1178.
Post Offices in the ——. 1178-79.
Supplementary result of examination for recruitment of clerks in the ——. 1179.

BONUS—

Question re demand of war — by the Assam Bengal Railway employees. 968.

BOOKING(S)—

Question re stoppage of — of Haj pilgrims by "Khosru" and "Islami". 1988.

BOOKING OFFICE(S)—

Question re—
City — at Sukkur. 39.
City — and parcel offices worked by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Company. 753.

BOOK-STALL(S)—

Question re — contract on the North-Western Railway. 542-43, 971-72.

BOTANICAL SURVEY—

Demand for Grant. 1242.

BOUNTY(IES)—

Question re grant of — for building of ships in India. 1436-37.

BOYLE, MR. J. D.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider. 2103-04.

Arrangement re discussion of the railway demands for grants. 563.

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2179-85, 2207, 2208.

Consideration of clauses. 2246.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1736.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1708.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 354, 355-57, 358, 362, 363.

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 2123.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re grievances of Government employees. 1211.

BOYLE, MR. J. D.—contd.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2017, 2018, 2020, 2023.

Question re refusal of leave to subordinates on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways. 15.

Question (Supplementary) re members of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and retired officers of the Indian Medical Service recalled to India owing to the outbreak of war. 337.

Registration of Trade Marks Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 447, 451, 452.

Resolution re amendment of rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to Members of the Indian Legislature. 330.

BRANCH(ES)—

Question re—

Grant of allowances to Assistants-in-charge of — in the Supply Department. 1259-60.

Permanent location of staff in — of the Army Headquarters. 665-66.

BRANCH OFFICE—

Question re maintenance of — of the League of Nations in India. 1427.

BRANCH POST OFFICE(S)—

See "Post Office(s)".

BRIDGE(S)—

Question re maintenance of the road running from — to goods Shed at Delhi Shahdara. 561, 1870.

BRIDGE DEPARTMENT STAFF—

Question re discharge of — on the North Western Railway. 1164-66, 2005.

See also "Staff".

BRIDGE ENGINEERING WORKS—

Question re—

Compulsion to occupy quarters by the Bridge Inspectors, — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Confirmation of workmen in the — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966-67.

Disabilities of the subordinates of the — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Expenditure on improvement in the — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 967, 1873.

Staff in the — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 957-65.

BRIDGE INSPECTOR(S)—

See "Inspector(s)".

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS—

See "Commonwealth of Nations".

BRITISH GOVERNMENT—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re war aims of the —. 1120-58.

Question re purchases made by the Government of India on behalf of the —. 172.

BRITISH INFANTRY BAZAR—

Question re placing of the — of Allahabad Cantonment out of bounds for troops. 896-97, 1873.

BRITISH OFFICIAL(S)—

Question re summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with — re War, etc. 141.

BRITISH SUBJECT(S)—

Question re compulsory national service for European — in India. 137-38.

BRITISH TERRITORY—

Question re persons kidnapped and killed from — by tribal gangs. 399-403, 1101-02.

BRITISH TROOP(S)—

See "Troop(s)".

BRITISH UNIT(S)—

Question re—
Employment of servants through Contractors in —. 897.

Monopoly of trade of — held by Army Institute Contractors. 897.

BROADCASTING—

Demand for Grant. 1244.

Demand for Grant in respect of "Capital Outlay on —". 1245.

Question re—
Language used by the All-India Radio in —. 1592-94.

Non — of programmes relating to Sikh culture. 1602.

BROADCASTING STATION(S)—

Question re—
Communal composition of certain staff of the — at Lahore and Peshawar. 1801.

Establishment of a — at Karachi. 732.

Lady announcers appointed in —. 731.

Sikh religious programmes in certain —. 739-40.

See also "Radio Station(s)".

BUDGET/GENERAL—

Presentation of the — for 1940-41. 850-72.

General discussion of the —. 910-55.

BUDGET/RAILWAY—

Presentation of the — for 1940-41. 466-76.

General discussion of the —. 483-537.

BUILDING(S)—

Question re—
— applications in Cantonments. 878.

— in Calcutta vacated by the Government of India on transfer to Delhi. 15-33.

— plans received by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1266-67.

Delay in disposing of the — plans in the Karachi Cantonment. 44-46.

Supervisory staff for — in certain offices in Delhi. 589, 1102-03.

BUILDING INSPECTOR—

See "Inspector(s)".

BUILDING OVERSEER(S)—

See "Overseer(s)".

BULLETIN(S)—

Question re—

Introduction of Hindi News — in the All-India Radio Programmes. 1797.

Introduction of Sanskrit News — in the All-India Radio Programmes. 1797-98.

BUNGALOW(S)—

Question re—

Bye-laws prohibiting the letting out of out-houses of — in the Meerut Cantonment. 340.

Rent charged for officers' — and unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1256-57.

BURMA—

Question re—

Effect of the Land Purchase Bill on Indians in —. 139-40.

Import of unlicensed rubber from —. 137.

BUSINESS—

See "Statement of Business".

BUSS, MR. L. C.—

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2121-22.

BYE-LAW(S)—

Question re—

— prohibiting the letting out of out-houses of bungalows in the Meerut Cantonment. 340.

— regarding control of temporary structures in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 161-162.

C

CADRE(S)—

Question re separate — in gazetted services on State Railways. 750.

CALCULATION(S)—

Question re — of the revenue earned between State-managed Railways. 880.

CALCUTTA—

Question re—

Buildings in — vacated by the Government of India on transfer to Delhi. 15-33.

Help to an Indian shipping company in securing site for a ship-building yard in —. 1436.

Income-tax Officers and Examiners in the Company Districts at —. 1732-33.

Pay of accountants in the Government of India Presses, — and New Delhi. 2132-33.

Proposal to close the — Port for Haj Pilgrims. 460-62.

Withdrawal of Presidency allowance from certain officers on the East Indian Railway at —. 10.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ACT—

See "Act(s)".

CAMP(S)—

Question re enemy subjects and others detained in the internment — at Ahmadnagar since the outbreak of war. 159-160.

CAMPBELL, MR. D. C.—

Oath of Office. 893.

CANDIDATE(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of an Indian supervisor to deal with appointments of Indian — of the Army in India Reserve of Officers. 2069.

Authorisation of an officer of the Supply Department to recommend — for additional ware establishments of Indian Stores Department and Contracts Directorate. 796-97.

CANDIDATE(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

— taking Appendices C and D examinations on the North Western Railway. 5-6.

Restricted admission of — to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination. 668-69.

Restrictions on — in examinations for promotion to higher appointments on Railways. 1375.

Selection of — for the post of Traffic Inspector on the North Western Railway. 1590-91, 2272-73.

CANTONMENT(S)—

Question re—

Allowance paid to the Military Estates Officer of the Lahore — for acting as Executive Officer. 1924.

Appointment of Major J. H. Riley Irving as executive officer of the Peshawar —. 338-39.

Assessment value of houses and shops in the Kasauli —. 1518, 1924.

Building applications in —. 478.

Bye-laws prohibiting the letting out of out-houses of bungalows in the Meerut —. 340.

Bye-laws regarding control of temporary structures in the Rawalpindi —. 161-162.

Delay in disposing of the building plans in the Karachi —. 44-46.

Election rules in —. 339-40.

Harassment of vendors at the Ambala — and Delhi Railway Stations. 1874.

Inclusion of certain areas within the bazar area of the Lahore —. 185.

Inclusion of certain areas within the limits of the Allahabad —. 479-80.

Inclusion of certain villages in the Fatehgarh —. 480.

Model housing scheme in the Allahabad —. 894.

Placing of the British Infantry Bazar of Allahabad — out of bounds for troops. 896-97, 1873.

Proposed location of the Cold Storage Depot near a school in the Rawalpindi —. 1314.

Rules governing the transfer of Superintendents of the Offices of the Deputy Directors, Military Lands and —. 1316.

CANTONMENT(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

System of Army Contractors for the service of British troops in —. 895-96.

Tongas permitted to run from the Meerut — Railway Station. 1595.

CANTONMENT BOARD(S)—

Question re—

Allegations against the Health Officer of the Agra —. 895.

Alleged interference in the election of the elected members on the Terminal Tax Committee of the Ambala —. 162.

Nominated Presidents of —. 163.

Non-extension of the benefit of Provident Fund to Menial servants of the —. 894-95.

Retrenchment of a — employee. 343.

Trouble in the Peshawar —. 478-79.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—

See "Expenditure".

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING—

Demand for Grant. 1245.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR—

Demand for Grant. 1249.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1977.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TELEPHONE PROJECTS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Indian Posts and Telegraphs"—(Not charged to Revenue). 1248.

CAR(S)—

Question re Diesel — purchased by the North Western Railway. 978-79.

CARCASE(S)—

Question re dumping of — of animals near Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1991.

CARD PASS(ES)—

See "Pass(es)".

CARETAKER(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of a — for the New Delhi Secretariat and Council House. 293-94.

CARETAKER(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Recruitment of a Sikh as — in the Central Public Works Department. 1993.

CARGO STEAMER—

Question re collision of a man-of-war with a — near Karachi. 286.

CAROE, MR. O. K.—

External Affairs Department. Declaration of Exemption laid on the table. 57-58.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1112, 1114-17.

CARRIAGE(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance of — and Wagon Stock". 728.

Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance of — and Wagon Stock". 770-73.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON STAFF—

See "Staff".

CARRIAGE BY AIR (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

CARRIER EQUIPMENT—

Question re erection of — and installation work of telephone exchanges. 2134-35.

CARRY FORWARD—

Question re allowing of — of arrears and losses for purpose of charging excess profits tax from the Indian Shipping Industry. 1271, 1523.

CASH BRANCH(ES)—

Question re assistants and clerks in the — of the Government of India Offices. 669.

CASUAL LEAVE—

Question re non-grant of — to inferior and daily rated staff on State Railways. 557.

CATERING ARRANGEMENT(S)—

Question re — on railways. 2269.

CATERING CONTRACT(S)—

See "Contract(s)".

CATTLE SHOW—
Question re expenses of the — held in New Delhi. 1661.

CENSUS—
Demand for Grant. 1245.

CENSUS BILL—
See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION—
See "Advisory Board of Education".

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAYS—
Election of the —. 1466, 2011-12.

CENTRAL BOARD OF PUBLICITY—
See "Publicity, Central Board of".

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE—
Demand for Grant. 1240.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1968.
Question re—
Clerks in the — Laboratory at Delhi. 1313.
Officers appointed to the — Service of Chemists. 1314.

CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM—
Question re establishment of a — at Kalyan. 2003-05.

CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES—
Demand for Grant. 1237.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1964.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—
Demand for Grant in respect of "Miscellaneous Adjustments between the — and Provincial Governments". 1247.
Presentation of the — appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts. 760.
Question re imposition of circumstances and property tax on persons serving under the — by District Boards in the United Provinces. 604, 669-70, 1098, 1736.
See also under "Government of India".

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE—
See "Legislature".

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
See "Public Works Department".

CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU—
Question re re-organisation of the —. 756.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND—
Demand for Grant. 1246.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT—
See "Secretariat".

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREA(S)—
Question re complaints of third class prisoners in Jails in the —. 659-60.
Resolution re constitution of the Simla town as a —. 804-20.

CERTIFICATE(S)—
Question re production of medical — by subordinate Railway officials. 2-3, 553-55.

CEYLON—
Question re position relating to the treatment of Indians in —. 284-85.

CHAIRMAN, PANEL OF—
See "Panel of Chairman (en)".

CHAMBERS, MR. S. P.—
Excess Profits Tax Bill—
Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 244, 247-48, 251, 321.
Motion to consider. 1340.
Consideration of—
Clause 2. 1626, 1627, 1630-31, 1632, 1634, 1635, 1636.
Clause 4. 1376, 1404, 1406-08, 1413, 1414-15.
Clause 5. 1418, 1419.
Clause 6. 1423-24, 1480, 1488-89, 1537.
Clause 7. 1490, 1491.
Clause 8. 1491, 1492, 1493-94, 1495, 1541, 1542-45.
Clause 9. 1545, 1546.
Clause 10. 1547-48, 1550.
Clause 11. 1552.
Clause 13. 1557-58.
Clause 15. 1565.
Clause 16. 1566-67, 1568.
Clause 17. 1568.
Clause 18. 1569, 1570-71.
Clause 19. 1571-72.
Clause 26. 1572, 1573, 1575, 1576.
Clause 27. 1578.
Schedule I. 1578, 1579-80, 1580-81, 1613-15, 1616-17, 1622-23, 1624.
Income-Tax Law Amendment Bill—
Motion to consider. 881-82.
Motion to pass. 822.
Oath of Office. 2.

CHANDAUSI—
Question re working of the Transportation School at — on the East Indian Railway. 427-28.

CHAPMAN-MORTIMER, MR. T.—
Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.
Motion to reduce demand for—
"Executive Council" re taxation policy of Government. 1184-89, 1206.
"Railway Board" re—
Control of capital expenditure. 605-08, 623.
Increase of freights. 645-47.
Resolution re appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railway. 826-27, 834, 839.

CHAUDHURY, MR. BROJENDRA NARAYAN—
Question re buildings in Calcutta vacated by the Government of India on transfer to Delhi. 15-33.

CHEMIST(S)—
Question re officers appointed to the Central Board of Revenue Service of —. 1314.

CHETTIAR, RAJA SIR S. R. M. ANNAMALAI—
Oath of Office. 1.

CHIEF ACCOUNTS OFFICE—
Question re fixation of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section of the —, North Western Railway. 416-17.

CIGARETTE(S)—
Question re complaints against the Hindu vending contractor for fruits and — at the Delhi Railway Station. 1175.

CIRCULATION RULES—
See "Rule(s)".

CIRCUMSTANCES TAX—
See "Tax(es)".

CITY BOOKING OFFICE(S)—
See "Booking Office(s)".

CIVIL (SUPPLY) DEPARTMENT—
Question re observance of communal representation in case of soldier clerks employed by the —. 599.

CIVIL SURGEON—
Question re creation of the appointment of Additional — for Delhi. 48-49.

CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—
Demand for Grant. 1244.

CIVIL WORKS—
Demand for Grant. 1246.

CLASSIFICATION(S)—
Question re rules regarding —, control and appeal of non-gazetted railway servants on State Railways. 556-57.

CLERICAL STAFF—
See "Staff".

CLERK(S)—
Question re—
Allegations of corruption against a — in the Divisional Office, Rawalpindi. 225.
Allotment of quarters to lower-paid married — in New Delhi. 1994-95.
Assistants and — in the Cash Branches of the Government of India Offices. 669.
Certain duties performed by the enquiry — at certain stations on the North Western Railway. 1502-03.
Change in the rules regarding promotion of — on the North Western Railway. 2136-37.
— blocked on maximum of their grades in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2140-41.
— employed in certain sections of the Railway Divisional Office, Lahore. 2137.
— in the Central Board of Revenue Laboratory at Delhi. 1313.
— recruited direct in intermediate grades on the North Western Railway. 749, 1104.
Communal composition of — employed in the Confidential Branch of the North Western Railway. 1798-99.
Communal composition of train — and ticket collectors on the North Western Railway. 1600.
Compensation to — permanently located in New Delhi. 1033.
Demotion of staff as train — on the North Western Railway. 1588-89.
Employment of Muslims as Office Superintendents and Head — on the North Western Railway. 2271.
Examination for recruitment of Third Division — in the Central Secretariat. 35.
Exemption of accounts — from passing Appendix 'D' examination. 1996.
Female — in Army Headquarters. 1728.

CLERK(S)—contd.**Question re—**

- Memorial submitted by the train — of the North Western Railway. 1586.
 Observance of communal representation in case of soldier — employed by the Civil (Supply) Departments. 599.
 Officers and — in the office of the Income-tax Adviser. 1312-13.
 Procedure adopted for promotion of — in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2140.
 Procedure for recruitment of — and superintendents in Military Estates Offices. 1924-26.
 Promotion of — in the Headquarters Office of the North Western Railway. 878-79.
 Promotion of — in the North Western Railway Accounts Department. 875-76.
 Promotion of train — to guards' posts on the North Western Railway. 1589.
 Provision of an enquiry or reservation — at Hyderabad (Sind) Railway Station. 541-42.
 Provision of uniforms to the train — on the North Western Railway. 1586-87.
 Recruitment of — in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2138-39.
 Recruitment of — in the Offices of the All-India Radio. 1168-69.
 Recruitment of postal — in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle. 1999-2000.
 Selection for promotion as Head Personnel — in Divisional offices on the North Western Railway. 2009.
 Supplementary result of examination for recruitment of — in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1179-80.
 Vacancies of — filled in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1443.

CLOW, THE HONOURABLE SIR ANDREW—

- Demand for Grant in respect of "Railway Board". 605.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Interest Charges. 780.
 Stationery and Printing. 1975.
 Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works. 764, 765-66.

CLOW, THE HONOURABLE SIR ANDREW—contd.

- Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—contd.
 Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses. 777.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 491, 497, 500, 504, 517, 526, 529-37.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1692, 1695-96, 1776.
 Message from His Excellency the Governor General appointing the — to perform the functions assigned to the Finance Member on the occasion of the general discussion of the Railway Budget. 237.
 Motion re—
 Election of the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1466.
 Election of the Standing Committee for Roads. 85, 1272-73.
 Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1273-74, 1275.
 Election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1460, 1465.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Executive Council" re Government of India's policy re recognition of unions. 1119.
 Railway Board re—
 Conditions of service in railways. 721, 727.
 Control of capital expenditure. 618, 620, 622-23.
 Grievances of railway employees. 655, 657, 678-83.
 Increase of freights. 630, 631, 635, 636, 643, 647-49.
 Muslim grievances. 694, 687, 697, 702, 711, 715-20.
 Vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 625.
 Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 1737.
 Motion to consider. 2275-76.
 Motion to pass. 2276, 2277.
 Notification re certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules. 1612.
 Presentation of the Railway Budget for 1940-41. 466-76.
 Publicity of the proceedings of the meetings of the Select Committee. 1184.

CLOW, THE HONOURABLE SIR ANDREW—contd.**Resolution re—**

- Appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 821, 822, 836-37, 838, 839.
 Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 176, 183, 185, 186, 193-97, 198.

COACHING—

- Question re appointment of Muslims as Inspectors of — and Goods on the North Western Railway. 1995.

COAL MINES SAFETY (STOWING) AMENDMENT BILL—

See "Bill (s)".

CODE(S)—

- Question re revision of the — on establishment matters on State Railways. 759.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

- Question re amendment of Section 60 of the —. 560.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

COIN(S)—

- Question re shortage of rupee —. 1093.

COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" Under "Bill (s)".

COLD STORAGE DEPOT—

- Question re proposed location of the — near a school in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 1314.

COLLAPSE—

- Question re — of the roof of Idgah at Agra. 1665.

COLLEGE(S)—

- Question re—
 Opening of a Degree — in Baluchistan. 462-63.
 Opening of a Degree — in New Delhi. 1856-57.

COLLIERY(IES)—**Question re—**

- Loss in the working of the Indian —. 417-18.
 Opening of — by Government. 419.

COLLISION(S)—**Question re—**

- of a man-of-war with a cargo steamer near Karachi. 286.
 Train — on the Harbour Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1609-11.

COLOUR TEST—

- Question re Station and Assistant Station Masters passing vision or — in a lower standard on the North Western Railway. 1161-62.

COMBINE(S)—

- Question re artificial raising of selling prices by system of —. 293.

COMMAND(S)—

- Question re certain appeals decided by the Deputy Directors of —. 163-64.

COMMANDEERING—

- Question re — of residences for non-Indian employees of the Defence Department in Simla. 1729.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT—

- Demand for Grant. 1240.
 Election of the Standing Committee for the —. 1736.
 Motion re election of the standing committee for the —. 1466.
 Question re promotions to assistant's grade in the —. 1440-41, 1666.

COMMERCIAL—

- Question re bringing into operation of the State Railway Code for the Traffic Department — on State Railways. 751.

COMMERCIAL BRANCH—

- Question re passing of the Goods Accounts Examination by staff in the — of the East Indian Railway in the Howrah Division. 12-13.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—**Question re—**

- Accounts and — (s) of the East Indian Railway. 10-11.
 Application of Fundamental Rule 32(a) (ii) to the — of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1608-09.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS EVIDENCE BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS—

Demand for Grant. 1245.

COMMERCIAL RELATION(S)—

Question re — between India and Japan. 1993-94.

COMMERCIAL SUPERVISOR(S)—

Question re — on the North Western Railway. 878-77.

COMMISSION(S)—

Question re—
Eligibility of ex-Executive Officers of the Indian Territorial Force for —. 2068, 2069.

Giving of emergency — to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. 1088-89.

Grant of — in the Indian Medical Service. 2066.

COMMITTEE(S)—

Election of the Standing — for the Department of Commerce. 1736.

Election of the Standing Finance —. 1928.

Election of the Standing Finance — for Railways. 1927.

Presentation of the Report of the — on conveyance allowances admissible to Members of the Indian Legislature. 1681-84.

Question re—

Advisory — for controlling the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 803.

Alleged interference in the election of the elected members on the Terminal Tax — of the Ambala Cantonment Board. 162.

Compulsion to intimate holding of any post on the executive — of a trade union. 735-36.

Non-invitation of representatives of Haj — to conferences held between the Government of India and shipping companies engaged in pilgrim traffic. 1454.

Resolution re appointment of a — to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 820-40.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS—

Appointment of the —. 238.

COMMODITY (IES)—

Question re method adopted for finding the best supplier of —. 1431-32.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS—

Resolution re removal of disabilities of Indian in the British —. 1819-39.

COMMUNAL BASIS—

Question re—
Dividing of certain vending contracts on — in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1176.
Promotion of subordinates on — on Railways. 736.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION—

Question re—
— of certain Assistant Way Inspectors on the North Western Railway. 548.

— of certain staff in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

— of certain staff of the Broadcasting Stations at Lahore and Peshawar. 1601.

— of certain staff recruited by the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Moradabad. 1181.

— of clerks employed in the Confidential Branch of the North Western Railway. 1798-99.

— of instructors at the Walton Training School. 1798.

— of journeymen appointed in certain shops on the North Western Railway. 1599-1600.

— of persons recruited in the General Manager's Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway. 48.

— of temporary employees in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1182.

— of train clerks and ticket collectors on the North Western Railway. 1600.

COMMUNAL INEQUALITY(IES)—

Question re reservation of vacancies to redress — in the superior State Railway Services. 1996-97.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION—

Question re observance of — in case of soldier clerks employed by the Civil (Supply) Departments. 599.

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 1240.

Election of the Standing Committee for the —. 1273-75, 1460.

Question re promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 969-70.

COMMUNITY(IES)—

Question re—

Proportion of different — in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 661, 908-09.

Recruitments by — in the Supply Department. 1259.

COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS—

Demand for Grant. 1249.

COMPENSATION(S)—

Question re—

— to clerks permanently located in New Delhi. 1033.

— to staff due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1095-96, 1455-56.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE(S)—

See "Allowance(s)".

COMPILATION SECTION—

Question re—

Fixation of pay of retrenched hands of — of the North Western Railway on re-appointment. 1367-68.

Fixation of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the — of the Chief Accounts Office, North Western Railway. 416-17.

COMPANY(IES)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Payments to Indian States and —". 728.

Question re allocation of quota of pilgrim traffic to shipping —. 1855, 1863-64.

COMPANY DISTRICT(S)—

Question re Income-tax Officers and Examiners in the — at Calcutta. 1732-33.

COMPLAINT(S)—

Question re—

— against the Building Inspector of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1269.

— against the contractors for vending fruits, etc., at the Lahore Railway Station. 756, 2271.

COMPLAINT BOOK(S)—

Question re — at railway stations. 1175.

COMPOSING ESTABLISHMENT(S)—

Question re vacancies filled in the — and bindery establishments of the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1444-46.

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE(S)—

See "National Service(s)".

CONCESSION TICKET(S)—

See "Ticket(s)".

CONDITION(S)—

Question re — of the dome of the Taj Mahal. 1252-54.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re — in railways. 721-27.

CONFERENCE(S)—

Question re—

Calling of a — to discuss and decide various problems of Haj traffic. 1988.

Non-invitation of representatives of Haj Committees to — held between the Government of India and Shipping companies engaged in pilgrim traffic. 1454.

Proceedings of the Labour — and the Price Control —. 142.

CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH—

Question re communal composition of clerks employed in the — of the North Western Railway. 1798-99.

CONFIRMATION—

Question re—

— of workmen in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966-67.

— of certain Assistant Station Masters and Loco. Inspectors, etc., on the North Western Railway. 412-13.

CONGRESS—

Question re—

— Working Committee's view on the war. 1098-1100.

Railway earnings from the Tripuri —. 40.

CONRAN-SMITH, MR. E.—

Oath of Office. 2065.

CONSERVANCY WORK—

Question re employment of staff for — in the Parel Workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547, 2270.

CONSERVATION—

Question re—
Excavation works and — done by the Archaeological Department. 1027-28.
Remarks of Sir Leonard Woolley about — of archaeological remains. 1251-52.

CONSERVATION ASSISTANT(S)—

Question re stoppage of increments of two Muslim — and one Overseer. 1867-68.

CONSERVATION WORK—

Question re criticism of the — done by the Director General of Archaeology. 1426-27.

CONSTITUTION—

Question re — of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 804-20.

CONSTRUCTION—

Question re—
Allotment of funds for — of roads in Sind. 971.
— of a block of kitchens in "B" type unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1990.

CONSULATE STAFF—

Question re provision of medical relief for the —'s etc., at Jalalabad. 968.

CONSULTING ENGINEER(S)—

Question re creation of the appointment of — in the Central Public Works Department. 1267-68.
See also under "Engineer(s)".

CONTINGENCY(IES)—

Question re lump sum granted for office establishment and — to the Advisory and Liaison Officers in the Supply Department. 797.

CONTRACT(S)—

Question re—
Book-stall — on the North Western Railway. 542-43, 971-72.
— for supply of porters on the East Indian Railway. 38.
— given on the North Western Railway. 51.

CONTRACT(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.
Dividing of certain vending — on communal basis in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1176
Giving of — for vending fruits, etc., in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 757-58.
Monopoly for entering — on the East Indian Railway. 428.
Purchases through — made by the Supply Department. 1429-31.
Resolution re guiding principles in respect of catering — on Indian Railways. 173-98.

CONTRACTOR(S)—

Question re—
Complaints against the — for vending fruits, etc., at the Lahore Railway Station. 758, 2271.
Complaints against the Hindu vending — for fruits and cigarettes at the Delhi Railway Station. 1175.
Employment of servants through — in British Units. 897.
Loading and unloading — on the North Western Railway. 746-47.
Monopoly of trade of British Units held by Army Institute —. 897.
System of Army — for the service of British troops in Cantonments. 895-96.

CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE—

Question re—
Authorisation of an officer of the Supply Department to recommend candidates for additional war establishment of Indian Stores Department and —. 796-97.
Control of the —. 1260.
Exemption of — from the purview of the Ministerial Service Examination. 1039-40.
Recruitment of staff in the —. 1260-62.

CONTROL—

Question re—
Bye-laws regarding — of temporary structures in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 161-62.
— of the General Managers of State Railways over the Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 879.
Rules regarding classification, — and appeal of non-gazetted railway servants on State Railways. 556-57.

CONTROL ROOM—

Question re establishment of a Central — at Kalyan. 2003-05.

CONTROLLER—

Question re—
Appointment of Advisers, — and Liaison Officers for Industries. 1423-35.
Appointment of — or Liaison Officers for Industries and Concerns. 783-88, 792-94.
Appointment of Liaison Officers and — for Industries. 1432.

CONVERSATION(S)—

Question re summary of — of the Leader of the House with British Officials re War, etc. 141.

CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE(S)—

See "Allowance(s)".

COOLY(IES)—

Question re—
— promoted to the posts of journey-men on the North Western Railway. 749-50, 1459.
Discharges and re-appointments of — etc., in the Moghalpura Workshops, North Western Railway. 737-38.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY—

Question re Secretary of the North Western Railway —. 1164.

CORK TREE(S)—

Question re — grown in India. 1668.

CORPORATION TAX—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Taxes on Income including —". 1237.

CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS—

See "Iron Sheets."

CORRUPTION—

Question re allegations of — against a clerk in the Divisional Office, Rawalpindi. 225.

COUCH(ES)—

Question re withdrawal of bed — from certain waiting rooms on the East Indian Railway. 429, 1870.

COUNCIL HOUSE—

Question re—
Appointment of a caretaker for the New Delhi Secretariat and —. 293-94.
Opening of a permanent Post Office in the —, New Delhi. 740-41.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH—

See "Imperial —."

COUNCIL OF STATE—

Demand for Grant. 1239.
Question re — on the North Western Railway. 1459.
See also under Inspector(s)."

CRIME(S)—

Question re — in Delhi. 2071.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Code of —" under "Bill(s)."

CURRENCY—

Demand for Grant. 1246.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1973.
Question re amount of inflation in Paper —. 173.

CUSTODY STORE(S)—

Question re fraud in the — at Quetta. 1162-64.

CUSTOMS—

Demand for Grant. 1237.

CUSTOM(S)—

Question re income from — and Excess. 172.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—

Question re—
Method of recruitment of officers in the preventive service of the —. 1090-93.
Recruitment and training of pool officers under the —. 2067-68.
Recruitment of Muslims as Preventive Officers in the —. 477-78.

CUSTOMS HOUSE—

Question re recruitment of Sikhs in the — at Karachi. 1923.

D**DACOITY (IES)—**

Question re raids — and kidnappings in agencies and certain districts. 975-78.

DAGA, SETH SUNDER LAL.

Oath of Office. 1.

DAILY RATED STAFF—

See "Staff".

DALAL, DR. R. D.—

Drugs Bill—
Motion to consider. 2174-79.

DALAL, DR. R. D.—*contd.***Excess Profits Tax Bill—**

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 302-04.

General discussions of the General Budget. 939-42.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1705-07.

DALPAT SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR CAPTAIN—

Election of — to the Standing Committee for Roads. 238, 1524.

Oath of Office. 1.

DATTA, MR. AKHIL CHANDRA—**Excess Profits Tax Bill—**

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate.—297-98, 299-303.

Motion to consider. 1276-1284, 1318.

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1382-83, 1384, 1389, 1409-10, 1412.

Clause 6. 1420, 1481, 1501-04, 1509, 1525-26, 1538.

Schedule I. 1620.

Clause 2. 1628-29.

General discussion of the General Budget. 915-17, 923, 924.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 483-86.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re war aims of the British Government. 1124-27, 1152.

Question re—

Allegations against the Health Officer of the Agra Cantonment Board. 895.

Demand for war bonus by the Assam Bengal Railway employees. 968.

Denial of the benefits of Provident Fund to menials on the Assam Bengal Railway. 967-68.

Employment of servants through Contractors in British Units. 897.

Model housing scheme in the Allahabad Cantonment. 894.

Monopoly of trade of British Units held by Army Institute Contractors. 897.

Non-extension of the benefit of Provident Fund to menial servants of the Cantonment Boards. 894-95.

Placing of the British Infantry Bazar of Allahabad Cantonment out of bounds for troops. 896-97, 1873.

System of Army Contractors for the Service of British troops in Cantonments. 895-96.

DATTA, MR. AKHIL CHANDRA—*contd.***Resolution re—**

Amendment of rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to Members of the Indian Legislature. 330.

Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 179-80, 181.

Transfer of Property (Amendment) Bill—Motion for leave to introduce. 156.

DAUGHTER—

Question re repatriation of Mrs. L. N. Khanna and her — from Germany. 2001-02.

DEATH—

Expressions of regret on the — of Mr. Sham Lal. 52-53.

DEBT—

Demands for Grant in respect of "Interest on — and other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of —." 1238.

DEBATE(S)—

Question re supply of the — of the Central Legislature to public libraries. 1095-1090.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION—

External Affairs Department — laid on the table. 57-58.

Home Department — laid on the table. 54-57, 238.

DEEP CHAND, MAJOR KUNWAR—

Question re higher prices charged for articles sold by — at Delhi Railway Station. 429.

DEFENCE(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the — of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1043-70.

Question re ships requisitioned by Government for — purpose. 1437.

DEFENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE—

See "Advisory Committee(s)."

DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT—**Question re—**

Appointment after retirement of the Assistant Secretary, Defence Department in the —. 1429.

Creation of and recruitment of staff in the — and Supply Departments. 281-84.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT—**Question re—**

Applicants for certain types of quarters from the Political and —. 1890.

Appointment after retirement of the Assistant Secretary, — in the Defence Co-ordination Department. 1429.

Commandeering of residences for non-Indian employees of the — in Simla. 1729.

Non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant Secretary or Officer Supervisor in the — or Army Headquarters. 1516.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 899.

DEFENCE OF INDIA—

Resolutions re air —. 198-220.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT—

See "Act(s)."

DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)."

DEFENCE OF INDIA BILL—

See "Bill(s)."

DEFENCE OF INDIA ORDINANCE—

See "Ordinance(s)."

DEGREE COLLEGE(S)—

See "College(s)."

DEHRA DUN EXPRESS—

Question re diversion of the Delhi — via Moradabad. 51.

DELHI—

Demand for Grant. 1247.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1976.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and —. 624-29.

Question re—

Administration of the — Province. 1314-15.

Affairs of the — Improvement Trust. 1669-70.

Appointments of Sikhs in the offices of the Superintendent of Education and the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education. —. 1446-47.

Arrangements for vending aerated waters to Muslims at the — Railway Station. 1176, 1873.

Bad condition of the road leading to Kalkaji's temple near Okla. —. 1028-29.

Blasting of rocks by gun powder in Karol Bagh. —. 48.

DELHI—*contd.***Question re—*contd.***

Building Inspector of the — Improvement Trust. 1992-93.

Building plans received by the — Improvement Trust. 1266-67.

Buildings in Calcutta vacated by the Government of India on transfer to —. 15-33.

Central Public Works Department Staff owning houses in — or New Delhi and residing in Government quarters. 1456-57.

Clerks in the Central Board of Revenue Laboratory at —. 1313.

Complaints against the Building Inspector of the — Improvement Trust. 1269.

Complaints against the Hindu vending contractor for fruits and cigarettes at the — Railway Station. 1175.

Creation of the appointment of Additional Civil Surgeon for —. 48-49.

Crimes in —. 2071.

Delivery of mails from South India in —. 2142.

Differential treatment meted out to Muslims and Hindus by the Divisional Superintendent. —. 222-24.

Dumping of carcasses of animals near Karol Bagh. —. 1991.

Exercise of certain powers vested in the General Manager, North Western Railway, by the Assistant Transportation Officer. —. 8-9.

Grant of arms licences to special police officers in —. 2070.

Harassment of vendors at the Ambala Cantonment and — Railway Stations. 1182-83, 1874.

Higher prices charged by Messrs. Spencer and Company, Limited, at the — Railway Station. 758.

Higher prices charged for articles sold by Major Kunwar Deep Chand at — Railway Station. 429.

Increase in the price of petrol in —. 165-166.

Increase in the rents of Nazul land in —. 48, 1268.

Insanitary condition of certain lanes and roads in Karol Bagh. —. 592-93.

Installation of Sanitary fittings, etc., in Karol Bagh. —. 48, 1453-54.

Late arrival of trains at the — Railway Station. 544.

DELHI—*concl.*Question *re—concl.*

Layout of the Improvement Trust plots in certain areas in —. 591-92, 1862-63.

Location of a tuberculosis clinic in Karol Bagh. —. 1452, 1857-58.

Muslim hawkers at the — Railway Station. 1176.

Non-naming of certain roads in Karol Bagh. —. 1269.

Notices issued for contravention of the terms of sanctions granted by the — Improvement Trust. 1268-69.

Prosecutions sanctioned by the — Improvement Trust. 1267.

Provision of lights on certain roads in Karol Bagh. —. 1269-70.

Provision of parks in Karol Bagh. —. 1270.

Recruitment of relations of employees in the Income-tax Department, Punjab, North West Frontier and — Provinces. 1731.

Recruitments to the Telephone Revenue Office. —. 1600-01.

Resignation of staff of the — Improvement Trust. 1269.

Shifting of the Tuberculosis Clinic from Karol Bagh. —. 1270.

Staff of the — Improvement Trust. 1865.

Supervisory staff for buildings in certain offices in —. 589, 1102-03.

System of disposal of land by the Improvement Trust in Karol Bagh. —. 588.

Transfer of the charge of ancient monuments in —. 1868.

Unsatisfactory condition of Naiwala in Karol Bagh. —. 1266.

Unsatisfactory sanitary condition of Naiwala in Karol Bagh. —. 48.

DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY—

Demand for Grant. 1249.

Demand for Supplementary grant. 1978.

DELHI-DEHRA DUN EXPRESS—

Question *re* diversion of the — *via* Moradabad. 51.

DELHI DIVISION—

Question *re* —

Abolition of posts in grade V of Assistant Station Masters in — of the North Western Railway. 235-36.

DELHI DEVISION—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

Dividing of certain vending contracts on communal basis in the — of the North Western Railway. 1176.

Giving of contracts for vending fruits, etc., in the — of the North Western Railway. 757-58.

Monthly season tickets issued in the — of the North Western Railway. 757.

Posting of Muslim Officers to the — of the North Western Railway. 221-22.

Retrenchment of searching-porters in the — of the North Western Railway. 1587-88.

DELHI KISHENGANJ—

Question *re* re-weighment of loaded wagons at —. 231-32.

DELHI PROVINCE—

Question *re* persons expelled from the —. 1735, 2273-74.

DELHI SHAHDRA—

Question *re* —

Maintenance of the road running from bridge to goods shed at —. 561.

Reduction of electricity charges at —. 603-04.

See also under "Shahdara".

DELHI UNIVERSITY—

Question *re* bloo grant to the —. 291.

DELIVERY (IES)—

Question *re* — of mails from South India in Delhi. 2142.

DEMAND(S)—

Question *re* — of the Secretariat staff permanently located in New Delhi. 1618-19.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—GENERAL BUDGET—

Administration of Justice. 1241.

Agriculture. 1243.

Ajmer-Merwara. 1248.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 1248.

Archæology. 1242.

Audit. 1241.

Aviation. 1244.

Botanical Survey. 1242.

Broadcasting. 1244.

Capital Outlay on Broadcasting. 1245.

Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour. 1249.

Census. 1245.

Central Board of Revenue. 1240.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—GENERAL BUDGET—*contd.*

Central Excise Duties. 1237.

Central Road Fund. 1246.

Civil Veterinary Service. 1244.

Civil Works. 1246.

Commerce Department. 1240.

Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. 1245.

Commuted Value of Pensions. 1249.

Council of State. 1239.

Currency. 1246.

Customs. 1237.

Delhi. 1247.

Delhi Capital Outlay. 1249.

Department of Communications. 1240.

Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1239.

Department of Labour. 1240.

Education. 1243.

Emigration—External. 1245.

Emigration—Internal. 1245.

Executive Council. 1043, 1237.

Finance Department. 1239.

Forest. 1238.

Geological Survey. 1242.

Grants-in-Aid to Provincial Governments. 1247.

Home Department. 1239.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 1243.

Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology. 1244.

India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment Charges. 1240.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs. 1248.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Capital Outlay on Telephone Projects (Not charged to Revenue). 1248.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses). 1238.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not charged to Revenue). 1248.

Indian Stores Department. 1245.

Industries. 1244.

Interest-free Advances. 1249.

Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works. 1238.

Interest on Debt and other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. 1238.

Joint Stock Companies. 1246.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—GENERAL BUDGET—*concl.*

Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department. 1239.

Legislative Department. 1239.

Lighthouses and Lightships. 1241.

Loans and Advances bearing Interest. 1249.

Medical Services. 1243.

Meteorology. 1242.

Mines. 1242.

Mint. 1246.

Miscellaneous. 1247.

Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments. 1247.

Miscellaneous Departments. 1246.

Opium. 1237.

Other Scientific Departments. 1243.

Panth Pipoda. 1248.

Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of Administration of Agency Subjects and Maintenance of Treasuries. 1240.

Police. 1241.

Ports and Pilotage. 1241.

Provincial Excise. 1238.

Public Health. 1243.

Salt. 1237.

Scheme for the Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in India. 1244.

Stamps. 1238.

Stationery and Printing. 1247.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. 1247.

Survey of India. 1241.

Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax. 1237.

Zoological Survey. 1242.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION—GENERAL BUDGET—

Executive Council—

Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1082-86, 1104-17.

Government of India's policy *re* recognition of unions. 1117-20.

Grievances of Government employees. 1207-23.

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1043-70.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION—GENERAL BUDGET—*contd.*Executive Council—*contd.*

Indianisation of the Indian Army. 1071-82.

Indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the scheduled castes. 1224-36.

Taxation policy of Government. 1184-1206.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—GENERAL BUDGET—

Ajmer-Merwara. 1977.

Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour. 1977.

Central Board of Revenue. 1968.

Central Excise Duties. 1964.

Currency. 1973.

Delhi. 1976.

Delhi Capital Outlay. 1978.

Emigration—External. 1973.

Executive Council. 1967.

India Office and the High Commissioner's Establishment Charges. 1968-69.

Interest Free Advances. 1978.

Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works. 1967.

Legislative Department. 1967-68.

Lighthouses and Lightships. 1972-73.

Mint. 1973-74.

Miscellaneous. 1975.

Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of Services rendered. 1969.

Police. 1970-72.

Stamps. 1964-66.

Stationery and Printing. 1974-75.

Transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund. 1976-77.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—RAILWAY BUDGET—

Appropriation to Reserve. 730.

Arrangement re discussion of the ——. 562-63.

Audit. 727.

Interest Charges. 730.

Miscellaneous Expenditure. 727.

New Construction. 730.

Open Line Works. 730.

Payments to Indian States and Companies. 728.

Railway Board. 605.

Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 729.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department. 729, 773-74.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—RAILWAY BUDGET—*contd.*

Working Expenses—Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power. 728, 787-70.

Working Expenses—Maintenance and Working of Ferry Steamers and Harbours. 728, 773.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock. 728, 770-73.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works. 728.

Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses. 729.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION—RAILWAY BUDGET—

Railway Board—

Conditions of service in railways. 721-27.

Control of capital expenditure. 605-23.

Grievances of railway employees. 650-58, 671-83.

Increase of freights. 630-49.

Muslim grievances. 683-720.

Vagaries of the Grant Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 624-29.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—RAILWAY BUDGET—

Appropriation to the Depreciation Fund. 779.

Interest Charges. 779-80.

Open Line Works. 780-81.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Electrical Department. 729.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Electrical Department. 778.

Working Expenses—Expenses of General Departments. 729, 774-75.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works. 760-66.

Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses. 729, 775-77.

DEMOTION—

Question re — of staff as train clerks on the North-Western Railway. 1588-89.

DEPARTMENT(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Payments to other Governments, —, etc., on account of Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries". 1240.

Question re creation of new — as a war measure. 186-87, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—

Motion re election of the Standing Committee for the —. 1466-68.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS—

Election of the standing committee for the —. 1460.

See also under "Communications, Department of".

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS—

Question re—

Absence of Muslim Officers in the Attached Offices of the —. 903, 904-06.

Grievances of Muslims in the —. 908.

Partial treatment of Muslims in the — and its Attached Offices. 909.

Proportion of different communities in the —. 908-09.

Re-employment of retired officials of the —. 1866-67.

See also "Education, Health and Lands, Department of".

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR—

See "Labour Department".

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY—

Question re—

Recruitment in the —. 596.

Staff on leave after their transfer to the —. 597.

See also under "Supply Department".

DEPOTS—

Question re proposed location of the Cold Storage — near a school in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 1314.

DEPRECIATION—

Resolution re appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for — and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 820-40.

DEPRECIATION FUND—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Appropriation to —". 729.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Appropriation to the —". 779.

DEPUTATION(S)—

Question re — of a Finance Department Officer to the Expending Departments of the Government of India. 167.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR(S)—

Question re certain appeals decided by the — of Commands. 163-164.

See also under "Director(s)".

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY—

Question re appointment to the post of —. 1867.

DE SOUZA, DR. F. X.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider and to circulate. 1003, 1004, 1005.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 306.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1687-95.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re Muslim grievances. 702-04, 716.

Question re—

Compulsion to intimate holding of any post on the executive committee of a trade union. 735-36.

Promotion of subordinates on communal basis on Railways. 736.

Purchase and repairs of XB Engines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733-35.

Utilisation of the services of inferior staff for work unconnected with Railway duties on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733.

Welfare societies, etc., of employees on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 735.

DETENTION(S)—

Question re — of persons under Regulation III of 1818. 334-35.

DEVELOPMENT—

Question re—
— of the Shipbuilding industry in India. 1664.
Profits from the working of the enemy ships spent on the — of Indian Mercantile Marine. 1437-38.

DIESEL CAR(S)—

See "Car(s)".

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT—

Question re—
— meted out to Muslims and Hindus by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi. 222-24.
— meted out to the Indian Medical Department. 2065-66.

DIRECTOR(S)—

Question re—
Certain appeals decided by the Deputy — of Commands. 163-164.
Rules governing the transfer of Superintendents of the Offices of the Deputy — Military Lands and Cantonments. 1316.

DIRECTOR GENERAL—

Question re—
Appointment to the post of Deputy — of Archaeology. 1670.
Criticism of the conservation work done by the —. 1426-27, 1667-68.
Expiry of term of the Deputy — of Archaeology. 1029-30.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, OFFICE OF THE—

Question re—
Graduate Assistants in the —. 1173.
Non-rotation of duties among Assistants in the —. 1173-74.
Promotions to the Superintendent's posts in the —. 1093-95.

DISABILITY(IES)—

Question re — of the subordinates of the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.
Resolution re removal of — of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1819-39.

DISASTER(S)—

Question re train — near Hazaribagh on the East Indian Railway. 14

DISCHARGE(S)—

Question re—
— and re-appointments of coolies, etc., in the Moghalpura Workshops, North Western Railway. 737-38.
— of the Bridge Department staff on the North Western Railway. 880, 2005.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION(S)—

Question re working of the Regulations regarding — against non-gazetted staff on State Railways. 428.

DISINFECTING FLUID(S)—

Question re purchase of — by the North Western Railway. 1366.

DISPENSARY(IES)—

Question re opening of more Ayurvedic and Unani — in New Delhi. 49.

DISTRICT(S)—

Question re—
District Board's control over Railway Lands and buildings in a —. 558.
Raids, dacoities and kidnappings in agencies and certain —. 975-78.

DISTRICT BOARD(S)—

Question re—
— control over railway lands and buildings in a district. 558.
Imposition of circumstances and property tax on persons serving under the Central Government by — in the United Provinces. 604, 669-70, 1098, 1736.

DIVISION(S)—

Agricultural Produce Ceas Bill—
— on the motion to put the question. 2113.

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—
— on the motion to pass. 2093-94.

Demands for Grants—Motions for Reduction—General Budget—

— on the motion that the question may now be put [in connection with the motion to reduce the demand under the head "Executive Council" (War aims of the British Government)]. 1154-55.

— on the motion to reduce the demand under the head "Executive Council" (Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee). 1070.

DIVISION(S)—contd.

Demands for Grants—Motions for Reduction—General Budget—contd.

— on the motion to reduce the demand under the head "Executive Council" (War aims of the British Government). 1157-58.

Demands for Grants—Motions for Reduction—Railway Budget—

— on the motion to reduce the demand under the head "Railway Board" (Increase of freights). 649.

— on the motion to reduce the demand under the head "Railway Board" (Muslim grievances). 720.

— on the motion to reduce the demand under the head "Railway Board" (Vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi). 629.

Drugs Bill—

✓ on the motion for amending the motion re extension of time appointed for presentation of the Report of Select Committee. 986-87.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

— on the motion to circulate. 323.

— on the motion to refer to Select Committee. 324.

— on the motion to amend clause 4. 1392.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

— on the motion to consider. 2032.

— on the motion to amend clause 5. 2035.

— on the motion to put the question that the Bill, as amended, be passed. 2047.

— on the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed. 2048.

Question re post of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ambala — held by members of one family. 552-53.

Question re —

Allegations of corruption against a clerk in the —, Rawalpindi. 225.

Clerks employed in certain sections of the Railway —, Lahore. 2137.

Communal composition of certain staff in the Moradabad — on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

Communal composition of certain staff in the Moradabad — on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

Communal composition of certain staff in the Moradabad — on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

Communal composition of certain staff in the Moradabad — on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

Communal composition of certain staff in the Moradabad — on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

DIVISIONAL OFFICE(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.
Grievances of Muslims in the Moradabad — on the East Indian Railway. 1180.

Selection for promotion as Head Personnel clerks in — on the North Western Railway. 2009.

DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT—

Question re—
Alleged Favouritism and Nepotism in the Office of the —, Rawalpindi. 224.

Communal composition of certain staff recruited by the —, East Indian Railway, Moradabad. 1181.

Differential treatment meted out to Muslims and Hindus by the —, Delhi. 222-24.

DOVE(S)—

Question re condition of the — of the Taj Mahal. 1252-54.

DOOR(S)—

Question re provision of wire gauze — and roof conditioning of quarters in New Delhi. 1033-39.

DRAINAGE WORKS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and —". 1238.

Demand for Supplementary grant in respect of "Irrigation, Navigation and —". 1967.

DRAMA(S)—

Question re authors of dramas broadcasted by the All-India Radio. 1794-95.

DRIVER(S)—

Question re—
Different grades of — and guards on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 546-47.

Posts of — held in abeyance on the North Western Railway. 1604.

Promotion of shunters as — on the North Western Railway. 2001.

Working of Mail and Express Trains by Indian — on the North Western Railway. 1605-06.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain —. 2002-03.

DUE(S)—

Resolution re utilization of the Kamran
— for the accommodation of pilgrims.

DUMESIA, MR. N. M.—

Election of — to the Standing Finance
Committee. 1928.
Excess Profits Tax Bill—
Motions to refer to Select Committee
and to circulate. 274-76.
Motion to reduce demand for "Executive
Council" re war aims of the British
Government. 1144-46.
Oath of Office. 1.

DUTY(IES)—

Question re—
Breaking of journey by railway
employee travelling on —, 228,
2010.
— of Assistant Officers and Trans-
portation Inspectors on State Rail-
ways. 429.
Income from excise and import — on
Sugar. 172-73.
Non-rotation of — among Assistants
in the Office of the Director General
of Posts and Telegraphs. 1173.
Utilisation of the services of inferior
staff for work unconnected with
Railway — on the Great Indian
Peninsula Railway. 733.

DUTY HOUR(S)—

Question re—
— of certain guards on the North
Western Railway. 1166.
— of watermen and sweepers on the
North Western Railway. 1363.

E**EARNING(S)—**

Question re railway — from the Tripuri
Congress. 40.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—

Question re administration of the —.
1088.

ECONOMIC ADVISER—

Question re appointment of an Economic
Correspondent to the — in India.
1425-26.

ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT—

Question re appointment of an — to the
Economic Adviser in India. 1425-26.

ECONOMY(IES)—

Question re — in the administration and
staff of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life
Bank. 482, 803-04.

EDITOR(S)—

Question re qualifications of sub. — of
Sarang and Awaz. 1793-94.

EDUCATED CLASS(ES)—

Question re unemployment among —.
1515, 2069-70, 2272.

EDUCATION—

Demand for Grant. 1243.

**EDUCATION, CENTRAL ADVISORY
BOARD OF—**

Question re postponement of the meeting
of the —. 602-03.

**EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS,
DEPARTMENT OF—**

Demand for Grant. 1239.

Question re—

Absence of Muslim Officers in the
Attached Offices of the —. 903-04,
904-06.

Absence of Muslim Officers in the —.
903-04.

Applications for certain types of quarters
from the Finance and —s. 1992.

Extensions to staff in the —. 599-
600.

Grievances of Muslims in the —. 660-
61, 908.

Muslims in the — and its attached
offices. 1790-92.

Partial treatment of Muslims in the
— and its attached offices. 662, 909.

Persons promoted from lower to First
Division in the —. 792.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the
—. 1442, 1665-66.

Proportion of different communities in
the —. 661, 908-09.

Supercessions and extensions of service
in the —. 1030-31.

Transfer of work connected with pilgrim-
age to Hedjaz to the —. 975.

Treatment of Muslim employees in
the — and its attached offices.
788-89.

See also under "Department of Educa-
tion, Health and Lands".

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE—

Question re — to the children of em-
ployees on the North Western Railway.
229-30.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION(S)—

Question re restrictions in — imposed
on recruitment and promotion of staff
on the North Western Railway. 1799-
1800.

ELECTION(S)—

— of members to the Standing Committee
for Roads. 85, 238, 1523-24.

— of the Central Advisory Council for
Railways. 2011-12.

— of the Standing Committee for the
Department of Commerce. 1736.

— of the Standing Committee for the
Department of Communications. 1460.

— of the Standing Committee for the
Labour Department. 1674.

— of the Standing Committee on Emigra-
tion. 1874.

— of the Standing Finance Committee.
1928.

— of the Standing Finance Committee
for Railways. 1927.

Motion re—

— of Members to the Public Accounts
Committee. 430, 604.

— of the Central Advisory Council for
Railways. 1466.

— of the Standing Committee for
Roads. 1272-73.

— of the Standing Committee for the
Department of Commerce. 1466-68.

— of the Standing Committee for
the Department of Communica-
tions. 1273-75.

— of the Standing Committee for
the Labour Department. 1466.

— of the Standing Committee on
Emigration. 1468-70.

— of the Standing Finance Committee.
1470-75.

— of the Standing Finance Committee
for Railways. 1466-65.

Question re alleged interference in the
— of the elected members on the
Terminal Tax Committee of the
Ambala Cantonment Board. 162.

ELECTION RULE(S)—

Question re — in Cantonments. 339-40.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working
Expenses—Expenses of —". 729.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in res-
pect of "Working Expenses—Expenses
of —". 778.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER—

Question re recruitment of a Sikh as an
— in the Central Public Works De-
partment. 1992.

See also under "Engineer(s)".

ELECTRICITY—

Question re installation of — in quarters
for the Railway Clearing Accounts
Office Staff. 740.

ELECTRICITY CHARGE(S)—

Question re—

Reduction of — at Delhi-Shahdara.
603-04.

Reduction of — in New Delhi. 1987.

EMBANKMENT—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Irrigation
(including Working Expenses), Naviga-
tion, — and Drainage Works". 1238.

EMERGENCY(IES)—

Question re setting up of a machinery to
assist in the control of — expenditure.
160-161.

EMERGENCY COMMISSION(S)—

See "Commission(s)".

EMERGENCY POWER(S)—

See "Registration (—) Bill" under
"Bill(s)".

EMIGRATION—

Election of the Standing Committee on
—. 1874.

Motion re election of the Standing Com-
mittee on —. 1468-70.

EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under Bill(s)".

EMIGRATION—EXTERNAL—

Demand for Grant. 1245.

Demand for Supplementary Grant.
1973.

EMIGRATION—INTERNAL—

Demand for Grant. 1245.

EMPLOYEE(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for—

“Executive Council” re grievances of Government —. 1207-23.

“Railway Board” re grievances of railway —. 650-58, 671-83.

Question re—

Absence of facilities for offering their Friday prayers to Muslim—in the East Indian Railway workshops. 1371-72.

Breaking of journey by railway — travelling on duty. 2010.

Commandeering of residences for non-Indian — of the Defence Department in Simla. 1729.

Communal composition of temporary — in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1182.

Demand for war bonus by the Assam Bengal Railway —. 968.

Depriving of certain — of rent-free quarters on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1606-07.

Educational assistance to the children of — on the North Western Railway. 229-30.

— in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, suffering from leprosy. 1859.

Grant of leave to the East Indian Railway — serving in the Volunteer Forces when required to join the Army. 2136.

Grievances of the Assam Bengal Railway — re grant of leave. 1368.

North Western Railway — proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and subsequently asking for its cancellation. 1996.

Obtaining of explanation of railway — in case of enhancement of punishment already inflicted. 539.

Penalties to railway — found travelling without tickets. 425, 2669-70.

Proposal to impose a certain Tax on Railway — at certain stations in the United Provinces. 558-59.

Recruitment of relations of — in the Income-tax Department, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1731.

Reduced rates of food and refreshments for railway —. 1585-86.

Refund of pyardrawals by certain — on the North Western Railway. 41, 540-41, 1177.

EMPLOYEE(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.

Retrenchment of a Cantonment Board —. 343.

Treatment of Muslim — in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached offices. 788-89.

Welfare societies, etc., of — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 735.

EMPLOYMENT—

Question re—

— of Muslims as Office Superintendents and Head Clerks on the North Western Railway. 2271.

— of servants through Contractors in British Units. 897.

Payment by Government servants of the entire amount earned by them in private —. 894.

Rescission of order requiring Government servants to pay to Government one-third of income earned by them in private —. 893-94.

EMPLOYMENT REGULATIONS, HOURS OF—

Question re application of the — to van Sorters on the North Western Railway. 50.

ENEMY(IES)—

Question re — subjects and others detained in the internment camp at Ahmadnagar since the outbreak of war. 159-160.

ENEMY SHIP(S)—

See “Ship(s)”.

ENGINE(S)—

Question re purchase and repairs of XB — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733-35.

ENGINE SHED(S)—

See “Shed(s)”.

ENGINEER(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of a Muslim as Assistant Signal — on State Railways. 550.

Creation of a new post of Consulting — in the Central Public Works Department. 143.

Engineering Subordinates working as Assistant — on the North Western Railway. 748.

ENGINEER(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.

Non-appointment of a Muslim as an Electrical — in the Central Public Works Department. 1868-69.

Qualified Muslim Inspectors of Works not allowed to officiate as Assistant — on the North Western Railway. 747-48.

ENGINEERING—

Question re training of Indians in Ship-buildings and — Courses in Great Britain. 1664.

ENGINEERING SUBORDINATE(S)—

See “Subordinate(s)”.

ENGINEERING WORK(S)—

Question re—

Compulsion to occupy quarters by the Bridge Inspectors, Bridge — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Confirmation of workmen in the Bridge — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966-67.

Expenditure on improvements in the Bridge — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 967.

Disabilities of the subordinates of the Bridge — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Staff in the Bridge — at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 957-65.

ENQUIRY(IES)—

Question re — about the sale of houses built with loans from Government by the Government of India staff. 1456.

ENQUIRY CLERK—

See “Clerk(s)”.

ESSAK SAIT, MR. H. A. SATHAR—

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1890, 1891.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 354, 357-58.

Motion to reduce demand for “Railway Board” re vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 628.

Question re recruitment of Muslims in the Intelligence Bureau. 900.

Resolution re enactment of labour legislation on certain lines. 847, 1808-06, 1819.

ESTABLISHMENT MATTERS—

Question re—

Officers dealing with — in the Government of India Offices. 668.

Prices fixed for rules and regulations governing — of subordinates on State Railways. 760, 1104.

Revision of the Code on — on State Railways. 759.

ESTATE OFFICE—

Question re staff attached to the —, Central Public Works Department. 1457.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT(S)—

See “British Subject(s)”.

EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOMS—

See “Refreshment Room(s)”.

EXAMINATION(S)—

Question re—

Candidates taking Appendices C and D — on the North Western Railway. 5-6.

— for recruitment of Postal Inspectors. 1169-71.

— for recruitment of third division Clerk in the Central Secretariat. 35.

— for recruitment to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps. 1733-34.

Exemption of accounts clerks from passing Appendix ‘D’ —. 1996.

Exemption of an office of the Army Headquarters from the purview of the Ministerial Service —. 039-40.

Passing of the Goods Accounts — by staff in the Commercial Branch of the East Indian Railway in the Howrah Division. 12-13.

Restricted admission of candidates to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service —. 668-69.

Restrictions on candidates in — for promotion to higher appointments on Railways. 1375.

Supplementary result of — for recruitment of clerks in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1179-80.

EXAMINER(S)—

Question re—

Income-tax Officers and — in India. 1731-32.

Income-tax Officers and — in the Company Districts at Calcutta. 1732-33.

Seniority of Train — on the East Indian Railway. 14-15.

EXCAVATION(S)—

Question re — and conservation works done by the Archaeological Department. 1027-28.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX—

Question re—

Allowing of carry forward of arrears and losses for purpose of charging — from the Indian Shipping Industry. 1271.

Giving of certain assurances to Industries affected by the —. 1270-71.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

EXCISE—

Question re—

Income from Customs and —. 172.
Income from — and import duties on sugar. 172-173.

EXCISE DUTIES, CENTRAL—

Demand for Grant. 1237.

EXCISE SUB-INSPECTOR—

Question re kidnapping of Muhammad Salim Khan, —, North West Frontier Province. 1591.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE(S)—

Question re compulsion to intimate holding of any post on the — of a trade union. 735-36.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—

Demand for Grant. 1043, 1237.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1967.

Motion to reduce demand for "—" re—

Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1082-86, 1104-17.

Government of India's policy re recognition of unions. 1117-20.

Grievances of Government employees. 1207-23.

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1043-70.

Indianisation of the Indian Army. 1071-82.

Indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1224-36.

Taxation policy of Government. 1184-1206.

War aims of the British Government. 1120-58.

Question re expenses incurred on saloons, etc., of Members of the —. 1316.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER(S)—

Question re—

Allowance paid to the Military Estates Officer of the Lahore Cantonment for acting as —. 1924.

Appointment of Major J. H. Riley Irving as — of the Peshawar Cantonment. 338-39.

Eligibility of ex — of the Indian Territorial Force for Commissions. 2088, 2069.

EXEMPTION—

Question re—

— of accounts clerks from passing Appendix 'D' examination. 1996.

— of an officer of the Army Headquarters from the purview of the Ministerial Service Examination. 1039-40.

EXHIBITION—

Question re — of anti-Indian films in foreign countries. 38-39.

EXPENDING DEPARTMENT—

Question re deputation of Finance Department Officer to the — of the Government of India. 167.

EXPENDITURE—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re control of capital —. 605-23.

Question re—

— on improvements in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 967, 1873.
Setting up of a machinery to assist in the control of emergency —. 160-161.

Resolution re appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital — in respect of the Railways. 820-40.

EXPENSE(S)—

Question re—

— incurred on saloons, etc., of Members of the Executive Council. 1316.

— of the cattle show held in New Delhi. 1661.

EXPLANATION(S)—

Question re obtaining of explanation of railway employees in case of enhancement of punishment already inflicted. 539.

EXPRESS—

Question re diversion of the Delhi-Delhra Dun — via Moradabad. 51.

EXPRESS TRAINS—

See "Train(s)".

EXODUS—

Question re—

Compensation to staff due to the stoppage of the Simla —. 1095-96, 1455-56.

Compensatory allowances and amenities to staff due to the stoppage of the Simla —. 1090, 1455.

EXTENSION(S)—

Question re—

— of service granted to officers in the Telegraph Branch of the North Western Railway. 425-26.

— to staff in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 599-600.

Instructions re grant of — of service in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1178.

Supersessions and — of service in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1030-31.

EXTENSION(S) OF SERVICE(S)—

See "Royal Indian Navy (—) Bill" under "Bill(s)".

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT—

Declaration of Exemption laid on the table. 57-58.

Question re promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 970.

EXTERMENT—

Question re — of persons from the Delhi Province. 1735, 2273-74.

F**FACILITY(IES)—**

Question re—

Absence of — for offering their Friday prayers to Muslim employees in the East Indian Railway workshops. 1371-72.

— for building ships in India. 1435-36.

Railway — for relief of people in famine-stricken areas in the Punjab. 1175.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENTS) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

FAMINE STRIKEN AREA(S)—

Question re railway facilities for relief of people in — in the Punjab. 1175.

FAN(S)—

Question re rent of table — supplied in quarters in New Delhi. 1986.

FARE(S)—

Question re — for monthly season tickets on the North Western Railway. 757.

FATEHGARH—

Question re inclusion of certain villages in the — Cantonment. 480.

FAUJI AKHBAR—

Question re tenders invited for the printing of the —. 1735.

FAVOURITISM—

Question re alleged — and nepotism in the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Rawalpindi. 224.

FAZL-I-HAQ PIRACHA, KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH—

Election of — on the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 522-24.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1707-10.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 350-54.

Question re—

Absence of waiting room bearers at Malakwal Railway Station. 972.

Acquisition of some land near the Khewra Salt Mines. 1315, 2085.

Administration of the Ecclesiastical Department. 1088.

Amount of inflation in Paper Currency. 173.

Concession tickets issued by shipping companies dealing with Haj traffic. 1663-64.

Diesel cars purchased by the North Western Railway. 978-79.

Extensions to staff in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 599-600.

Haj pilgrims carried in "Rizwani". 1982, 1985-86.

Haj pilgrims carried in "Rizwani" of the Turner Morrison and Company. 800-01, 1428, 1442.

Inferior servants promoted to certain subordinate posts on the North Western Railway. 2270-71.

Loss in the working of the Indian collieries. 417-18.

FAZL-I-HAQ PIRACHA, KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH—contd.**Question re—contd.**

Maintenance of a branch office of the League of Nations in India. 1427.

Number of pilgrims required to make "Jehangir" a pilgrim ship. 1428-29.

Opening of collieries by Government. 419.

Penalty for carrying more pilgrims in a ship. 1442.

Purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway. 417.

Qualifications for recruitment of certain categories of staff on the North Western Railway. 1870-72.

Quarantine fee charged from Haj pilgrims. 1663.

Quarantine station at Kamran. 1662-63.

Restricted admission of candidates to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service examination. 663-69.

Shortage of steamers for Haj pilgrims. 801-02.

Transfer of work connected with pilgrimage to Hedjaz to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 975.

Utilization of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of pilgrims. 1841-43.

FEMALE(S)—**Question re—**

— clerks in Army Headquarters. 1728.

— waiting shed at Baramchal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7, 43.

FERGUSON AND COMPANY, MESSRS.—

Question re appointment of — as the Managers of the Allianz and Stuttgarter Life Bank. 481-82, 802-03.

FERRY STEAMER(S)—**See "Steamer(s)".****FILM(S)—**

Question re exhibition of anti-Indian — in foreign countries. 38-39.

FINANCE ACCOUNT(S)—**See "Account(s)".****FINANCE BILL—**

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 1239.

Question re—

Applications for certain types of quarters from the — and Education, Health and Lands Departments. 1622.

Deputation of a — Officer to the Expending Department of the Government of India. 167.

Promotion to Assistant's grade in the —. 898-99.

FINANCIAL ADVISER—

Question re non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant — in the Military Finance Department. 1515.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER(S)—

Question re purchase of —. 1262-63.

FIREMAN(MEN)—**Question re—**

Channel of promotion for — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547.

Promotion of — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1611.

Vacancies of grade III — on the North Western Railway. 2007-08.

FIRM(S)—

Question re calling of all the partners of a — to appear before the Income-tax Officers in Sind. 165, 671.

FIRST CLASS—

Question re reduction in — accommodation on railways. 2264-68.

FIRST DIVISION—**Question re—**

— vacancies filled in the Government of India Offices. 667.

Persons promoted from lower to — in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 792.

FISCAL POLICY—

Resolution re — of the Government of India. 1852-53.

FLUID(S)—

Question re purchase of disinfecting — by the North Western Railway. 1366.

FOOD—

Question re reduced rates of — and refreshments for railway employees. 1585-86.

FOODSTUFF(S)—

Question re tariff rates of articles and —, etc., at certain Railway stations on the North Western and East Indian Railways. 759.

FOREIGN COUNTRY(IES)—

Question re exhibition of anti-Indian films in —. 38-39.

FOREIGN COMPANY(IES)—

Question re trade carried on by — or foreigners in India. 1256.

FOREIGNER(S)—

Question re trade carried on by foreign companies or — in India. 1256.

FOREIGNERS BILL—**See "Bill(s)".****FOREMAN(MEN)—**

Question re filling up of vacancies of — for shops by Indians. 1605.

FOREST—

Demand for Grant. 1238.

FORM(S)—

Question re inconveniences felt by the Income-tax assesses due to non-supply of return — in duplicate. 662.

FORWARD POLICY—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re — of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1082-83, 1104-17.

FRAMPTON, MR. H. J.—

Oath of Office. 1.

FRAUD(S)—

Question re — in the Custody Stores at Quetta. 1162-64.

FREIGHT(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re increase of —. 630-31.

FREE AND BURN ROAD—

Question re opening of a Post Office at the junction of — at Karachi. 2000-01.

FRIDAY—

Question re absence of facilities for offering their — prayers to Muslim employees in the East Indian Railway workshops. 1371-72.

FRUIT(S)—**Question re—**

Complaints against the Contractors for vending —, etc., at the Lahore Railway Station. 768, 2271.

Complaints against the Hindu vending contractor for — and cigarettes at the Delhi Railway Station. 1175.

Giving of contracts for vending —, etc., in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 757-58.

FUNCTION(S)—

Question re — of the Law Officers of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 741-42.

FUND(S)—**Question re—**

Allotment of — for construction of roads in Sind. 971.

Mutual Guarantee — of the old East Indian Railway Company. 761-52.

FUNDAMENTAL LEAVE RULES—

Question re non-applicability of the — to inferior staff of the Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607.

FUNDAMENTAL RULE(S)—

Question re application of — 32 (a) (ii) to the Commercial Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1608-09.

G

GANGMAN(MEN)—

Question re miners and — working in Khewra Salt Mines. 1865-66, 2072-73.

GAZETTED OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)".

GAZETTED SERVICE(S)—**Question re—**

Grievances of officers in the lower — on State Railways. 751.

Separate cadres in — on State Railways. 750.

GENERAL ACCOUNTS BRANCH—

Question re — and Traffic Accounts Branches of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway. 12.

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Expenses of —" 729.
Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Expenses of —" 774-75.

GENERAL MANAGER(S)—

Question re—
Certain remarks of the — of the North Western Railway about questions put by Members of the Legislative Assembly. 419-21.
Communal composition of persons recruited in the —'s Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway. 49.
Control of the — of State Railways over the Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 879.
Exercise of certain powers vested in the — North Western Railway, by the Assistant Transportation Officer, Delhi. 8-9.
Transfer of the Accounts Staff under the administration of the — of State Railways. 879.

GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND—

See "Provident Fund".

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—

Demand for Grant. 1242.

GERMANY—

Question re—
Repatriation of Mrs. L. N. Khanna and her daughter from —. 2001-02.
Treatment given to Indians returned from —. 226-27.

GHAZIABAD—

Question re railway accident in the — yard. 51.

GHIE—

Question re arrangements for the supply and purchase of — for the troops. 1254-55.

GHIASUDDIN, MR. M.—

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 2058.
Election of — on the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.
Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—
Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 383-64.
Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re Indianisation of the Indian army. 1076-78.

GHIASUDDIN, MR. M.—*contd.*

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—
Motion to consider. 2028-29.

Question re—

Assistants and clerks in the Cash Branches of the Government of India Offices. 669.

Communal composition of certain staff in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

Communal composition of certain staff recruited by the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Moradabad. 1181.

Communal composition of temporary employees in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1182.

Grievances of Muslims in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1180.

Harassment of vendors at the Ambala Cantonment and Delhi Railway Stations. 1182-83, 1874.

Leave rules for war establishment employed by Government. 599, 850.

Observance of communal representation in case of soldier clerks employed by the Civil (Supply) Departments. 599.

Suspension of staff in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1182.

Resolution re constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 813-15.

GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, SYED—

Appointment of — on the Committee on Petitions. 238.

Drugs Bill—

Motion to pass. 2249-50.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for Roads. 1524.

Expressions of regret on the death of Mr. Sham Lal. 52.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 373-76.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re conditions of service in railways. 726-27.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2029-30, 2031.

GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, SYED—

contd.

Resolution re—

Removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1819-22, 1839.

Utilisation of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of pilgrims. 1842-45.

GHUZZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM—

Appointment of — on the Committee on Petitions. 238.

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 990, 991.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock. 731-32.

Working Expenses—Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power. 768-69.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works. 761, 762-63.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 120-127.

Motion to consider. 1334-47, 1348.

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1409-10.

Clause 26. 1575-76.

Schedule II. 1625.

Motion to pass. 1656-57.

General discussion of the General Budget. 922-23, 924.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 495, 507-09.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1737-38, 1739-40, 1741-43, 1744-45, 1746-47, 1748-49, 1750, 1751-56, 1758, 1759, 1761.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 361-63, 365, 366, 369.

Motion re election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1467.

Motion re election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1462-63, 1464.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Grievances of Government employees. 1270-14.

GHUZZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM—*contd.*

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—*contd.*

Taxation policy of Government. 1185.
War aims of the British Government. 1151-54.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—

Control of capital expenditure. 621-22.

Grievances of railway employees. 677-78.

Increase of freights. 634-37.

Muslim grievances. 689-92, 711.

Vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 624.

Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to circulate. 152-53.

Question re—

Allowing of carry forward of arrears and losses for purpose of charging Excess Profits Tax from the Indian Shipping Industry. 1271, 1523.

Effect of the Land Purchase Bill on Indians in Burma. 139-40.

Facilities for building ships in India. 1435-36.

Giving of certain assurances to industries affected by the Excess Profits Tax. 1270-71, 1522-23.

Grant of bounties for building of ships in India. 1436-37.

Haj pilgrims carried in certain ships. 1432-33.

Help to an Indian shipping company in securing site for a ship-building yard in Calcutta. 1436.

Price of imported starch. 41-42.

Profits from the working of the enemy ships spent on the development of Indian Mercantile Marine. 1437-38.

Ships requisitioned by Government for defence purpose. 1437.

Withdrawal of the Scindia Company from the Haj service. 1438-39.

Resolution re—

Appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 832, 834-36.

Constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 812-13.

Enactment of labour legislation on certain lines. 1804, 1813-15.

GHUZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM—*concl'd.*Resolution *re—concl'd.*

Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 177, 180-82, 186.

Picture Gallery for New Delhi. 841, 843, 844, 846.

GIDNEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY—

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 380, 381, 395-96.

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2189-73, 2188, 2197.

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 2012.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 502-07, 532.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 360-61, 362.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" *re—*

Grievances of Railway employees. 653, 657-58, 671-75, 679.

Muslim grievances. 686-89, 704, 705, 711.

National Service (European British Subjects) (Bill)—

Motion to consider. 2105-16, 2018, 2023, 2024.

Question *re—*

Compulsion to occupy quarters by the Bridge Inspectors, Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Confirmation of workmen in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966-67.

Disabilities of the subordinates of the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Expenditure on improvements in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 967, 1873.

Fraud in the Custody Stores at Quetta. 1162-64.

Grant of a war allowance to Government servants. 893.

GIDNEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY—*concl'd.*Question *re—concl'd.*

Payment by Government servants of the entire amount earned by them in private employment. 894.

Reduction of telephone charges for the Members of the Legislative Assembly. 1172-73.

Refusal of leave to subordinates on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways. 15.

Rescission of order requiring Government servants to pay to Government one-third of income earned by them in private employment. 893-94.

Secretary of the North Western Railway Co-operative Credit Society. 1184.

Staff in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 957-65.

Resolution *re* removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1825-27.

GOA—

Question *re* lottery tickets issued from —. 342-43.

GOODS—

Question *re—*

Appointment of Muslims as Inspectors of Coaching and — on the North Western Railway. 1995.

Holding up of unloading and delivery of — at the Howrah Goods Sheds. 13-14.

GOODS ACCOUNTS—

Question *re* passing of the — Examination by staff in the Commercial Branch of the East Indian Railway in the Howrah Division. 12-13.

GOODS CLERK(S)—

Question *re* allowance admissible to — in transit duty on the North Western Railway. 555.

GOODS DEPOT—

Question *re* non-applicability of the fundamental leave rules to inferior staff of the — at Wadi Bunder on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 11607.

GOODS MARKER(S)—

Question *re* promotion of — on the North Western Railway. 423-25, 2008.

GOODS SHED(S)—

Question *re—*

Holding up of unloading and delivery of goods at the Howrah —. 13-14.

Maintenance of the road running from bridge to — at Delhi Shahdara. 561, 1870.

GOVERNMENT(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Payments to other —, Departments, etc., on account of Administration of Agency subjects and Management of Treasuries". 1240.

Question *re—*

Enquiry about the sale of houses built with loans from — by the — of India staff. 1456.

Imposition of a circumstances and property tax by a — or a local body. 349.

Leave rules for war establishment employed by —. 850.

Opening of pollieries by —. 419.

Purchase of typewriters by —. 1982-84.

Rescission of order requiring — servants to pay to — one-third of income earned by them in private employment. 893-94.

Ships requisitioned by — for defence purpose. 9437.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re* grievances of —. 1207-23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re—*

Forward policy of the — in the North-West Frontier Province. 1082-86, 1104-17.

—'s policy *re* recognition of unions. 1117-20.

Indifferent attitude of the — towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1224-36.

Taxation policy of —. 1184-1206.

Question *re—*

Appointment of stenographers in the — and its Attached Offices. 1926-27.

Assistants and clerks in the Cash Branches of the — Offices. 669.

Buildings in Calcutta vacated by the — on transfer to Delhi. 15-33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—*concl'd.*Question *re—concl'd.*

Deputation of a Finance Department Officer to the Expending Department of the —. 167.

Employment of subjects of Indian States in the —. 1729-30.

Enquiry about the sale of houses built with loans from Government by the — staff. 1456.

First Division vacancies filled in the — Offices. 667.

Grant of house rent in New Delhi to the — staff failing to get quarters. 2069.

Imposition of circumstances and property tax on persons serving under the — by district boards in the United Provinces. 1736.

Indian officers in the — Departments and the Attached Offices. 1513.

Non-invitation of representatives of Haj Committees to conferences held between the — and shipping companies engaged in pilgrim traffic. 1454.

Observance of morning office hours during summer months in the — offices. 2071-72.

Officers dealing with Establishment Matters in the — Offices. 668.

Purchases made by the — on behalf of the British Government. 172.

Re-organisation of the ministerial staff of the — Secretariat. 1927.

Stoppage of local allowance of inferior servants of the —. 1097-98.

Temporary Third Division vacancies filled in the — Offices. 668.

Treatment of an officer of the — as a lent Officer on transfer. 661-62.

Vacancies of peons filled in the — Offices. 668.

Resolution *re* fiscal policy of the —. 1852-53.Statement laid on the table *re* lowest tenders not accepted by the High Commissioner for India in purchasing stores for the —. 2143-46.GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS(ES)—
See "Press(es)".GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT—
See "Secretariat".GOVERNMENT QUARTERS—
See "Quarter(s)".

GOVERNMENT SERVANT(S)—

Question re—

Grant of a war allowance to Government servants. 893.

Payment by — of the entire amount earned by them in private employment. 894.

Rescission of order requiring — to pay to Government one-third of income earned by them in private employment. 893-94.

GOVERNOR GENERAL—

—'s assent to Bills. 54.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, HIS EXCELLENCY THE—

Message from — appointing the Honourable Sir Andrew Clow to perform the functions assigned to the Finance Member on the occasion of the general discussion of the Railway Budget. 237.

Message from — declaring certain heads of expenditure in the Budget open to discussion by the Legislative Assembly. 237.

GOVERNOR OF THE RESERVE BANK—

Question re legislation giving effect to the recommendations of the — re small banks. 481.

GRADE(S)—

Question re—

Clerks recruited direct in intermediate — on the North Western Railway. 749.

Different — of drivers and guards on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 546-47.

Promotion to Assistant's — in the Defence Department. 899.

Promotion to Assistant's — in the Finance Department. 898-99.

Promotion to Assistant's — in the Home Department. 898.

GRADUATE ASSISTANT(S)—

See "Assistant(s)".

GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re vagaries of the — running between Madras and Delhi. 624-29.

GRANT(S)—

Question re—

Bloc — to the Delhi University. 291.

— of allowances to Assistants-in-charge of Branches in the Supply Department. 1259-60.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—

Demand for Grant. 1247.

GREAT BRITAIN—

Question re training of Indians in Shipbuilding and Engineering Courses in —. 1664.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

GREGORY, DR.—

Question re —'s memorandum relating to the control of prices. 285-86.

GRIEVANCE(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re — of Government employees. 1207-23.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—

— of railway employees. 650-58, 671-83.

Muslim —. 683-720.

Question re—

— of Muslim employees of the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1792-93.

— of Muslims in the Archaeological Department. 1670-71.

— of Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 680-61, 808.

— of Muslims in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1180.

— of officers in the lower gazetted service on State Railways. 751.

— of semi-skilled workers on the North Western Railway. 1159-60.

— of the Assam Bengal Railway employees re grant of leave. 1368.

— of the workers in the Lahore Railway Engine Shed. 736-37.

GRIFFITHS, MR. P. J.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider and to circulate. 1007-10, 1011.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1714.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re war aims of the British Government. 1132-36, 1137.

Oath of Office. 1.

GUN POWDER—

Question re blasting of rocks by — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48.

GUARD(S)—

Question re—

Different grades of drivers and — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 546-47.

Duty hours of certain — on the North Western Railway. 1166.

— on the North Western Railway. 551-52, 559-60.

Promotion of Assistant Station Masters and — in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 51.

Promotion of train clerks to —'s posts on the North Western Railway. 1589.

Racial discrimination in the equipments of — running rooms. 1366.

Recruitment of — on the North Western Railway. 972-73, 1460.

Relieving — in certain divisions of the East Indian Railway. 237.

Transfer of Assistant Station Masters or Station Masters as — on the North Western Railway. 228-29.

GWILT, MR. E. L. C.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 2119.

Oath of Office. 1.

Resolution re enactment of labour legislation on certain lines. 1811-13.

H •

HABIBUR RAHMAN, DR.—

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

HAJ COMMITTEE(S)—

Question re non-invitation of representatives of — to conferences held between the Government of India and Shipping companies engaged in pilgrim traffic. 1454.

See also under "Port —".

HAJ PILGRIM(S)—

Motion for Adjournment re — traffic. 53.

Question re—

— carried in "Rizwani" of the Turner Morrison and Company. 800-01.

Proposal to close the Calcutta Port for —. 460-62.

Shortage of steamers for —. 801-02.

See also under "Pilgrim(s)".

HAJ SERVICE—

Question re withdrawal of the Scindia Company from the —. 1438-39.

HAJ TRAFFIC—

Question re—

Calling of a conference to discuss and decide various problems of —. 1988.

Concession tickets issued by shipping companies dealing with —. 1663-64.

HARASSMENT—

Question re — of vendors at the Ambala Cantonment and Delhi Railway Stations. 1874.

HARBOUR(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance and Working of Ferry Steamers and —". 728.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance and Working of Ferry Steamers and —". 773.

Question re workings of the trains between — and Rikhikesh on the East Indian Railway. 427.

HARBOUR BRANCH—

Question re train collisions on the — of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1609-11.

HAWKER(S)—

Question re Muslim — at the Delhi Railway Station. 1176.

HAZARIBAGH—

Question re train disaster near — on the East Indian Railway. 14.

HEAD CLERK(S)—

Question re—

Employment of Muslims as Office Superintendents and — on the North Western Railway. 748-49, 2271.

Muslim Office Superintendents and — on the North Western Railway. 548.

See also under "Clerk(s)".

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE—

Question re—

Clerks blocked on maximum of their grades in the North Western Railway —. 2140-41.

Procedure adopted for promotion of clerks in the North Western Railway —. 2140.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE—contd.

Question re—contd.

Promotion of clerks in the — of the North Western Railway. 878-79.
Recruitment of clerks in the North Western Railway —. 2138-39.

HEALTH OFFICER(S)—

Question re allegations against the — of the Agra Cantonment Board. 895.

HEDJAZ—

Question re—

Quota fixed for pilgrims to —. 460-61.

Transfer of work connected with pilgrimage to — to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 975.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA—

Demand for Grant in respect of "India Office and —'s Establishment Charges". 1240.

Statement laid on the table re lowest tenders not accepted by the — in purchasing stores for the Government of India. 2143-45.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "India Office —". 1968-69.

HIGH COURT(S)—

Question re non-appointment of a Sikh as a — Judge in the Punjab. 662-63.

HINDI—

Question re—

— knowing persons on the Hindustani programme staff of the All-India Radio. 1795.

Introduction of — News Bulletins in the All-India Radio programmes. 1797.

Share of — language in Hindustani programmes of the All-India Radio. 1795-96.

Use of — words in talks to be broadcasted by the All-India Radio. 1795.

HINDU(S)—

Question re—

Complaints against the — vending contractor for fruits and cigarettes at the Delhi Railway Station. 1175.

Differential treatment meted out to Muslims and — by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi. 222-24.

HINDUSTANI—

Question re—

Gathering of — poets organized by the All-India Radio. 1794.

Hindi-knowing persons on the — programme staff of the All-India Radio. 1795.

Proposal to appoint a person to deal with — programmes of the All-India Radio. 1796.

Selection of — translators for the All-India Radio. 1796-97.

Share of Hindi language in — programmes of the All-India Radio. 1795-96.

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATOR(S)—

See "Translator(s)".

HOLIDAY(S)—

Question re—

Grant of more — to Secretariat Staff. 1520.

— to workshop staff governed by the revised State Railway leave rules. 545.

HOME DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 1239.

— Declarations of Exemptions laid on the table. 54-57, 238.

Question re—

Non-observance of the — Resolution for recruitment of minorities in the Rawalpindi Division of the North Western Railway. 411.

Promotion to Assistant's grade in the —. 898.

HOSPITAL(S)—

Question re schools, — and administration in the tribal areas. 233-34.

HOURS OF WORK—

Question re — of the staff on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1596.

HOUSE(S)—

Question re—

Assessment value of — and shops in the Kasauli Cantonment. 1518, 1924.

Central Public Works Department Staff owning — in Delhi or New Delhi and residing in Government Quarters. 1456-57.

Enquiry about the sale of — built with loans from Government by the Government of India staff. 1435.

HOUSE-RENT—

Question re grant of — in New Delhi to the Government of India staff failing to get quarters. 2069.

HOUSING SCHEME(S)—

Question re model — in the Allahabad Cantonment. 894.

HOWRAH—

Question re holding up of unloading and delivery of goods at the — Goods Sheds. 13-14.

HOWRAH DIVISION—

Question re—

Disqualified Transportation Inspector officiating in the — of the East Indian Railway. 11.

Passing of the Goods Accounts Examination by staff in the Commercial Branch of the East Indian Railway in the —. 12-13.

HYDERABAD—

Question re tickets issued from the — (Sind) Railway Station. 1603.

HYDERABAD (SIND)—

Question re provision of an enquiry or reservation clerk at — Railway Station. 541-42.

I**IDGAH—**

Question re collapse of the roof of — at Agra. 1665.

IMAM, MR. SYED HAIDER—

Oath of Office. 1309.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY—

Question re erection of a plant by the — at Government expense. 1859-60.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH—

Demand for Grant. 1243.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY—

Demand for Grant. 1244.

IMPERIAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Absence of staff in the Office of the —. 457-58.

Recruitment to the —. 593-94.

IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT—

See "Secretariat(s)".

IMPORT(S)—

Question re — of unlicensed rubber from Burma. 137.

IMPORT DUTY(IES)—

Question re income from excise and — on sugar. 172-73.

IMPROVEMENT(S)—

Question re—

— in, and construction of more, quarters in New Delhi. 1033-34.

— in Government quarters in New Delhi. 294-95, 1032-33.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST—

Question re—

Affairs of the Delhi —. 1669-70.

Building Inspector of the Delhi —. 1992-93.

Building plans received by the Delhi —. 1266-67.

Complaints against the Building Inspector of the Delhi —. 1269.

Lay-out of the — plots in certain areas in Delhi. 591-92, 1862-63.

Notices issued for contravention of the terms of sanctions granted by the Delhi —. 1268-69.

Prosecutions sanctioned by the Delhi —. 1267.

Resignation of staff of the Delhi —. 1269.

Staff of the Delhi —. 1865.

System of disposal of land by the — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 588.

INCOME(S)—

Question re—

— from Customs and Excise. 172.

— from excise and import duties on sugar. 172-73.

Rescission of order requiring Government servants to pay to Government one-third of — earned by them in private employment. 893-94.

INCOME-TAX—

Rates of — discussed under the Indian Finance Bill. 1958-60.

INCOME-TAX ADVISER—

Question re officers and clerks in the office of the —. 1312-13.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSEE(S)—

See "Assessee(s)".

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT—
Question re—
 Inconveniences and irregularities of the working of the — in Sind. 341-42, 1100-01.
 Persons retrenched from the — Punjab. 333-34.
 Recruitment of relations of employees in the —, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1731.

INCOME-TAX EXAMINER(S)—
See "Examiner(s)."

INCOME-TAX LAW AMENDMENT BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INCOME-TAX OFFICER(S)—
Question re—
 Appeals against penalties imposed on — in the United Provinces. 42-43.
 Calling of all the partners of a firm to appear before the — in Sind. 165, 671.
 — and Assistant Income-tax Officers in India. 1736.
See also under "Officer(s)."

INCONVENIENCE(S)—
Question re—
 — and irregularities of the working of the Income-tax Department in Sind. 1100-01.
 — to third class passengers on the East Indian and North Western Railways. 414-16.

INCONVENIENT TIMING(S)—
See "Timing(s)."

INCREMENT(S)—
Question re—
 Advance — granted to staff in the Supply Department. 902.
 Stoppage of — of two Muslim Conservation Assistants and one Overseer. 1867-68.

INDIA—
Question re—
 Commercial relations between — and Japan. 1993-94.
 Development of the resources of — to meet War supply requirements. 138.

INDIA OFFICE AND HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES—
 Demand for Grant. 1240.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1968-69.

INDIAN(S)—
 Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re importance of initiating a decisive policy of training — to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1043-70.

Question re—
 Difficulties of — in South Africa. 458.
 Effect of the Land Purchase Bill on — in Burma. 139-40.
 Filling up of vacancies of foremen for shops by —. 1605.
 — in the Royal Indian Navy. 480-81.
 Position relating to the treatment of — in Ceylon. 284-85.
 Training of — in Shipbuilding and Engineering Courses in Great Britain. 1864.
 Treatment given to — returned from Germany. 226-27.
 Working of Mail and Express Trains by — drivers on the North Western Railway. 1605-06.
 Resolution re removal of disabilities of — in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1819-39.

INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE (DISCIPLINE) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN APPRENTICE(S)—
See "Apprentice(s)."

INDIAN ARBITRATION BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN ARMY—
See "Army."

INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS—
Question re examination for recruitment to the —. 1733-34.

INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE—
Question re restricted admission of candidates to the — examination. 668-69.

INDIAN CANDIDATE(S)—
See "Candidate(s)."

INDIAN CARRIAGE BY AIR (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN CENSUS BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN FINANCE BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN LEGISLATURE(S)—
See "Legislature(s)."

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—
Question re—
 Differential treatment meted out to the —. 2065-66.
 Non-grant of Separation Allowance to the —. 2067.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—
Question re—
 Grant of Commissions in the —. 2066.
 Members of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and retired officers of the — recalled to India owing to the outbreak of war. 335-37.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE—
See "Mercantile Marine."

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN OATHS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN OFFICER(S)—
See "Officer(s)."

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—
 Demand for Grant. 1248.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TELEPHONE PROJECTS (NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE)—
 Demand for Grant. 1248.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)—
 Demand for Grant. 1238.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE (NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE)—
 Demand for Grant. 1248.

INDIAN RAILWAY(S)—
See "Railway(s)."

INDIAN RAILWAY ACT—
See "Act(s)."

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN RUBBER CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN SHIPPING—
See "Shipping."

INDIAN SHIPPING COMPANY—
See "Shipping Company(ies)."

INDIAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY—
See "Industry(ies)."

INDIAN STALL(S)—
See "Stall(s)."

INDIAN STATE(S)—
Question re employment of subjects of — in the Government of India Departments. 1729-30.
See also under "State(s)."

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT—
 Demand for Grant. 1245.
Question re—
 Authorisation of an officer of the Supply Department to recommend candidates for additional war establishments of — and Contracts Directorate. 796-97.
 Office hours of the —. 906-07.
 Promotions in the —. 907.

INDIAN SUPERVISOR—
See "Supervisor."
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN TARIFF (FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN TEA CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)."

INDIAN TEA CONTROL (AMENDMENT)

BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE—

Question re—

Counting of previous service of ex-officers of the —. 2068.

Eligibility of ex-Executive Officers of the — for Commissions. 2068, 2069.

INDIANISATION—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re — of the Indian Army. 1071-82.

Question re — of the posts of Loco-Foremen and Inspectors on the North Western Railway. 1604-05.

INDUS—

Question re distribution of — water between the Punjab and Sind. 1252.

INDUSTRY(IES)—

Demand for Grant. 1244.

Question re—

Allowing of carry forward of arrears and losses for purpose of charging excess profits tax from the Indian Shipping —. 1523.

Appointment of Advisers, Controllers and Liaison Officers for —. 1433-35.

Appointment of Controllers or Liaison Officers for — and concerns. 783-88, 792-94.

Appointment of Liaison Officers and Controllers for —. 1432.

Development of the Shipbuilding — in India. 1664.

Giving of certain assurances to — affected by the Excess Profits Tax. 1522-23, 1270-71.

INFANTRY BAZAR—

Question re placing of the British — of Allahabad Cantonment out of bounds for troops. 896-97.

INFERIOR STAFF—

Question re—

Non-applicability of the fundamental leave rules to — of the Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607.

Recruitment of — on the North Western Railway. 49.

Treatment of block maintainers on the North Western Railway as — for purposes of leave rules. 1599.

See also under "Staff".

INFERIOR SERVANT(S)—

Question re—

— promoted to certain subordinate posts on the North Western Railway. 2270-71.

Provision of rent-free quarters to — on the North Western Railway. 229 and 231.

Recruitment of Sikhs as — in the offices of the Military Secretary and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. 1991.

Stoppage of local allowance of — of the Government of India. 1097-98.

See also under "Servant(s)".

INFLATION—

Question re amount of — in Paper Currency. 173.

INFORMATION—

Question re suspected case of leakage of — in the Supply Department. 902.

INSANITARY CONDITION—

Question re — of certain lanes and roads in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 592-93.

INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of Muslims as — of Coaching Goods on the North Western Railway. 1995.

Building — of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1992-93.

Communal composition of certain Assistant Way — on the North Western Railway. 548.

Complaints against the Building of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1289.

Compulsion to occupy quarters by the Bridge —, Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Court — on the North Western Railway. 759.

Disqualified Transportation — officiating in the Howrah Division of the East Indian Railway. 11.

Duties of Assistant Officers and Transportation — on State Railways. 429.

Examination for recruitment of Postal —. 1169-71.

Inspections by the — of Station Accounts on the East Indian Railway. 11-12.

— of Station Accounts on the East Indian Railway. 9-10.

— on State Railways. 429.

INSPECTOR(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Introduction of the designation of Railway Ticket Court — on State Railways. 50.

Non-confirmation of certain Assistant Station Masters and Loco. — etc., on the North Western Railway. 412-13.

Qualified Muslim — of Works not allowed to officiate as Assistant Engineers on the North Western Railway. 747-48.

Travelling — of Stores Accounts on Railways. 3-4.

INSPECTORS OF WORKS—

Question re — on the East Indian Railway. 421, 1458.

INSTALLATION—

Question re — of sanitary fittings, etc., in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48.

INSTALLATION WORK—

Question re erection of "Carrier Equipment" and — at telephone exchanges. 2134-35.

INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY—

See "Imperial —".

INSTRUCTOR(S)—

Question re communal composition of — at the Walton Training School. 1798.

INSTRUMENT(S)—

Question re manufacture of optical — for the army in India. 1087-88.

INSURANCE—

Question re giving of rebate on — premiums in general —. 1661-62.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INSURANCE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INSURANCE PREMIUMS—

See "Premium(s)".

INSURANCE RULE(S)—

— laid on the table. 58-84.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU—

Question re recruitment of Muslims in the —. 900.

INTEREST—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Loans and Advances bearing —". 1249.

INTEREST CHARGES (RAILWAYS)—

Demand for Grant. 730.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 779-80.

INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES—

Demand for Grant. 1249.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1978.

INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS AND REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT—

Demand for Grant. 1238.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE(S)—

See "Grade(s)".

INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION RULES—

Notification re certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles —. 1612.

INTERNMENT—

Question re enemy subjects and others detained in the — camp at Ahmadnagar since the outbreak of war. 159-160.

INVESTIGATION—

Question re —, etc., of offences under section 112 of the Indian Railways Act. 9.

INVITATION(S)—

Question re non — of representations of Haj committees to conferences held between the Government of India and shipping companies engaged in pilgrim traffic. 1454.

INVOICE TYPIST(S)—

See "Typist(s)".

IRON—

Question re prices of pig — ingots and corrugated — sheets. 600-02.

IRON INGOTS—

Question re prices of pig iron, — and corrugated iron sheets. 600-02.

IRON SHEETS—

Question re prices of pig iron, iron ingots and corrugated —. 600-02.

IRREGULARITY(IES)—

Question re—

Alleged — in the Supply Department. 1259.

Inconveniences and — of the working of the Income-tax Department in Sind. 341-42, 1100-01.

— in the running of special trains on the North Western Railway. 752.

IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS—

Demand for Grant. 1238.

IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION AND DRAINAGE WORKS—

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1967.

ISA KHEL—

Question re attack on — by tribal raiders. 1174-75.

"ISLAMI"—

Question re stoppage of bookings of Haj pilgrims by "Khosru" and "—". 1988.

ISMAIL ALI KHAN, KUNWAR HAJEE—

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re war aims of the British Government. 1137.

Oath of Office. 1.

Question re—

Block maintainers on the North Western Railway. 426-27, 1102.

Extensions of service granted to officers in the Telegraph Branch of the North Western Railway. 425-26.

Penalties to railway employees found travelling without tickets. 425, 234-70.

Promotion of goods markers on the North Western Railway. 423-25.

Rules for out-station Indian Apprentices of Workshops on the North Western Railway. 421-23.

Resolution re constitution of the Simla town as Centrally administered areas. 805.

ISMAIL KHAN, HAJI CHAUDHURY MUHAMMAD—

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 2012.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for roads. 1524.

Question re—

Appointments made in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, by the Assistant Manager. 1858.

Employees in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, suffering from leprosy. 1859.

ISMAIL KHAN, HAJI CHAUDHURY MUHAMMAD—*contd.*

Question re—*contd.*

Non-consideration of Muslims for appointments in unreserved vacancies in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1858.

Offering of vacancies reserved for Muslims in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, to non-Muslims. 1858-59.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Commerce Department. 1440-41.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1442.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Labour Department. 1439-40.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Legislative Department. 1441.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Political Department. 1439.

ISSUE BRANCH—

Question re profit of the — of the Reserve Bank of India. 173.

J

JAGADHRI LIGHT RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

JAHANGIRPURA—

Question re arrest of Muhammad Ali Khan of —, Peshawar city. 1592.

JAIL(S)—

Question re complaints of third class prisoners in — in the Centrally Administered Areas. 659-60.

JALALABAD—

Question re provision of medical relief for the Consulate staff, etc., at —. 908.

JAMES, MR. F. E.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider and to circulate. 1020.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1021.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Ajmer-Merwara. 1977.

Mint. 1974.

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.

JAMES, MR. F. E.—*contd.*

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 118, 121, 122, 252.

Motion to consider. 1329-34.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1361, 1630, 1632, 1633, 1634.

Clause 4. 1412.

Clause 8. 1494-95, 1499, 1545.

Schedule I. 1615-16, 1617, 1623-24.

General discussion of the General Budget. 912.

Motion re—

Election of the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1469.

Election of the Standing Finance Committee. 1470-71, 1474.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1113.

Grievances of Government employees. 1217, 1222.

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a defence Advisory Committee. 1053-55, 1056, 1068.

Taxation policy of Government. 1194, 1196.

War aims of the British Government. 1121, 1122, 1136, 1143, 1148-51.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—

Muslim grievances. 714.

Vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 624-26, 627, 628.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2013-15, 2017, 2022, 2023, 2027, 2028, 2029.

Consideration of clauses. 2033, 2034.

Motion to pass. 2036, 2037, 2044-46.

Publicity of the proceedings of the meetings of Select Committees. 979.

Question re—

Compulsory national service for European British subjects in India. 137-38.

Congress Working Committee's view on the war. 1098-1100.

Delivery of mails from South India in Delhi. 2142.

JAMES, MR. F. E.—*concl.*

Question re—*contd.*

Development of the resources of India to meet War Supply requirements. 133.

Dr. Gregory's memorandum relating to the control of prices. 285-86.

Enemy subjects and others detained in the internment camp at Ahimata nagar since the outbreak of war. 159-60.

Import of unlicensed rubber from Burma. 137.

Levy of taxes on professions, etc., in the Madras Presidency. 343-46.

Members of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and retired officers of the Indian Medical Service recalled to India owing to the outbreak of war. 335-37.

Position relating to the treatment of Indians in Ceylon. 284-85.

Setting up of a machinery to assist in the control of emergency expenditure. 160-61.

Training of pilots and air crew in India. 337-38.

Question (Supplementary) re creation of and recruitment of staff in the Defence Co-ordination and Supply Departments. 283.

Registration (Emergency Powers) Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 325.

Resolution re—

Air defence of India. 216.

Enactment of Labour Legislation on certain lines. 1817.

Removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1831-34, 1835.

JAMMU—

Question re charges for lorry transport between — and Srinagar, etc. 755.

JAPAN—

Question re commercial relations between India and —. 1993-94.

"JEHANGIR"—

Question re—

Number of pilgrims required to make — a pilgrim ship. 1428-29.

Sailing of pilgrim ship —. 1989-90.

JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJI—

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 105, 106, 110, 244-56, 260, 261, 271, 304, 311, 318, 319.

Nomination of — to the Panel of Chairmen. 54.

Resolution re—

Air defence of India. 201, 216.

Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 185, 189.

JHANG—

Question re inconvenient timing of a train at — Maghiana Railway station. 745-46.

JINNAH, MR. M. A.—

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 249, 250, 267, 268, 299, 304, 308, 310-12, 313-15, 320, 321, 322.

Resolution re guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 189.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—

Demand for Grant. 1246.

JOSHI, MR. N. M.—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider and to circulate. 1001.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 386, 393-94.

Appointment of — on the Committee on Petitions. 238.

Arrangement re discussion of the railway demands for grants. 562.

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider. 989.

Consideration of clauses. 990, 991.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 95, 240, 241, 247, 255, 260-63, 270, 313.

Factories (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 567-71, 572, 573, 574.

Consideration of clauses. 575-76, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582.

Motion to pass. 582-83.

JOSHI, MR. N. M.—*contd.*

General discussion of the General Budget. 911, 920-22, 927, 928.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 494-98, 504, 527.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 360.

Motion re election of the Standing Committee for Roads. 1272.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Grievances of Government employees. 1207-10, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1223.

Indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1232-34.

Taxation policy of Government. 1190.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—

Grievances of railway employees. 650-54.

Vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 625.

Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to circulate. 145, 148-49.

Question re—

Allotment of quarters to lower-paid married clerks in New Delhi. 1994-95.

Channel of promotion for firemen on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547.

Compulsion to intimate holding of any post on the executive committee of a trade union. 735-36.

Different grades of drivers and guards on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 548-47.

Disposal of registered articles by Branch Post Offices. 1177-78.

Employment of staff for conservancy work in the Parel Workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547, 2270.

Establishment of a Central Control Room at Kalyan. 2003-05.

Holiday to workshop staff governed by the revised State Railway Leave Rules. 545.

JOSHI, MR. N. M.—*concl'd.*Question re—*cont'd.*

Installation of electricity in quarters for the Railway Clearing Accounts Office Staff. 740.

Instructions re grant of extensions of service in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1178.

Option to railway staff to choose New or Old Leave Rules. 544-45.

Post Offices in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1178-79.

Promotion of subordinates on communal basis on Railways. 736.

Purchase and repairs of XB Engines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733-35.

Supplementary result of examination for recruitment of clerks in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1179-80.

Utilisation of the services of inferior staff for work unconnected with Railway duties on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733.

Welfare societies, etc., of employees on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 735.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain drivers. 2002-03.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Creation of and recruitment of staff in the Defence Co-ordination and Supply Departments. 284.

Demand for unorthodox 'C' type quarters in New Delhi. 590.

Dr. Gregory's memorandum relating to the control of prices. 285.

Enemy subjects and others detained in the internment camp at Ahmadnagar since the outbreak of war. 159-160.

Levy of taxes on professions, etc., in the Madras Presidency. 345.

Proceedings of the Labour Conference and the Price Control Conference. 142.

Production of medical certificates by subordinate Railway officials. 3.

Report of Sir Leonard Woolley on Archaeology. 141.

Rules for out-station Indian apprentices of workshops on the North Western Railway. 423.

Schools, hospitals and administration in the tribal areas. 234.

Resolution re guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 184-86, 188, 189, 193.

JOURNEY(S)—

Question re breaking of — by railway employees travelling on duty. 228, 2010.

JOURNEYMAN(EN)—

Question re—

Communal composition of — appointed in certain shops on the North Western Railway. 1599-1600.

Coolies promoted to the posts of — on the North Western Railway. 749-50, 1459.

JUDGE(S)—

Question re non-appointment of a Sikh as a High Court — in the Punjab. 662-63.

JUNCTION(S)—

Question re opening of a post Office at the — of Frere and Burns Road at Karachi. 2000-01.

JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF—

Demand for Grant. 1241.

K

KALKAJI'S TEMPLE—

See "Temple(s)".

KALYAN—

Question re establishment of a Central Control Room at —. 2003-05.

KAMALUDDIN AHMED, SHAMS-UL-ULEMA—

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.

KAMRAN—

Question re quarantine station at —. 1662-63, 1663.

Resolution re utilization of the — dues for the accommodation of pilgrims. 1839-52.

KANGRA VALLEY RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

KARACHI—

Question re—

Collision of a man-of-war with a cargo steamer near —. 286.

Delay in disposing of the building plans in the — Cantonment. 44-46.

Establishment of a Broadcasting station at —. 732.

KARACHI—contd.**Question re—contd.**

Meteorological Observatory at —, 543.

Opening of a post office at the junction of Frere and Burns Road at —, 2000-01.

Provision of a Radio Station at —, 1167-68.

Recruitment of Sikhs in the Customs House at —, 1923.

KAROL BAGH—**Question re—**

Blasting of rocks by gun powder in —, Delhi. 48.

Dumping of carcasses of animals near —, Delhi. 1991.

Insanitary condition of certain lanes and roads in —, Delhi. 592-93.

Installation of sanitary fittings, etc., in —, Delhi. 48, 1453-54.

Location of a tuberculosis clinic in —, Delhi. 1452, 1967-58.

Non-naming of certain roads in —, Delhi. 1269.

Provision of lights on certain roads in —, Delhi. 1269-70.

Provision of parks in —, Delhi. 1270.

Shifting of the Tuberculosis Clinic from —, Delhi. 1270.

System of disposal of land by the Improvement Trust in —, Delhi. 588.

Unsatisfactory sanitary condition of Naiwara in —, Delhi. 48, 1266.

KASAULI—

Question re assessment value of houses and shops in the — cantonment. 1518, 1924.

KHAKSAR(S)—

Question re arrest of Allama-i-Mushriqi, leader of the —, under the Defence of India Act. 1671-73.

KHANEWAL—

Question re inconvenient timings of night trains reaching — railway station. 746.

KHANNA, MRS. L. N.—

Question re repatriation of — and her daughter from Germany. 2001-02.

KHEWRA—**Question re—**

Acquisition of some land near — Salt Mines. 1315, 2065.

Miners and gangmen working in — Salt Mines. 1865-66, 2072-73.

"KHOSRU"—

Question re stoppage of bookings of Haj pilgrims by — and "Islamic". 1988.

KIDNAPPING(S)—**Question re—**

— of Muhammad Salim Khan, Ex-cise Sub-Inspector, North West Frontier Province. 1591.

— of persons from British territory by tribal gangs. 399-403, 1101-02.

Raids, dacoities and — in agencies and certain districts. 975-78.

KISHANGANJ—

Question re weightment of loaded wagons at Delhi. 231-32.

KITCHEN(S)—

Question re construction of a block of — in "B" type unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1990.

L**LABORATORY(IES)—**

Question re clerks in the Central Board of Revenue — at Delhi. 1313.

LABOUR CONFERENCE—

See "Conference(s)".

LABOUR DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 1240.

Election of the Standing Committee for the —. 1466, 1674.

Question re promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 1034-35, 1439-40.

LABOUR LEGISLATION—

Resolution re enactment of — on certain lines. 847-48.

See also "Legislation".

LABOURER(S)—

Question re recruitment of Muslims as —, etc., on the North Western Railway. 44.

LADY ANNOUNCER(S)—

Question re — appointed in broadcasting stations. 731.

LADY TICKET COLLECTOR(S)—

See "Ticket Collector(s)".

LAHORE—**Question re—**

Allowance paid to the Military Estates Officer of the — Cantonment for acting as Executive Officer. 1924.

Clerks employed in certain sections of the Railway Division Office. —, 2137.

Communal composition of certain staff of the Broadcasting Stations at — and Peshawar. 1601.

Complaints against the Contractors for vending fruits, etc., at the — Railway Station. 758, 2271.

Grievances of the workers in the — Railway Engine Shed. 736-37.

Inclusion of certain areas within the bazar area of the — Cantonment. 165.

LAHORE CIRCLE—

Question re Superintendent of Archaeology. —. 1860-61.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock". 772-73.

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 2012.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 276-97, 296-97.

Motion to consider. 1303-07, 1360.

Consideration of —.

Clause 1. 1637.

Clause 2. 1361, 1635, 1636.

Clause 4. 1388-89, 1395, 1403-06, 1408, 1414.

Clause 6. 1478-79, 1487.

Clause 13. 1556-57, 1558.

Clause 14. 1560, 1561, 1562-63.

Clause 18. 1571.

Schedule I. 1578-79.

Motion to pass. 1646-49.

Expressions of regret on the death of Mr. Sham Lal. 52.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 516, 517-20, 533.

Indian Arbitration Bill—

Motion to consider. 431-33.

Consideration of clauses. 436-37, 438-39, 440, 443, 445.

Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 564-65.

Motion to pass. 565, 566.

Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 584.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—contd.**Indian Finance Bill—**

Motion to consider. 1892-97.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1919, 1920.

Clause 3. 1929-30, 1932.

Clause 4. 1949.

Clause 7. 1958-59.

Schedule I. 1952-53, 1954.

Motion to pass. 1961-62.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 364-65.

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 155, 156.

Motion for Adjournment re riots in Sind. 53.

Motion re election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1274.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re grievances of Government employees. 1212, 1214-17, 1219.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—

Conditions of service in railways. 724-26.

Grievances of railway employees. 676.

Muslim grievances. 692-96.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2018-19.

Motion to pass. 2038-39, 2043.

Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to circulate. 143-48, 152, 154, 155.

Question re—

Accidents at railway crossings on the North Western Railway. 7-8.

Accounts and Commercial Departments of the East Indian Railway. 10-11.

Application of the hours of employment regulations to van-sorters on the North Western Railway. 50.

Breaking of journey by railway employees travelling on duty. 2010.

Bathing arrangements for third class passengers on Railways. 35-37.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Bathing arrangements for third class passengers on the North Western Railway. 1178-77.
- Calling of all the partners of a firm to appear before the Income-tax Officers in Sind. 165, 671.
- Certain restrictions on appointments to subordinates service posts on the North Western Railway. 2011.
- Collision of a man-of-war with a cargo steamer near Karachi. 286.
- Compensation to staff due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1095-96, 1455-56.
- Complaints of third class prisoners in jails in the Centrally Administered Areas. 659-60.
- Condition in Waziristan and the tribal areas. 234-35.
- Creation of and recruitment of staff in the Defence Co-ordination and Supply Departments. 281-84.
- Delay in disposing of the building plans in the Karachi Cantonment. 44-46.
- Devaluation of Assistant Station Masters' grades on the North Western Railway. 1597-98.
- Difficulties of Indians in South Africa. 458.
- Discharge of the Bridge Department staff on the North Western Railway. 413-14, 1164-66.
- Discharges and re-appointments of coolies, etc., in the Moghalpura Workshops, North Western Railway. 737-38.
- Disqualified Transportation Inspector officiating in the Howrah Division of the East Indian Railway. 11.
- Duty hours of certain guards on the North Western Railway. 1166.
- Duty hours of watermen and sweepers on the North Western Railway. 1363.
- Establishment of a broadcasting station at Karachi. 732.
- General and Traffic Accounts Branches of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway. 12.
- Giving of emergency commissions to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. 1088-89.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Grievances of semi-skilled workers on the North Western Railway. 1159-60.
- Grievances of the workers in the Lahore Railway Engine Shed. 736-37.
- Holding up of unloading and delivery of goods at the Howrah Goods Sheds. 13-14.
- Inconveniences and irregularities of the working of the Income-tax Department in Sind. 341-42, 1100-01.
- Inconveniences to third class passengers on the East Indian and North Western Railways. 414-16.
- Inspections by the Inspectors of Station Accounts on the East Indian Railway. 11-12.
- Inspectors of Station Accounts on the East Indian Railway. 9-10.
- Invoice typist on the North Western Railway. 225-26.
- Lady announcers appointed in broadcasting stations. 731.
- Manufacture of optical instruments for the army in India. 1087-88.
- Memorials submitted by the vision failed Station and Assistant Station Masters on the North Western Railway. 1364.
- Method of recruitment of officers in the preventive service of the Customs Department. 1090-93.
- Miners and gangmen working in Khewra Salt Mines. 1865-66, 2072-73.
- Monument called "Shah Baharo" Near Larkana in Sind. 136.
- Monuments in Sind. 133-136.
- Necessity of a Radio Station for Sind. 550-51.
- Non-confirmation of certain Assistant Station Masters and Loco. Inspectors, etc., on the North Western Railway. 412-13.
- Observances of morning office hours during summer months in the Government of India offices. 2071-72.
- Obtaining of explanation of railway employees in case of enhancement of punishment already inflicted. 539.
- Opening of a post Office at the junction of Frere and Burns Road at Karachi. 2000-01.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Passing of the Goods Accounts Examination by staff in the Commercial Branch of the East Indian Railway in the Howrah Division. 12-13.
- Pay of daily-rated staff officiating in higher grades on state railways. 540.
- Posting of Personnel or Staff Officers on the East Indian Railway. 13.
- Production of medical certificates by subordinate Railway officials. 2-3.
- Promotion of goods markers on the North Western Railway. 2008.
- Promotion of locomotive running staff on the North Western Railway. 43.
- Promotion of mistries of the Mechanical Divisions of the North Western Railway. 1160-61.
- Promotion of shunters as drivers on the North Western Railway. 2001.
- Promotion of shunting staff on the North Western Railway. 50, 2009.
- Promotion of Train Controllers to Station Masters' grade on the North Western Railway. 296.
- Proposal to close down the Kangra Valley Railway. 732-33.
- Provision of an enquiry or reservation clerk at Hyderabad (Sind) Railway Station. 541-42.
- Provision of rent-free quarters to block maintainers on the North Western Railway. 1597.
- Racial discrimination in the equipments of guards' running rooms. 1366.
- Recruitment of postal clerks in the Sind and Baluchistan Circles. 1999-2000.
- Reduction in uniform of the Carriage and wagon Staff on the North Western Railway. 1160.
- Refund of overdrawals by certain employees on the North Western Railway. 41, 540-41, 1177.
- Selection for promotion as Head Personnel clerks in Divisional Offices on the North Western Railway. 2009.
- Spin Karez project of water supply at Quetta. 1997-98.
- Station and Assistant Station Master passing vision or colour test in a lower standard on the North Western Railway. 1161-62.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—*contd.*Question re—*concl.*

- Stoppage of local allowance of inferior servants of the Government of India. 1097-98.
- Treatment given to Indians returned from Germany. 226-27.
- Treatment of block maintainers on the North Western Railway as inferior staff for purposes of leave rules. 1599.
- Vacancies of grade III firemen on the North Western Railway. 2007-08.
- Withdrawal of Presidency allowance from certain officers on the East Indian Railway at Calcutta.
- Works mistries on the North Western Railway. 2009-10.
- Question (Supplementary) re—
- Absence of Sikh Officers in the Government of India Secretariat. 665.
- Absence of Sikhs in the office of the Imperial Records Department. 458.
- Accountants on the North Western Railway. 5.
- Amendment of allotment rules of quarters in New Delhi. 1862.
- Appointment of an Economic Correspondent to the Economic Adviser in India. 1425, 1426.
- Appointment of Controllers or Liaison Officers for industries and concerns. 784.
- Arrest of Allama-i-Mushriqi, leader of the Khaksars, under the Defence of India Act. 1673.
- Attack on Isa Khel by tribal raiders. 1175.
- Building Inspector of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1993.
- Bye-laws regarding control of temporary structures in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 162.
- Candidates taking Appendices C and D examinations on the North Western Railway. 6.
- Certain remarks of the General Manager of the North Western Railway about questions put by Members of the Legislative Assembly. 420, 421.
- Creation of the appointment of Consulting Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 1268.
- Distribution of Indus waters between the Punjab and Sind. 1252.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—contd.**Question (Supplementary) re—contd.**

Educational assistance to the children of employees on the North Western Railway. 230.

Enemy subjects and others detained in the internment camp at Ahmadnagar since the outbreak of war. 159.

Examination for recruitment of Postal Inspectors. 1170-71.

Facilities for building ships in India. 1435, 1436.

Fixation of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section of the Chief Accounts Office, North Western Railway. 417.

Holding of the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly. 1453.

Language used by the All-India Radio in broadcasting. 1593.

Layout of the Improvement Trust plots in certain areas in Delhi. 1863.

Loading and unloading contractors on the North Western Railway. 747.

Lottery tickets issued from Goa. 342-43.

Maintenance of a branch office of the League of Nations in India. 1427.

Military forces requisitioned by provinces. 348.

Non-broadcasting of programmes relating to Sikh culture. 1602.

Opening of a Degree College in Baluchistan. 463.

Persons kidnapped by the tribesmen from the settled districts. 232.

Persons retrenched from the Income-tax Department, Punjab. 334.

Position relating to the treatment of Indians in Ceylon. 285.

Posting of Muslim Officers to the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 222.

Preservation of the Taj Mahal. 485.

Production of Medical Certificates by subordinate Railway Officials. 554-55.

Promotion of goods markers on the North Western Railway. 424.

Promotion to Assistant's grade in the Labour Department. 1440.

Provision of a Radio Station at Karachi. 1167-68.

Provision of a Radio Station in Assam. 557.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—concl'd.**Question (Supplementary) re—concl'd.**

Provision of a tap for unfiltered water in orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 795, 796.

Purchases through contracts made by the Supply Department. 1431.

Quota fixed for pilgrims to Hedjaz. 461.

Recruitment of clerks in the Offices of the All-India Radio. 1169.

Reduced rates of food and refreshments for railway employees. 1585, 1586.

Retrenchment of searching-porters in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1587.

Rules for out-station Indian apprentices of workshops on the North Western Railway. 422, 423.

Selection of candidates for the post of Traffic Inspector on the North Western Railway. 1591.

Shortage of steamers for Haj pilgrims. 801.

Situation in Waziristan and tribal areas. 1172.

Staff of the Government of India Secretariat moving up to Simla. 667.

Station Masters, etc., failing in Vision Test on the North Western Railway. 556.

Travelling Inspectors of Stores Accounts on Railways. 4.

Unsatisfactory condition of Naiwala in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1266.

Resolution re—

Constitution of the Simla Town as a Centrally administered area. 810.

Enactment of labour legislation on certain lines. 1807-11, 1814, 1815.

Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 182-84.

Picture Gallery for New Delhi. 842-43.

Removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1828-31.

LALJEE, MR. HUSENBHAI ABDULLA-BHAI—**Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—**

Motion to consider and to circulate. 1014-17.

LALJEE, MR. HUSENBHAI ABDULLA-BHAI—cont'd.**Excess Profits Tax Bill—**

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 113-117.

Motion to consider. 1290-95.

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1378, 1379, 1386-88, 1402-03, 1415-16.

Clause 6. 1479.

Clause 11. 1553-54.

Clause 14. 1563-64.

Schedule I. 1580.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 354, 356, 369-73.

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2149-51.

Consideration of clause 2. 2153-54.

Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2162-63.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1063-66.

LAND(S)—**Question re—**

Acquisition of some — near the Khewra Salt Mines. 1315, 2065.

Increase in the rents of Nazul — in Delhi. 48, 1268.

Rules governing the transfer of Superintendents of the Offices of the Deputy Directors, Military — and Cantonments. 1916.

System of disposal of — by the Improvement Trust in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 588.

LAND PURCHASE BILL—

See "Bill(s)."

LANE(S)—

Question re insanitary condition of certain — and roads in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 592-93.

LANGUAGE(S)—**Question re—**

— used by the All-India Radio in broadcasting. 1592-94.

Share of Hindi — in Hindustani programmes of the All-India Radio. 1795-96.

LARKANA—

Question re monument called "Shah Baharo" near — in Sind. 136.

LAY-OUT(S)—

Question re — of the Improvement Trust plots in certain areas in Delhi. 591-92.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE—

Question re summary of conversations of the — with British Officials re War etc. 141.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—**Question re—**

Maintenance of branch office of the League of Nations in India. 1427.

Withdrawal of India from the membership of the —. 291-92.

LEAKAGE—

Question re suspected case of — of information in the Supply Department. 902-03.

LEAVE—**Question re—**

Grant of — to the East Indian Railway employees serving in the Volunteer Forces when required to join the Army. 2136.

Grievances of the Assam Bengal Railway employees re grant of —. 1366.

North Western Railway employees proceeded on — preparatory to retirement and subsequently asking for its cancellation. 1996.

Refusal of — to subordinates on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways. 15.

Staff on — after their transfer to the Department of Supply. 597.

LEAVE RULE(S)—**Question re—**

Holiday to workshop Staff governed by the revised State Railway —. 545.

— concessions given to Shed Staff at Wadi Bunder on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607-08.

— for war establishment employed by Government. 850.

Non-applicability of the fundamental — to inferior staff of the Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607.

Option to railway staff to choose New or Old —. 544-45.

See also "Rule(s)."

LEGISLATION(S)—

Question re — giving effect to the recommendations of the Governor of the Reserve Bank re small banks. 481.
Resolution re enactment of labour — on certain lines. 847-48, 1803-19.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY(IES)—

Question re—
Certain remarks of the General Manager of the North Western Railway about questions put by Members of the —. 419-21.
Holding of the autumn Session of the —. 1452-53.
Reduction of telephone charges for the Members of the —. 1172-73.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 1239.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT—

Question re promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 1035.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 1239.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1067-68.

Question re promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 1441, 1666-67.

LEGISLATURE(S)—

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on conveyance allowances admissible to Members of the Indian —. 1581-84.

Question re supply of the Debates of the Central — to Public Libraries. 1095, 1690.

Resolution re amendment of rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to Members of the Indian —. 329-30.

LEPROSY—

Question re employees in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, suffering from —. 1859.

LETTING OUT—

Question re Bye-laws prohibiting the — of out-houses of bungalows in the Meerut Cantonment. 340.

LIAISON OFFICER(S)—

Question re—
Appointment of Advisors, Controllers and — for Industries. 1433-35.
Appointment of Controllers of — for industries and concerns. 783-88, 792-94.

LIAISON OFFICER(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.

Appointment of — and Controllers for Industries. 1432.

Lump sum granted for office establishment and contingencies to the Advisors and — in the Supply Department. 797.

LIBRARY(IES)—

Question re supply of the Debates of the Central Legislature to Public —. 1095, 1690.

LICENCE(S)—

Question re grant of arms — to special police officers in Delhi. 2070.

LICENCE-HOLDER(S)—

Question re — for Wireless receiving sets, programmes and staff of the All-India Radio. 873.

LIGHT(S)—

Question re provision of — on certain roads in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1269-70.

LIGHTHOUSES and LIGHTSHIPS—

Demand for Grant. 1241.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1972-73.

LIGHTSHIPS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Light houses and —". 1241.

LILLIE, MR. C. J. W.—

Oath of Office. 333.

LOADED WAGON(S)—

See "Wagon(s)".

LOADING—

Question re — and unloading contractor on the North Western Railway. 674-47.

LOAN(S)—

Question re—

Enquiry about the sale of houses built with — from Government by the Government of India Staff. 1456.

Floating of a — in 1940. 172.

Raising of a new —. 349.

Raising of a new — for railways. 227.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST—

Demand for Grant. 1249.

LOCAL ALLOWANCE(S)—

See "Allowance(s)".

LOCAL BODY(IES)—

Question re imposition of a circumstances and property tax by a Government or a —. 349.

LOCATION—

Question re—
— of the Army Headquarters in New Delhi. 1520-22.

Permanent — of staff in Branches of the Army Headquarters. 665-66.

LOCO. FOREMAN(EN)—

Question re Indianization of the posts of — and Inspectors on the North Western Railway. 1604-05.

LOCO. INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re Indianisation of the posts of Loco. Foremen and — on the North Western Railway. 1604-05.
See also "Inspector(s)".

LOCOMOTIVE POWER—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance and Supply of —". 728.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance and Supply of —". 767-70.

LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING STAFF—

Question re—

Promotion of — on the North Western Railway. 43.

Seniority of — on the North Western Railway. 1375.

See also "Running Staff".

LORRY TRANSPORT(S)—

See "Transport(s)".

LOSS(ES)—

Question re—

Allowing of carry forward of arrears and — for purpose of charging Excess Profits Tax from the Indian Shipping Industry. 1271, 1523.
— in the working of the Indian collieries. 417-18.

LOTTERY TICKET(S)—

Question re — issued from Goa. 342-43.

LOWER DIVISION—

Question re persons promoted from — to first division in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 792.

LOWER GAZETTED SERVICES—

Question re reduction of posts in the superior services and increase of posts in the — on the North Western Railway. 406-08.

See also "Gazetted Service(s)".

LOWER OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)".

LOWER STANDARD—

Question re Station and Assistant Station Masters passing vision or colour test in a — on the North Western Railway. 1161-62.

LUGGAGE—

Question re permission for storage of —, etc., in quarters in New Delhi. 1984-85.

M**MACHINERY(IES)—**

Question re setting up of a — to assist in the control of emergency expenditure. 160-161.

MADRAS—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between — and Delhi. 624-29.

Question re monopoly for the purchase of wool given to Messrs. Relties and Beiney's of —. 1669.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—

Question re levy of taxes on professions, etc., in the —. 343-46.

MAGHIANA—

Question re inconvenient timing of a train at Jhang — Railway station. 745-46.

MAIL(S)—

Question re delivery of — from South India in Delhi. 2142.

MAIL TRAINS—

See "Train(s)".

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA—

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 386.

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2057-63.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of —.

Delhi. 1976.

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA
—*contd.*

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—*contd.*
Legislative Department. 1967.

Drugs Bill—

Motion *re* extension of time appointed for presentation of the Report of Select Committee. 981-83, 984.
Motion to consider. 2172, 2173, 2197-2204, 2206-13, 2219-20.

Consideration of clauses. 2220-21, 2222, 2223, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2227, 2228, 2230, 2231, 2232-33, 2236, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2245, 2246-47, 2248, 2249.

Election of— to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1674.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1380-81.

Schedule I. 1820.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1761-66, 1768-72.

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 2125.

Motion *re* election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1462.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re*—

Taxation policy of Government. 1188.

War aims of the British Government. 1146, 1152, 1153, 1154.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" *re*—

Control of capital expenditure. 618.

Increase of freights. 642-45.

Muslim grievances. 716.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2025-26, 2031.

Consideration of clauses. 2034.

Motion to pass. 2040-42.

Question *re*—

Bad conditions of the road leading to Kalkaji's temple near Okhla, Delhi. 1028-29.

Charge of preserved monuments in New Delhi. 1865.

Fixation of pay of temporary hands in the Postal Department. 2006.

Quarters for postmen in New Delhi. 2005-06.

Receipts under the heads "Telephone" and "Telegraph". 2006-07.

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA
—*contd.*

Question *re*—*contd.*

Temporary Building Overseers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 2007.

Question (Supplementary) *re* compensatory allowances and amenities to staff due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1455.

MALAKWAL—

Question *re* absence of waiting room bearers at— Railway Station. 972.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider. 2109, 2110, 2111-13.

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to pass. 2089-90.

Election of— to the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1736.

Election of— to the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1480.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 117-120, 272.

Motion to consider. 1356-58.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1833, 1834, 1835-36.

Clause 4. 1391, 1401, 1413.

Clause 6. 1480-81.

Motion to pass. 1844-46.

General discussion of the General Budget. 936-38, 939.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1744, 1750, 1884-92.

Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2161.

Motion for Adjournment *re* raid on the Punjab town by tribal gang. 350.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re*—

Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1104-07.

Importance of intiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1050-53.

Indianisation of the Indian army. 1075-76.

War aims of the British Government. 1136-39, 1144, 1150.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT
—*contd.*

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2023-24, 2027.

Question *re*—

Allotment of quarters in New Delhi. 1990.

Amendment of allotment rules of quarters in New Delhi. 1861-62.

Applicants for certain types of quarters from the Political and Defence Departments. 1990.

Authors of dramas broadcasted by the All-India Radio. 1794-95.

Construction of a block of kitchens in "B" type unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1990.

Crimes in Delhi. 2071.

Demand for unorthodox "C" type quarters in New Delhi. 594, 1036-37.

Dumping of carcasses of animals near Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1991.

Gathering of Hindustani poets organised by the All-India Radio. 1794.

Grant of arms licences to special police officers in Delhi. 2070.

Grant of house rent in New Delhi to the Government of India staff failing to get quarters. 2069.

Hindi-knowing persons on the Hindustani programme staff of the All-India Radio. 1795.

Introduction of Hindi News Bulletins in the All-India Radio programmes. 1797.

Introduction of Sanskrit News Bulletins in the All-India Radio Programmes. 1797-98.

Layout of the Improvement Trust plots in certain areas in Delhi. 1862-63.

Opening of a permanent post office in the Council House, New Delhi. 740-41.

Permanent location of staff in Branches of the Army Headquarters. 665-66.

Promotion of officiating Divisional Accountants by the Accountant General, Bombay. 849-50.

Promotions of officiating Divisional Accountants by the Accountant General, Bombay. 1104.

Proposal to appoint a person to deal with Hindustani programmes of the All-India Radio. 1796.

Provision of automatic sprinklers in quarters in New Delhi. 1039.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT
—*contd.*

Question *re*—*contd.*

Provision of wire gauze doors and roof conditioning of quarters in New Delhi. 1038-39.

Qualifications of sub-editors of *Sarang* and *Awaz*. 1793-94.

Roofing of the open courts of "D" type quarters in New Delhi. 1037-38.

Selection of Hindustani translators for the All-India Radio. 1796-97.

Share of Hindi language in Hindustani programmes of the All-India Radio. 1795-96.

Staff of the Government of India Secretariat moving up to Simla. 666-67.

Starting of Sanskrit music programmes in the All-India Radio. 1796.

Unemployment among educated classes. 2069-70.

Unorthodox "C" type quarters in New Delhi. 1861.

Use of Hindi words in talks to be broadcasted by the All-India Radio. 1795.

Question (Supplementary) *re*—

Congress Working Committee's view on the war. 1100.

Hindustani translators and announcers, etc., in the All-India Radio. 874.

Provision of a tap for unfiltered water in orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 795.

Resolution *re* air defence of India. 202, 205-08, 210, 214.

MANAGER(S)—

Question *re*—

Appointment of Messrs. Ferguson and Company as the— of the Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 481-82, 802-03.

Appointments made in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, by the Assistant—. 1858.

MANAGING DIRECTOR(S)—

Question *re* agreement of the North Western Railway with the— of the Jagadhri Light Railway. 1792.

MANMAD—

Question *re*—

Compulsion to occupy quarters by the Bridge Inspectors, Bridge Engineering Works at—, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.

Confirmation of workmen in the Bridge Engineering Works at—, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966-67.

MANMAD—contd.
 Question re—*contd.*
 Disabilities of the subordinates of the Bridge Engineering Works at—, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.
 Expenditure on improvement in the Bridge Engineering Works at —, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 967, 1873.
 Staff in the Bridge Engineering Works at —, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 957-65.

MAN-OF-WAR—
 Question re collision of a — with a cargo steamer near Karachi. 288.

MANUFACTURE—
 Question re — of boilers in Railway Workshops. 34-35.

MARKER(S)—
 Question re promotion of goods — on the North Western Railway. 2008.

MAXIMUM—
 Question re clerks blocked on — of their grades in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2140-41.

MAXWELL, THE HONOURABLE SIR REGINALD—
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Police". 1971-72.

Foreigners Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 86-87.
 Motion to consider. 326-27.
 Motion to pass. 327.

Home Department Declarations of Exemptions (laid on the table). 54-57, 238.

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill—
 Motions to consider and to circulate. 156.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1235-36.

Oath of Office. 1.

Offences on Ships and Aircraft Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 85.
 Motions to consider and to pass. 331.

Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to circulate. 153-54.

Resolution re constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 818-20.

MECHANICAL DIVISION(S)—
 Question re promotion of mistries of the — of the North Western Railway. 1160-61.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE(S)—
 Question re production of — by subordinate Railway officials. 2-3, 553-55.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS BILL—
 See "Bill(s)".

MEDICAL OFFICER(S)—
 Question re — considered to be in independent medical charge on the North Western Railway. 556.

MEDICAL RELIEF—
 Question re provision of — for the Consulate Staff, etc., at Jalalabad. 968.

MEDICAL SERVICES—
 Demand for Grant. 1243.

MEDICINE(S)—
 Question re purchase of — for the New Delhi Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. 41.

MEERUT—
 Question re—
 Bye-laws prohibiting the letting out of out-houses of bungalows in the — Cantonment. 340.
 Tongas permitted to run from the — Cantonment Railway Station. 1595.

MEETING(S)—
 Publicity of the proceedings of the — of Select Committees. 979.
 Question re postponement of the — of the Central Advisory Board of Education. 602-03.

MEHR SHAH, NAWAB SAHIBZADA SIR SAYAD MUHAMMAD—
 Question re—
 Clerks in the Central Board of Revenue Laboratory at Delhi. 1313.
 Officers and clerks in the office of the Income-tax Adviser. 1312-13.
 Officers appointed to the Central Board of Revenue Service of Chemists. 1314.

MEMBER(S)—
 Presentation of the Report of the Committee on conveyance allowances admissible to — of the Indian Legislature. 1581-84.
 Question re—
 Alleged interference in the election of the elected — on the Terminal Tax Committee of the Ambala Cantonment Board. 162.
 Certain remarks of the General Manager of the North Western Railway about questions put by — of the Legislative Assembly. 419-21.

MEMBERS(S)—contd.
 Question re—*contd.*
 Expenses incurred on saloons, etc., of — of the Executive Council. 1316.
 Resolution re amendment of rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to — of the Indian Legislature. 329-30.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—
 Question re reduction of telephone charges for —. 1172-73.

MEMBERSHIP(S)—
 Question re withdrawal of India from the — of the League of Nations. 291-92.

MEMORANDUM—
 Question re Dr. Gregory's — relating to the control of prices. 285-86.

MEMORIAL(S)—
 Question re—
 — submitted by the train clerks of the North Western Railway. 1586.
 — submitted by the vision-failed Station and Assistant Station Masters on the North Western Railway. 1364.

MENIAL(S)—
 Question re denial of the benefits of Provident Fund to — on the Assam Bengal Railway. 967-68.

MENIAL SERVANT(S)—
 Question re non-extension of the benefit of Provident Fund to — of the Cantonment Boards. 894-95.

MENON, MR. P. M.—
 Oath of Office. 1661, 2131.

MERCANTILE MARINE—
 Question re profits from the working of the enemy ships spent on the development of Indian —. 1437-38, 1517.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

MESSAGE(S)—
 — from His Excellency the Governor General appointing the Honourable Sir Andrew Clow to perform the functions assigned to the Finance Member on the occasion of the general discussion of the Railway Budget. 237.
 — from His Excellency the Governor General declaring certain heads of expenditure in the Budget open to discussion by the Legislative Assembly. 237.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY—
 Question re — at Karachi. 543.

METEOROLOGY—
 Demand for Grant 1242.

MIGRATORY STAFF—
 See "Staff".

MILITARY ESTATES OFFICE(S)—
 Question re procedure for recruitment of clerks and superintendents in —. 1924-25.

MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER(S)—
 Question re—
 Allowance paid to the — of the Lahore Cantonment for acting as Executive Officer. 1924.
 Functions of the —. 480.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT—
 Question re non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant Financial Adviser in the —. 1515.

MILITARY FORCE(S)—
 Question re — requisitioned by provinces. 346-49.

MILITARY LAND(S)—
 See "Land(s)".

MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, OFFICE OF THE—
 Question re recruitment of Sikhs as inferior servants in the — and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. 1991.

MILLER, MR. C. C.—
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1460.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1674.

Registration of Trade Marks Bill—
 Consideration of clauses. 447-49.

MINER(S)—
 Question re — and gangmen working in Khewra Salt Mines. 1865-66, 2072-73.

MINES—
 Demand for Grant. 1242.
 Question re—
 Requisition of some land near Khewra Salt —. 1315, 2065.
 Miners and gangmen working in Khewra Salt —. 1865-66, 2072-73.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT(S)—
 Question re seniority and promotion of — of Army Headquarters. 1727.

MINISTERIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION—

See "Examination(s)".

MINISTERIAL STAFF—

See "Staff".

MINORITY(IES)—

Question re non-observance of the Home Department Resolution for recruitment of — in the Rawalpindi Division of the North Western Railway. 411.

MINT—

Demand for Grant. 1246.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1973-74.

MISCELLANEOUS—

Demand for Grant. 1247.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1975.

MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—

Demand for Grant. 1247.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—

Demand for Grant. 1246.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE (RAILWAYS)—

Demand for Grant. 727.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (RAILWAYS)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses —". 729.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses —". 775-77.

MISTRY(IES)—

Question re—

Promotion of — of the Mechanical Divisions of the North Western Railway. 1180-81.

Works — on the North Western Railway. 2009-10.

MODY, SIR H. P.—

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 101-08, 124, 252, 256, 257, 258, 271.

Motion to consider. 1285, 1296, 1321, 1325-29, 1339, 1350, 1353, 1355.

Consideration of —

Clause 4. 1384, 1385, 1388, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1404.

Clause 6. 1527, 1528-29, 1537.

Clause 8. 1496, 1497, 1498, 1541.

Clause 10. 1548.

Clause 26. 1574.

Schedule I. 1616, 1622.

Motion to pass. 1642.

MODY, SIR H. P.—contd.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 521-22, 525, 534.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2017.

Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill (as passed by the Council of State)—

Motion to consider. 2073.

Motion to pass. 2073.

Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to circulate. 150.

MOGHALPURA—

Question re—

Discharges and re-appointments of coolies, etc., in the — Workshops, North Western Railway. 737-38.

Provision of certain necessities in the mosque attached to the — Workshop. 50.

MOLASS(ES)—

Question re researches for utilisation of — in making petrol. 1257-58.

MONEY(IES)—

Question re — spent on "Visit India" advertisement. 756.

MONOPOLY(IES)—

Question re—

— enjoyed in respect of Rail-cum-Road tickets by Messrs. N. D. Radha Krishan and Sons. 755-56.

— for catering contracts on the East Indian Railway. 428.

— for the purchase of wool given to Messrs. Rellies and Beinney's of Madras. 1669.

— of trade of British Units held by Army Institute Contractors. 897.

MONTHLY SEASON TICKET(S)—

See "Ticket(s)".

MONUMENT(S)—

Question re—

Charge of preserved — in New Delhi 1865.

— called "Shah Baharo" near Larkana in Sind. 136.

— in Sind. 133-136.

Transfer of the charge of ancient — in Delhi. 1868.

MORADABAD—

Question re—

Communal composition of certain staff in the — Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1181.

Communal composition of certain staff recruited by the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, —. 1181.

Diversion of the Delhi-Dehra Dun Express via —. 51.

Grievances of Muslims in the — Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1180.

MORADABAD DIVISION—

Question re—

Communal composition of temporary employees in the — of the East Indian Railway. 1182.

Grievances of Muslim employees of the — of the East Indian Railway. 1792-93.

Promotion of Assistant Station Masters and guards in the — of the East Indian Railway. 51.

Suspension of staff in the — of the East Indian Railway. 1182.

MORNING OFFICE HOUR(S)—

See "Office Hour(s)".

MOSQUE(S)—

Question re provision of certain necessities in the — attached to the Moghalpura Workshop. 50.

MOTION(S) FOR ADJOURNMENT—

See "Adjournment(s)".

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

MOVE—

Question re — of the migratory portion of the Imperial Secretariat to Simla. 1513-14.

MUHAZZAM SAHIB BAHADUR, MR. MUHAMMAD—

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re War aims of the British Government. 1130-32.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to pass. 2039-40, 2043.

Oath of Office. 1.

MUDALIAR, THE HONOURABLE DEWANBAHADUR SIR A. RAMASWAMI—

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 881.

Motion to consider. 987-88, 989-90.

Motion to pass. 992.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 310.

Motion to consider. 1283, 1288, 1304.

Consideration of clause 6. 1536-37.

Factories (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 476.

Motions to consider and to circulate. 566-67, 572-74.

Consideration of clauses. 575, 576, 577, 578, 580, 581.

Motion to pass. 582.

Consideration of amendments made by the Council of State. 2146.

Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1476.

Motion to consider. 2252-53, 2254, 2256, 2258.

Consideration of clause 4. 2259, 2260.

Motion to pass. 2260.

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1675.

Motion to consider. 2147, 2151-52.

Consideration of clause 2. 2155.

Motion to pass. 2155, 2156.

Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1675, 1676.

Motion to consider. 2156-59, 2163-64.

Motion to pass. 2164, 2165.

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1675.

Motion to consider. 2120-21.

Consideration of clauses. 2123, 2125.

Motion to pass. 2126.

Insurance Rules (laid on the table). 58.

84.

Motion re election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1466, 1467, 1468.

Motion re election of the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1466.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Grievances of Government employees. 1216.

Taxation policy of Government. 1200-04.

**MUDALIAR, THE HONOURABLE DE-
WAN BAHADUR SIR A. RAMASWAMI**
—*contd.*

Petroleum (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1675.

Motion to consider. 2280-81.

Motion to pass. 2275.

Registration of Trade Marks Bill—

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 58.

Motion to consider. 445-46.

Consideration of clauses. 449-50, 451, 452, 454.

Motion to pass. 455.

Statement laid on the table by — *re* lowest tenders not accepted by the High Commissioner for India in purchasing stores for the Government of India. 2143-45.**MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN—**Question *re* arrest of — of Jahangir-pura, Peshawar city. 1592.**MULTIPLE UNIT SERVICE—**Question *re* working of the Bombay — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by certain drivers. 2002-03.**MURDER(S)—**Question *re* — of persons in British territory by tribal gangs. 399-403.**MURTUZA SAHEB BAHADUR, MAULVI SYED—**

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.

Motion *re* election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1484-85.Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" *re* forward policy of the Government of India in the North West Frontier Province. 1110-12.Question *re*—

Hours of work of the staff on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1596.

Muslim watermen on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1596.

Non-recruitment of Muslims to certain posts on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1595-96.

Reports lodged by the Assistant Station Master, Nangloi Station, North Western Railway. 2141.

Resolution *re* utilization of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of pilgrims. 1845-46.**MUSHRIQI, ALLAMA-I—**Question *re* arrest of —, leader of the Khaksars, under the Defence of India Act. 1671-73.**MUSIC—**Question *re* starting of Sanskrit — programmes in the All-India Radio. 1796.**MUSLIM(S)—**Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" *re* — grievances. 683-720.Question *re*—

Absence of facilities for offering their Friday prayers to — employees in the East Indian Railway workshops. 1371.

Alleged under-representation of — in services on the North Western Railway. 403-04, 405-06.

Appointment of a — as Assistant Signal Engineer on State Railways. 550.

Appointment of — as Inspectors of Coaching and Goods on the North Western Railway. 1995.

Appointment of — as Personnel Officers, etc., on the North Western Railway. 408-09.

Arrangements for vending aerated waters to — at the Delhi Railway Station. 1176, 1873.

Complaints of — Officers in the Archaeological Department. 1030.

Dearth of — in the Rawalpindi Division of the North Western Railway. 549-50.

Differential treatment meted out to — and Hindus by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi. 222-24.

Employment of — as Office Superintendents and Head Clerks on the North Western Railway. 748-49, 2271.

Grievances of — employees of the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1792-93.

Grievances of — in the Archaeological Department. 1870-71.

Grievances of — in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 660-61, 908.

Grievances of — in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1180.

— and non- — in certain posts on the North Western Railway. 404-05, 2269.

MUSLIM(S)—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

— hawkers at the Delhi Railway Station. 1176.

— in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached Offices. 1790-92.

— watermen on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1596.

Non-appointment of a — as an Electrical Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 1868-69.

Non-consideration of — for appointments in unreserved vacancies in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1858.

Non-promotion of a — as Assistant Financial Adviser in the Military Finance Department. 1515.

Non-promotion of a — as Assistant Secretary or Officer Supervisor in the Defence Department or Army Headquarters. 1516.

Non-recruitment of — to certain posts on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1595-96.

Offering of vacancies reserved for — in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, to non- —. 1858-59.

Partial treatment of — in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached offices. 662, 809.

Qualified — Inspectors of Works not allowed to officiate as Assistant Engineers on the North Western Railway. 747-48.

Recruitment of — and non- — in certain posts on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 47.

Recruitment of — as labourers, etc., on the North Western Railway. 44.

Recruitment of — as Preventive Officers in the Customs Department. 477-78.

Recruitment of — in the Intelligence Bureau. 900.

Recruitment of — on the Assam Bengal Railway. 1791-92.

Representation of — in the ranks of Signal and Block Inspectors on the East Indian Railway. 973, 974.

Representation of — in the Traffic Inspector's posts on the North Western Railway. 49.

MUSLIM(S)—*concl.*Question *re—concl.*

Stoppage of increments of two — Conservation Assistants and one Overseer. 1867-68.

Treatment of — employees in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached offices. 788-89.

Vacancies not filled by — in the Signal Shop, North Western Railway. 410-11.

MUSLIM OFFICER(S)—Question *re* posting of — to the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 221-22.

See also "Officer(s)".

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Aligarh —" under "Bill(s)".

MUTUAL GUARANTEE FUND(S)—Question *re* — of the old East Indian Railway Company. 751-52.**N****NAIWALA—**Question *re* unsatisfactory condition of — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48, 1266.**NANGLOI—**Question *re* reports lodged by the Assistant Station Master, — Station, North Western Railway. 2141.**NATIONAL SERVICE (EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS) BILL—**

See "Bill(s)".

NAUMAN, MR. MUHAMMAD—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider and to circulate. 992, 1012-14, 1019.

Motion to consider. 2099-2103, 2108, 2111.

Consideration of clauses. 2118, 2119.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of services rendered. 1989.

Police. 1970.

Working Expenses—Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power. 767-68, 769.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works. 762, 763.

Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses. 777.

NAUMAN, MR. MUHAMMAD—*contd.*

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2170, 2189.

Consideration of clauses. 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235.

Motion to pass. 2251.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 127-29.

Motion to consider. 1300-1303.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1634.

Clause 4. 1405-06, 1411.

Clause 6. 1477, 1487-88, 1532-34.

Clause 7. 1491.

Clause 11. 1550-51, 1552.

Motion to pass. 1643-44.

Factories (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate. 571-72, 573.

General discussion of the General Budget. 944-46, 954.

Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 564.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1889, 1905-11.

Consideration of clause 4. 1942-43.

Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2254-55.

Consideration of clause 4. 2259.

Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2160-61, 2162.

Motion to pass. 2164-65.

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2122.

Motion re—

Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1466-67, 1468.

Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1273, 1274.

Election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Executive Council" re Government of India's policy re recognition of unions. 1117-19.

"Railway Board" re—

Control of capital expenditure. 619-21, 623.

Grievances of railway employees. 673, 682.

Increase of freights. 637-40.

Muslim grievances. 692, 694, 695, 699-702, 707, 714, 718, 719.

NAUMAN, MR. MUHAMMAD—*contd.*

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2019.

Motion to pass. 2043, 2044, 2045.

Question re—

Absence of facilities for offering their Friday prayers to Muslims employees in the East Indian Railway Workshops. 1371-72.

Appointment of Controllers or Liaison Officers for industries and concerns. 783-88.

Appointment of lady ticket collectors on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 742.

Appointment of Liaison Officers and Controllers for Industries. 1432.

Appointment of tool keepers in the Saidpur Workshop, Eastern Bengal Railway. 43.

Functions of the Law Officers of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 741-42.

Method adopted for finding the best supplier of a commodity. 1431-32.

Purchases through contracts made by the Supply Department. 1429-31.

Recruitment of apprentices in workshops on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1372-73.

Recruitment of Muslims and non-Muslims in certain posts on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 47.

Recruitments to the office of the Transport Advisory Officer. 742-44, 1459.

System of giving advertisements on certain railways. 2271.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Appointment of Messrs. Ferguson and Company as the Managers of the Allianz and Stuttgarter Life Bank. 803.

Candidates taking Appendices C and D Examinations on the North Western Railway. 6.

Certain information regarding clerical staff on the North Western Railway. 878.

Clerks recruited direct in intermediate grades on the North Western Railway. 749.

Haj pilgrims carried in "Rizvani" of the Turner Morrison and Company. 800.

NAUMAN, MR. MUHAMMAD—*concl.*Question (Supplementary) re—*contd.*

Inferior servants promoted to certain subordinate posts on the North Western Railway. 744.

Loading and unloading contractors on the North Western Railway. 747.

Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its attached offices. 792.

Post of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ambala Division, held by members of one family. 553.

Production of medical certificates by subordinate Railway officials. 3.

Promotion of clerks in the North Western Railway Accounts Department. 876.

Recruitment of Muslims on the Assam Bengal Railway. 1792.

Shortage of steamers for Haj pilgrims. 801.

Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 888-89, 890.

Resolution re—

Appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 831-33, 834, 835.

Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 190-93, 195.

NATIONAL SERVICE(S)—

Question re compulsory — for European British subjects in India. 137-38.

NAVIGATION—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Irrigation (including Working Expenses), —, Embankment and Drainage Works". 1238.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Irrigation, — and Drainage Works." 1967.

NAVY, ROYAL INDIAN—

See "— (Extension of Service) Bill" under "Bill(s)."

NAZUL LAND—

Question re increase in the rents of — in Delhi. 48, 1268.

NEPOTISM—

Question re alleged favouritism and — in the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Rawalpindi. 224.

NEW CONSTRUCTION—

Demand for Grant. 730.

NEW DELHI—

Question re—

Allotment of quarters in —. 1457, 1990.

Allotment of quarters to lower-paid married clerks in —. 1994-95.

Amendment of allotment rules of quarters in —. 1861-62, 1864.

Appointment of a caretaker for the — Secretariat and Council House. 293-94.

Appointments made in the Government of India Press, —, by the Assistant Manager. 1858.

Central Public Works Department staff owning houses in Delhi or — and residing in Government quarters. 1456-57.

Charge of preserved monuments in —. 1865.

Compensation to clerks permanently located in —. 1033.

Construction of a block of kitchens in "B" type unorthodox quarters in —. 1990.

Construction of certain unorthodox quarters in —. 587.

Defects in combined "C" type orthodox quarters in —. 1447-51.

Demand for "C" type unorthodox quarters in —. 1036-37.

Demand for unorthodox "C" type quarters in —. 589-91, 594.

Demands of the Secretariat staff permanently located in —. 1518-19.

Employees in the Government of India Press, —, suffering from leprosy. 1859.

Expenses of the cattle show held in —. 1661.

Grant of a summer allowance to the Secretariat staff permanently located in —. 1519-20.

Grant of house rent in — to the Government of India staff failing to get quarters. 2069.

Improvements in, and construction of more, quarters in —. 1033-34.

Improvements in Government quarters in —. 294-95, 1032-33.

Location of the Army Headquarters in —. 1520-22.

NEW DELHI—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Non-consideration of Muslims for appointments in unreserved vacancies in the Government of India Press, —, 1858.
- Offering of vacancies reserved for Muslims in the Government of India Press, —, to non-Muslims. 1858-59.
- Opening of a Degree College in —, 1856-57.
- Opening of a permanent Post Office in the Council House, —, 740-41.
- Opening of more Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in —, 49.
- Pay of accountants in the Government of India Presses, Calcutta and —, 2132-33.
- Payment of wages of workers in the Government of India Press, —, 1040-41.
- Permission for storage of luggage, etc., in quarters in —, 1984-85.
- Provision of a tap for unfiltered water in orthodox quarters in —, 795-96.
- Provision of automatic sprinklers in quarters in —, 1039.
- Provision of wire gauze doors and roof conditioning of quarters in —, 1038-39.
- Purchase of medicines for the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. 41.
- Quarters for postmen in —, 2005-06.
- Reduction of electricity charges in —, 1987.
- Reduction of water charges in —, 1987.
- Rent charged for officer's Bungalows and unorthodox quarters in —, 1256-57.
- Rent of table fans supplied in quarters in —, 1986.
- Roofing of the open courts of "D" type quarters in —, 1037-38.
- Unorthodox "C" type quarters in —, 587-88, 1861.
- Vacancies filled in the composing and bindery establishments of the Government of India Press, —, 1444-46.
- Vacancies of clerks filled in the Government of India Press, —, 1443.
- Resolution re Picture Gallery for —, 840-46.

NEW LEAVE RULES—

See "Leave Rule(s)."

NEWS BULLETIN(S)—

Question re—

- Introduction of Hindi — in the All-India Radio programmes. 1797.
- Introduction of Sanskrit — in the All-India Radio programmes. 1797-98.

NIGHT TRAIN(S)—

See "Train(s)."

NON-CONFIRMATION—

See "Confirmation."

NON-GAZETTED RAILWAY SERVANT—

See "Railway Servant(s)."

NON-GAZETTED STAFF—

See "Staff."

NON-MUSLIM(S)—

See "Muslim(s)."

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—

- Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re forward policy of the Government of India in the —, 1082-86, 1104-17.

Question re—

- Kidnapping of Muhammad Salim Khan, Excise Sub-Inspector, —, 1591.
- Recruitment of relation of employees in the Income-tax Department, Punjab, — and Delhi Provinces. 1731.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)."

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY—

See "Co-operative Credit Society".

NOTICE(S)—

- Question re — issued for contravention of the terms of sanctions granted by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1268-69.

NOTIFICATION(S)—

- re certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules. 1612.

O

OATH OF OFFICE—

- Abdul Hamid, Khan Sahib Shaikh. 2.
- Bajpai, The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar. 1, 2065.
- Bewoor, Sir Gurunath. 849.
- Campbell, Mr. D. G. 893.
- Chambers, Mr. S. P. 2.

OATH OF OFFICE—*contd.*

- Chettiar, Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai. 1.
- Conran-Smith, Mr. E. 2065.
- Daga, Seth Sunderlal. 1.
- Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain. 1.
- Dumasia, Mr. N. M. 1.
- Frampton, Mr. H. J. 1.
- Griffiths, Mr. P. J. 1.
- Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C. 1.
- Imam, Mr. Syed Haider. 1309.
- Ismail Ali Khan, Kunwar Hajee. 1.
- Lillie, Mr. Cecil James Wingate. 333.
- Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald. 1.
- Menon, Mr. P. M. 1661, 2131.
- Mauzzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad. 1.
- Oulsnam, Mr. S. H. Y. 221.
- Pillay, Mr. T. S. S. 2.
- Raper, Mr. John Hugh Francis. 587.
- Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva. 539, 1661.
- Sen, Rai Bahadur G. C. 2.
- Sham Lal, Lala. 1.
- Sharma, Pandit Pyare Lal. 957.
- Shrivastava, Babu Hari Saran Prasad. 979.
- Singh, Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad. 281.
- Staig, Mr. B. M. 1, 2205.
- Talukdar, Mr. J. N. 1425.
- Williams, Mr. A. deC. 1981.

OATHS (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

OBSERVATORY—

- Question re meteorological — at Karachi. 543.

OFFENCE(S)—

Question re—

- Investigation, etc., of — under section 112 of the Indian Railways Act. 9.
- Regulations prescribing punishments for — under the Indian Railways Act. 560.

OFFENCES ON SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT—

- Question re lump sum granted for — and contingencies to the Advisers and Liaison Officers in the Supply Department. 797.

OFFICE HOUR(S)—

Question re—

- Observance of morning — during summer months in the Government of India offices. 2071-72.
- of the Indian Stores Department. 906-07.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT(S)—

See "Superintendent(s)".

OFFICER(S)—

Question re—

- Absence of Muslim — in the Attached Offices of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 904-06.
- Absence of Muslim — in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 903.
- Absence of Sikh — in the Government of India Secretariat. 664-65.
- Appeals against penalties imposed on Income-tax — in the United Provinces. 42-43.
- Appointment of Sikh — in the Railway Board. 738-39.
- Authorisation of an — of the Supply Department to recommend candidates for additional war establishments of Indian Stores Department and Contracts Directorate. 796-97.
- Complaints of Muslim — in the Archaeological Department. 1030.
- Counting of previous service of ex — of the Indian Territorial Force. 2068.
- Deputation of a Finance Department — to the Expending Department of the Government of India. 167.
- Duties of Assistant — and Transportation Inspectors on State Railways. 429.
- Extensions of service granted to — in the Telegraph Branch of the North Western Railway. 425-26.
- Functions of the Law — of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 741-42.
- Grievances of — in the lower gazetted service on State Railways. 751.
- Income-tax — and examiners in India. 1731-32.
- Income-tax — and Examiners in the Company Districts at Calcutta. 1732-33.
- Indian — in the Government of India Departments and the Attached Offices. 1513.
- Members of the Army in India Reserve of — and retired — of the Indian Medical Service recalled to India owing to the outbreak of war. 335-37.
- Method of recruitment of — in the preventive service of the Customs Department. 1090-93.

OFFICER(S)—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- and clerks in the office of the Income-tax Adviser. 1312-13.
- appointed to the Central Board of Revenue Service of Chemists. 1314.
- dealing with establishment matters in the Government of India Offices. 868.
- Posting of Personnel or Staff — on the East Indian Railway. 13.
- Recruitment and training of pool — under the Customs Department. 2067-68.
- Recruitments to the office of the Transport Advisory —. 742-44, 1459.
- Rent charged for — bungalows and unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1256-57.
- Test of gazetted — of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 2135.
- Treatment of an — of the Government of India as a lent — on transfer. 661-62.
- Withdrawal of Presidency allowance from certain — on the East Indian Railway at Calcutta. 10.

OFFICER SUPERVISOR(S)—

- Question re non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant Secretary or — in the Defence Department or Army Headquarters. 1518.

OFFICIAL(S)—**Question re—**

- Re-employment of retired — of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1865-67.
- Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British — re War, etc. 141.

OGILVIE, MR. C. M. G.—

- Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—
- Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1066-70.
- Indianisation of the Indian Army. 1079-82.
- Resolution re air defence of India. 203, 204, 212-16, 217, 218, 220.
- Royal Indian Navy (Extension of Service) Bill—
- Motion for leave to introduce. 86.
- Motion to consider. 327-28.
- Motion to pass. 328.

OKHLA—

- Question re bad condition of the road leading to Kalkaji's temple near —, Delhi. 1028-29.

OLD LEAVE RULE(S)—

- See "Leave Rule(s)".

OPEN LINE WORKS—

- Demand for Grant. 730.
- Demand for Supplementary Grant. 780-81.

OPINION(S)—

- Question re action on the — of the Port Haj Committees. 2131.

OPIUM—

- Demand for Grant. 1237.

OPTICAL GOODS—

- Question re increase in the prices of — and certain other articles. 1668-69.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT(S)—

- Question re manufacture of — for the army in India. 1087-88.

OPTION—

- Question re — to railway staff to choose New or Old Leave Rules. 544-45.

ORDER(S)—

- Question re rescission of — requiring Government servants to pay to Government one-third of income earned by them in private employment. 893-94.

ORDINANCE(S)—

- Question re prosecutions under the Defence of India — and Act. 463-65.

ORDNANCE BRANCH—

- Question re recruitment and promotion of Warrant Officers in the Supply Branch and — of the Army. 663-64, 1514-15.

ORTHODOX QUARTER(S)—

- See "Quarter(s)".

OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS—

- Demand for Grant. 1243.

OUDDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY—

- See "Railway(s)".

OULSNAM, MR. S. H. Y.—

- Drugs Bill—
- Consideration of clauses. 2221, 2235.
- Oath of Office. 221.

OUT-AGENCY(IES)—

- See "Agency(ies)".

OUT-HOUSE(S)—

- Question re bye-laws prohibiting the letting out of — of bungalows in the Meerut Cantonment. 340.

OVERDRAWAL(S)—

- Question re refund of — by certain employees on the North Western Railway. 41, 540-41, 1177.

OVERSEER(S)—

- Question re—
- Stoppage of increments of two Muslim Conservation Assistants and one —. 1867-68.
- Temporary Building — of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 2007.

P**PANEL OF CHAIRMAN(EN)—**

- Nomination to the —. 54.

PANTH PIPLODA—

- Demand for Grant. 1248.

PANTH PIPLODA COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL—

- See "Bill(s)".

PAPER CURRENCY—

- Question re amount of inflation in —. 173.

PARCEL OFFICE(S)—

- Question re city booking and — worked by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Company. 753.

PARCEL POST—

- Rates of — discussed under the Indian Finance Bill. 1956-57.

PARCEL—

- Question re employment of staff for conservancy work in the — Workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547, 2270.

PARK(S)—

- Question re provision of — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1270.

PARMA NAND, BHAI—

- Election of — to the Standing Committee for Roads. 1524.
- Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1450.
- Excess Profits Tax Bill—
- Motion to consider. 1325.
- Consideration of —
- Clause 6. 1533.
- Clause 14. 1562, 1564.
- Indian Finance Bill—
- Consideration of clause 3. 1934, 1935.

PARMA NAND, BHAI—contd.

- Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—
- Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1111.
- Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1052.
- Indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1229.
- Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re Muslim grievances. 705-07.
- Question re—
- Adverse treatment of the old East Indian Railway staff transferred to the North Western Railway. 35, 1590.
- Advisory Committee for controlling the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 482, 803.
- Appointment of Messrs. Ferguson and Company as the Managers of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 481-82, 802-03.
- Assessment value of houses and shops in Kasauli Cantonment. 1518.
- Attack on Isa Khel by tribal raiders. 1174-75.
- Book stall contract on the North Western Railway. 542-43, 971-72.
- Building plans received by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1266-67.
- Compensation to clerks permanently located in New Delhi. 1033.
- Compensatory allowances and amenities to staffs due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1090, 1455.
- Complaint books at railway stations. 1175.
- Complaints against the Building Inspector of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1269.
- Contracts given on the North Western Railway. 51.
- Creation of the appointment of Consulting Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 1267-68.
- Demands of the Secretariat staff permanently located in New Delhi. 1518-19.
- Diversion of the Delhi Dehra Dun Express via Moradabad. 51.

PARMA NAND, BHAI—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Economy in the administration and staff of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 482, 803-04.
Employment of subjects of Indian States in the Government of India Departments. 1729-30.
Examination for recruitment of Third Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat. 35.
Examination for recruitment to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps. 1733-34.
Filling up of vacancies of foremen for shops by Indians. 1805.
Fixation of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section of the Chief Accounts Office, North Western Railway. 416-17.
Grant of a summer allowance to the Secretariat staff permanently located in New Delhi. 1519-20.
Grant of more holidays to Secretariat staff. 1520.
Hindustani translators and announcers, etc., in the All-India Radio. 873-75.
Holding of the autumn Session of the Legislative Assembly. 1452-53.
Improvements in Government quarters in New Delhi. 1032-33.
Increase in the rent of Nazul Land in Delhi. 1268.
Indian officers in the Government of India Departments and the Attached Offices. 1513.
Indianisation of the posts of Loco. Foremen and Inspectors on the North Western Railway. 1604-05.
Introduction of the designation of Railway Ticket Court Inspectors on State Railways. 50.
Licence-holders for Wireless receiving sets, programmes and staff of the All-India Radio. 873.
Location of a Tuberculosis Clinic in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1452.
Location of the Army Headquarters in New Delhi. 1520-22.
Lottery tickets issued from Goa. 342-43.
Move of the migratory portion of the Imperial Secretariat to Simla. 1513-14.
Non-hauling of certain roads in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1269.

PARMA NAND, BHAI—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Notices issued for contravention of the terms of sanctions granted by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1268-69.
Permission for storage of luggage, etc., in quarters in New Delhi. 1984-85.
Persons externed from the Delhi Province. 1735, 2273-74.
Persons kidnapped by the tribesmen from the settled districts. 232-33.
Posts of drivers held in abeyance on the North Western Railway. 1604.
Promotion of Assistant Station Masters and guards in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 51.
Promotions of shunters on the North Western Railway. 1803.
Prosecutions sanctioned by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1267.
Provision of a tap for unfiltered water in orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 795-96.
Provision of lights on certain roads in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1269-70.
Provision of parks in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1270.
Purchase of typewriters by Government. 1982-84.
Railway accident in the Ghaziabad yard. 51.
Railway facilities for relief of people in famine-stricken areas in the Punjab. 1175.
Recruitments to the Telephone Revenue Office, Delhi. 1600-01.
Reduction of electricity charges in New Delhi. 1987.
Reduction of water charges in New Delhi. 1987.
Rent of table fans supplied in quarters in New Delhi. 1986.
Researches for utilization of molasses in making petrol. 1257-58.
Resignation of staff of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1269.
Retrenchment of a Cantonment Board employee. 343.
Selection of candidates for the post of Traffic Inspector on the North Western Railway. 1590-91, 2272-73.
Seniority of certain staff transferred to the North Western Railway. 1590.
Shifting of the Tuberculosis Clinic from Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1270.
Shortage of rupee coins. 1095.
Strength of the army. 1090.

PARMA NAND, BHAI—*concl.*Question re—*concl.*

Supply of the Debates of the Central Legislature to Public Libraries. 1095, 1690.
Tenders invited for the printing of the *Fauji Akhbar*. 1735.
Test for selection of Hindustani Translators for the All-India Radio. 875.
Tongas permitted to run from the Meerut Cantonment Railway Station. 1595.
Unsatisfactory condition of Naiwala in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1266.
Working of Mail and Express Trains by Indian drivers on the North Western Railway. 1605-06.
Resolution re constitution of the Simla town as Centrally administered area. 804-07, 808, 809, 812, 814, 820.
PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)".
PARTIAL TREATMENT—
Question re — of Muslims in the Department of Education, Health and Lands and its Attached Offices. 909.
PARTNER(S)—
Question re calling of all the — of a firm to appear before the Income-tax Officers in Sind. 165, 671.
PASS(ES)—
Question re—
Free special — allowed on the North Western Railway. 1600-01.
Misuse of card — by certain person on the North Western Railway. 224-25.
— granted to Messrs. N. D. Radha Krishan and Sons of Rawalpindi by certain Railways. 755.
Railway — allowed to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Company and their staff. 753.
PASSENGER(S)—
Question re—
Bathing arrangements for third class — on Railways. 35-37.
Bathing arrangements for third class — on the North Western Railway. 1176-77.
Inconveniences to third class — on the East Indian and North Western Railways. 414-16.

PAY—

Question re—

Fixation of — of retrenched hands of the compilation section of the North Western Railway on re-appointment. 1367-68, 1793.
Fixation of — of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section of the Chief Accounts Office, North Western Railway. 416-17.
Fixation of — of temporary hands in the Postal Department. 2006.
— of accountants in the Government of India Presses, Calcutta and New Delhi. 2132-33.
— of daily rated staff officiating in higher grades on state railways. 540.
Revision of the — of the subordinate station staff on the North Western Railway. 1589.
Scales of — of Station Masters on the East Indian Railway. 236, 1100.
PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT—
See "Act(s)".
PAYMENTS TO INDIAN STATES AND COMPANIES—
Demand for Grants. 728.
PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC., ON ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS AND MAINTENANCE OF TREASURIES—
Demand for Grant. 1240.
PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC., ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES RENDERED—
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1969.
PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL.
See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".
PENALTY(IES)—
Question re—
Appeals against — imposed on Income Tax Officers in the United Provinces. 42-43.
— for carrying more pilgrims in a ship. 1442.
— to railway employees found travelling without tickets. 425, 2269-70.
PENSION(S)—
Demand for Grant in respect of "continued value of —." 1249.
Demand for Grant in respect of "Superannuation Allowances and —." 1247.

PEON(S)—
Question *re* vacancies of — filled in the Government of India Offices. 668.

PERMANENT LOCATION—
See "Location."

PERSON(S)—
Question *re*—
Hindi-knowing — on the Hindustani programme staff of the All-India Radio. 1795.
— externed from the Delhi Province. 1735.

PERSONNEL BRANCH(ES)—
Question *re* — on the North Western Railway. 2134.

PERSONNEL CLERK(S)—
Question *re* selection for promotion as Head — in Divisional offices on the North Western Railway. 2009.

PERSONNEL OFFICER(S)—
Question *re* appointment of Muslims — etc., on the North Western Railway. 408-09.
See also "Officer(s)".

PESHAWAR—
Question *re*—
Appointment of Major J. H. Riley Irving as Executive Officer of the — Cantonment. 338-39.
Arrest of Muhammad Ali Khan of Jahan-girpura, — city. 1592.
Communal composition of certain staff of the Broadcasting Stations at Lahore and —. 1601.
Trouble in the — Cantonment Board. 478-79.

PETITIONS, COMMITTEE ON—
See "Committee on Petitions."

PETROL—
Excise Duty on — discussed under the Indian Finance Bill. 1942-50.
Question *re*—
Increase in the price of — in Delhi. 165-166.
Researches for utilisation of molasses in making —. 1257-58.
Rise in the price of —. 458-60.

PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)".

PICTURE GALLERY—
Resolution *re* — for New Delhi. 840-46.

PIG IRON—
See "Iron".

PILGIRM(S)—
Motion for Adjournment *re* Haj — Traffic. 53.
Question *re*—
Concession tickets issued to indigent Haj — in Bombay. 1988-89.
Haj — carried in certain ships. 1432-33.
Haj — carried in "Rizwani." 1982, 1985-86, 1990.
Haj — carried in "Rizwani" of the Turner Morrison and Company. 800-01, 1428, 1442.
Last Haj — ship. 1982.
Non-provision of additional ships for Haj —. 1989.
Number of — required to make "Jehangir" a — ship. 1428-29.
Penalty for carrying more — in a ship. 1442.
Proposal to close the Calcutta Port for Haj —. 460-62.
Quarantine fee charged from Haj —. 1663.
Quota fixed for — to Hedjaz. 460-61.
Sailings of Haj — ships. 1981-82.
Shortage of steamers for Haj —. 801-02.
Special Trains run for Haj — from Bengal, etc. 1263-64.
Stoppage of bookings of Haj — by "Khoeru" and "Islami". 1988.
Resolution *re* utilization of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of —.

PILGRIM SHIP(S)—
Question *re* sailing of — "Jehangir". 1989-90.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC—
Question *re*—
Allocation of quota of — to shipping companies. 1454-55, 1987.
Non-invitation of representatives of Haj Committees to conferences held between the Government of India and shipping companies engaged in —. 1454.
See also "Traffic".

PILGRIMAGE—
Question *re* transfer of work connected with — to Hedjaz to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 975.

PILLAY, MR. T. S. S.—
Insurance (Amendment) Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 2124.
Oath of Office. 2.
Registration of Trade Marks Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 453.
Resolution *re* enactment of labour legislation on certain lines. 1818-19.

PILOT(S)—
Question *re* training of — and air crew in India. 337-38.

PIRACHA, KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH FAZL-I-HAQ—
Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.
Question *re*—
Inconvenient timing of a train at Jhang-Mahgiana Railway station. 745-46.
Inconvenient timings of night trains reaching Khanewal railway station. 746.
Inferior servants promoted to certain subordinate posts on the North Western Railway. 744.
Loading and unloading contractors on the North Western Railway. 746-47.
Office hours of the Indian Stores Department. 906-07.
Promotions in the Indian Stores Department. 907.
Qualifications for recruitment to certain categories of staff on the North Western Railway. 745.

PLAN(S)—
Question *re* building — received by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1265-67.

PLANT—
Question *re* erection of a — by the Imperial Chemical Industry at Government expense. 1859-60.

PLOT(S)—
Question *re* lay-out of the Improvement Trust — in certain areas in Delhi. 591-92, 1862-63.

POET(S)—
Question *re* gathering of Hindustani — organized by the All-India Radio. 1794.

POINT(S) OF ORDER—
— raised by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad as to whether the Honourable Member (Sardar Sant Singh) is in order in referring to the grievances of other Communities on a cut motion relating to the grievances of Muslims. 713.

POLICE—
Demand for Grant. 1241.
Demand for Supplementary Grant —. 1970-72.

POLICE OFFICER(S)—
Question *re* grant of arms licences to special — in Delhi. 2070.

POLICY(IES)—
Resolution *re* appointment of a committee to formulate a sound — for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 820-40.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—
Question *re*—
Applicants for certain types of quarters from the — and Defence Departments. 1990.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 1035-36, 1439.

POOL OFFICER(S)—
See "Officer(s)".

PORT(S)—
Question *re* proposal to close the Calcutta — for Haj Pilgrims. 460-62.

PORT HAJ COMMITTEE(S)—
Question *re*—
Action on the opinions of the —. 2131.
Constitution of the —. 2131-32.

PORTER(S)—
Question *re*—
Contracts for supply of — on the East Indian Railway. 38.
Retrenchment of searching — in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1587-88.

PORTS AND PILOTAGE—
Demand for Grant. 1241.

POST(S)—
Question *re*—
Appointment to the — of Deputy Director General of Archaeology. 1870.
Indianisation of the — of Loco. Foremen and Inspectors on the North Western Railway. 1804-05.
Inferior servants promoted to certain subordinate — on the North Western Railway. 2270-71.
Muslims and non-Muslims in certain — on the North Western Railway. 2269.

POST(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Non-recruitment of Muslims to certain — on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1595-96.
— in the superior Railway Services filled by direct recruitment. 1801-03.
— of drivers held in abeyance on the North Western Railway. 1804.
Recruitment of Muslims and non-Muslims in certain — on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 47.
Selection of candidates for the — of Traffic Inspector on the North Western Railway. 2272-73.

POST OFFICE(S)—

Question re—

Disposal of registered articles by Branch —. 1177-78.
Opening of a permanent — in the Council House, New Delhi. 740-41.
Opening of a — at the junction of Frere and Burns Road at Karachi. 2000-01.
Post of the Superintendent of — Ambala Division, held by members of one family. 552-53.
— in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1178-79.

POSTAL CIRCLE(S)—

Question re—

Instructions re grant of extensions of service in the Bombay. —. 1178.
Post Offices in the Bombay —. 1178.
Supplementary result of examination for recruitment of clerks in the Bombay —. 1179-80.

POSTAL CLERK(S)—

See "Clerk(s)".

POSTAL DEPARTMENT—

Question re fixation of pay of temporary hands in the —. 2006.

POSTAL INSPECTOR(S)—

See "Inspector(s)".

POSTCARD(S)—

Rates of — discussed under the Indian Finance Bill. 1951-56.

POSTMAN(EN)—

Question re quarters for — in New Delhi. 2005-06.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—

Presentation of the — appropriation accounts. 910.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—*contd.*

Question re—

Graduate Assistants in the Office of the Director General of —. 1173.
Non-rotation of duties among Assistants in the Office of the Director General of —. 1173.

See also "Indian —".

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—

Presentation of the —. 910.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Splitting up of the —. 2135-36.
Temporary Building Overseers of the —. 2007.
Test of gazetted officers of the —. 2135.

See also "Indian —".

POWER(S)—

Question re exercise of certain — vested in the General Manager, North Western Railway, by the Assistant Transportation Officer, Delhi. 8-9.

PRAYER(S)—

Question re absence of facilities for offering their Friday — to Muslims employees in the East Indian Railway Workshops. 1371.

PREMIUM(S)—

Question re giving of rebate on insurance — in general insurance. 1861-62.

PRESERVED MONUMENT(S)—

See "Monument(s)".

PRESIDENCY ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

PRESIDENT(S)—

Question re nominated — of Cantonment Boards. 163.

PRESIDENT, MR. (THE HONOURABLE SIR ABDUR RAHIM)—

Observation by — deprecating the action of an Honourable Member who put down an identical question for reply which had already been answered a few days ago. 1869.

Remarks by — that an Honourable Member is not justified in making a reflection on the officials of the Assembly Department without making proper inquiries from the officials concerned. 1878-81.

PRESS(ES)—

Question re—

Appointments made in the Government of India —, New Delhi, by the Assistant Manager. 1858.

Employees in the Government of India — New Delhi suffering from leprosy. 1859.

Grades of Accountants in the Government of India —. 2133.

Non-consideration of Muslims for appointments in unreserved vacancies in the Government of India —, New Delhi. 1858.

Offering of vacancies reserved for Muslims in the Government of India —, New Delhi, to non-Muslims. 1858-59.

Pay of accountants in the Government of India —, Calcutta and New Delhi. 2132-33.

Payment of wages of workers in the Government of India —, New Delhi. 1040-41.

Promotions to accountants' grade in the Government of India —. 1041-42.

Vacancies filled in the composing and bindery establishments of the Government of India —, New Delhi. 1444-46.

Vacancies of clerks filled in the Government of India —, New Delhi. 1443.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

PREVENTIVE OFFICER(S)—

Question re recruitment of Muslims as — in the Customs Department. 477-78.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE—

Question re method of recruitment of officers in the — of the Customs Department. 1090-93.

PRICE(S)—

Question re—

Artificial raising of selling — by system of combines. 293.

Dr. Gregory's memorandum relating to the control of —. 285-86.

Higher — charged by Messrs. Spencer and Company, Limited, at the Delhi Railway Station. 758.

PRICE(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Higher — charged for articles sold by Major Kunwar Deep Chand at Delhi Railway Station. 429.

Increase in the — of optical goods and certain other articles. 1668-69.

— fixed for rules and regulations governing establishment matters of subordinates on State Railways. 1104.

— of pig iron, ingots and corrugated iron sheets. 600-02.

— of sugar. 292-93.

PRICE CONTROL CONFERENCE—

See "Conference(s)".

PRINCIPLE(S)—

Resolution re guiding — in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 173-98.

PRINTING—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Stationery and —". 1247.

PRISONER(S)—

Question re complaints of third class — in jails in the Centrally Administered Areas. 659-60.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—

See "Employment(s)".

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, OFFICE OF THE—

Question re recruitment of Sikhs as inferior servants in the offices of the Military Secretary and —. 1991.

PROCEEDINGS—

Publicity of the — of the meetings of Select Committees. 979, 1183-84.

Question re — of the Labour Conference and the Price Control Conference. 142.

PROFESSION(S)—

Question re levy of taxes on —, etc., in the Madras Presidency. 343-46.

PROFIT(S)—

Question re—

— from the working of the enemy ships spent on the development of Indian Mercantile Marine. 1437-38, 1517.

Profit of the Issue Branch of the Reserve Bank of India. 173.

PROGRAMME(S)—

Question re—

Hindi-knowing persons on the Hindustani—staff of the All-India Radio. 1795.

Introduction of Hindi News Bulletins in the All-India Radio—. 1797.

Introduction of Sanskrit News Bulletins in the All-India Radio—. 1797-98.

Licence-holders for Wireless receiving sets,—and staff of the All-India Radio. 873.

Non-broadcasting of—relating to Sikh Culture. 1802.

Proposal to appoint a person to deal with Hindustani—of the All-India Radio. 1796.

Share of Hindi language in Hindustani—of the All-India Radio. 1795-96.

Sikh religious—in certain broadcasting stations. 739-40.

Starting of Sanskrit music—in the All-India Radio. 1796.

PROJECT(S)—

Question re Spin Karez—of water supply at Quetta. 1997-98.

PROMOTION(S)—

Question re—

Change in the rules re—of clerks on the North Western Railway. 2136-37.

Channel of—for firemen on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547.

Non—of a Muslim as Assistant Financial Adviser in the Military Finance Department. 1515.

Non—of a Muslim as Assistant Secretary or Officer Supervisor in the Defence Department or Army Headquarters. 1516.

Procedure adopted for—of clerks in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2140.

—of Assistant Station Masters and guards in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 51.

—of clerks in the Headquarters Office of the North Western Railway. 878-79.

—of clerks in the North Western Railway Accounts Department. 875-76.

PROMOTION(S)—*contd.*

Question re—*contd.*

—of firemen on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1611.

—of goods markers on the North Western Railway. 423-25, 2008.

—of locomotive running staff on the North Western Railway. 43.

—of mistries of the Mechanical Divisions of the North Western Railway. 1160-61.

—of officiating Divisional Accountant by the Accountant General, Bombay. 849-50, 1104.

—of shunters as drivers on the North Western Railway. 2001.

—of shunters on the North Western Railway. 1603.

—of shunting staff on the North Western Railway. 50, 2009.

—of subordinates on communal basis on Railway. 736.

—of train clerks to guards' posts on the North Western Railway. 1589.

—of Train Controllers to Station Masters' grade on the North Western Railway. 296.

—to accountant's grade in the Government of India Presses. 1041-42.

—to Assistant's grade in the Commerce Department. 1440-41, 1666.

—to Assistant's grade in the Defence Department. 899.

—to Assistant's grade in the Department of Communications. 969-70.

—to Assistant's grade in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1442, 1666-66.

—to Assistant's grade in the External Affairs Department. 970.

—to Assistant's grade in the Finance Department. 898-99.

—to Assistant's grade in the Home Department. 898.

—to Assistant's grade in the Labour Department. 1034-35, 1439-40.

—to Assistant's grade in the Legislative Assembly Department. 1035.

—to Assistant's grade in the Legislative Department. 1441, 1666-67.

—to Assistant's grade in the Political Department. 1035-36, 1439.

—to Assistant's grade in the Railway Department. 969.

INDEX TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

95

PROMOTION(S)—*concl.*

Question re—*concl.*

—to the Superintendent's posts in the office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. 1093-95.

Recruitment and—of Warrant Officers in the Supply and Ordnance Branches of the Army. 663-64, 1514-15.

Recruitment of staff and—in the Supply Department. 901-02.

Restrictions in educational qualifications imposed on recruitment and—of staff on the North Western Railway. 1799-1800.

Restrictions on candidates in examinations for—to higher appointments on Railways. 1375.

Selection for—as Head Personnel clerks in Divisional offices on the North Western Railway. 2009.

Seniority and—of ministerial establishments of Army Headquarters. 1727.

PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Transfer of—" under "Bill(s)."

PROPERTY TAX—

See "Taxes."

PROPORTION(S)—

Question re—of different communities in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 661.

PROSECUTION(S)—

Question re—

—sanctioned by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1267.

—under the Defence of India Ordinance and Act. 463-65.

PROVIDENT FUND(S)—

Question re—

Amendment of rules for the grant of temporary advances from the General—. 1096-97.

Denial of the benefits of—to menials on the Assam Bengal Railway. 967-68.

Non-extension of the benefit of—to menial servants of the Cantonment Boards. 894-95.

PROVINCE(S)—

Question re—

Military forces requisitioned by—. 346-49.

Requisitioning of army in—. 168-171.

Troops used as requisitioned in certain—. 1309-1314.

PROVINCIAL EXCISE—

Demand for Grant. 1229.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—

Demand for Grant in respect of—

"Grants-in-Aid to—". 1247.

"Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and—". 1247.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—

Election of Members to the—. 430, 604.

PUBLIC HEALTH—

Demand for Grant. 1243.

PUBLIC LIBRARY(IES)—

See "Library(ies)".

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Central—Staff owning houses in Delhi or New Delhi and residing in Government quarters. 1456-57.

Certain types of quarters occupied by the Central—staff. 1457-58.

Creation of a new post of Consulting Engineer in the Central—. 143.

Creation of new appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Central—. 594-96.

Creation of the appointment of Consulting Engineer in the Central—. 1267-68.

Non-appointment of a Muslim as an Electrical Engineer in the Central—. 1868-69.

Recruitment of a Sikh as an Electrical Engineer in the Central—. 1992.

Recruitment of a Sikh as Caretaker in the Central—. 1993.

Reservation of a superior appointment in the Central—for a Sikh. 1864-65.

Staff attached to the Estate Office, Central—. 1457.

Temporary persons in the Central—. 286-91.

PUBLICITY—

—of the proceedings of the meetings of Select Committees. 979.

PUBLICITY BUREAU—

Question re re-organization of the Central—. 756-57.

PUBLICITY, CENTRAL BOARD OF—

Question re function of the—. 1388-89.

PUBLICITY OFFICER(S)—

Question re appointment of a — for the Supply Department. 140.

PUNISHMENT(S)—

Question re—
Obtaining of explanation of railway employees in case of enhancement of — already inflicted. 539.
Regulations prescribing — for offences under the Indian Railways Act. 560.

PUNJAB—

Motion for Adjournment re raid on the town by tribal gang. 349-50.

Question re—

Distribution of Indus waters between the — and Sind. 1252.
Non-appointment of a Sikh as a High Court Judge in the —. 862-63.
Persons retrenched from the Income-tax Department. —. 333-34.
Railway facilities for relief of people in famine-stricken areas in the —. 1175.
Recruitment of relations of employees in the Income-tax Department, —, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1731.

PURCHASE(S)—

Question re—

Arrangements for the supply and — of ghee for the troops. 1254-55.
Monopoly for the — of wool given to Messrs. Rellies and Beinney's of Madras. 1669.
— and repairs of XB Engines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733-35.
— made by the Government of India on behalf of the British Government. 172.
— of the Bengal and North Western Railway. 417.
— through contracts made by the Supply Department. 1429-31.
— of typewriters by Government. 1982-84.

Q

QUALIFICATION(S)—

Question re—

— for recruitment of certain categories of staff on the North Western Railway. 745, 1870-72.
— of sub-editors of *Sarang* and *Awaz*. 1793-94.

QUARANTINE FEE—

Question re — charged from Haj pilgrims. 1663.

QUARANTINE STATION—

Question re — at Kamran. 1662-63.

QUARTER(S)—

Question re—

Allotment of — in New Delhi. 1457-1990.
Allotment of — to lower-paid married clerks in New Delhi. 1994-95.
Amendment of allotment rules of — in New Delhi. 1861-62, 1864.
Applications for certain types of — from the Finance and Education, Health and Lands Departments. 1992.
Applicants for certain types of — from the Political and Defence Departments. 1990.
Central Public Works Department staff owning houses in Delhi or New Delhi and residing in Government —. 1456-57.
Certain types of — occupied by the Central Public Works Department staff. 1457-58.
Compulsion to occupy — by the Bridge Inspectors, Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.
Construction of a block of kitchens in "B" type unorthodox — in New Delhi. 1990.
Construction of certain unorthodox — in New Delhi. 587.
Defects in combined "C" type orthodox — in New Delhi. 1447-51.
Demand for "C" type unorthodox — in New Delhi. 594, 589-91, 1036-37.
Depriving of certain employees of rent-free — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1606-07.
Grant of house rent in New Delhi to the Government of India staff failing to get —. 2069.
Improvements in, and construction of more, — in New Delhi. 1033-34.
Improvements in Government — in New Delhi. 294-95, 1032-33.
Installation of electricity in — for the Railway Clearing Accounts Office Staff. 740.

QUARTER(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Permission for storage of luggage, etc., in — in New Delhi. 1984-85.
Provision of a tap for unfiltered water in orthodox — in New Delhi. 795-96.
Provision of automatic sprinklers in — in New Delhi. 1039.
Provision of rent-free — to block maintainers on the North Western Railway. 1374, 1597.
Provision of rent-free — to inferior servants on the North Western Railway. 229 and 231.
Provision of wire gauze doors and roof conditioning of — in New Delhi. 1038-39.
— for postmen in New Delhi. 2005-06.
Rent charged for officers' bungalows and unorthodox — in New Delhi. 1256-57.
Rent of table fans supplied in — in New Delhi. 1986.
Roofing of the open courts of "D" type — in New Delhi. 1037-38.
Unorthodox "C" type — in New Delhi. 587-88, 1861.

QUESTION(S)—

Question re certain remarks of the General Manager of the North Western Railway about — put by Members of the Legislative Assembly. 419-21.

QUETTA—

Question re—

Fraud in the Custody Stores at —. 1162-64.
Spin Karez project of water supply at —. 1997-98.

QUORUM—

House adjourned for want of —. 848, 1308.

QUOTA—

Question re allocation of — of pilgrim traffic to shipping companies. 1454-55, 1855, 1863-64, 1987.

R

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION—

Question re — in the equipments of guards' running rooms. 1366.

RADHA KRISHAN AND SONS, MESSRS. N. D.—

Question re—

Monopoly enjoyed in respect of Rail-cum-Road tickets by —. 755-56.
Passes granted to — of Rawalpindi by certain Railways. 755.

RADIO(S)—

Question re—

Authors of dramas broadcasted by the —. 1794-95.
Gathering of Hindustani poets organised by the All-India —. 1794.
Hindi knowing persons on the Hindustani programme staff of the All-India —. 1795.
Hindustani translators and announcers, etc., in the All-India —. 873-75.
Introduction of Hindi News Bulletins in the All-India — programmes. 1797.
Introduction of Sanskrit News Bulletins in the All-India — programmes. 1797-98.
Language used by the All-India — in Broadcasting. 1592-94.
Licence-holders for Wireless receiving sets, programmes and staff of the All-India —. 873.
Proposal to appoint a — to deal with Hindustani programmes of the All-India —. 1796.
Recruitment of clerks in the offices of the All-India —. 1168.
— of Hindustani translators for the All-India —. 1796-97.
Share of Hindi language in Hindustani programmes of the All-India —. 1795-96.
Starting of Sanskrit music programmes in the All-India —. 1796.
Test for selection of Hindustani Translators for the All-India —. 875.
Use of Hindi words in talks to be broadcasted by the All-India —. 1795.
See also under "All-India —".

RADIO STATION(S)—

Question re—

Necessity of a — for Sind. 550-51.

Provision of a — at Karachi. 1167-68.

Provision of a — in Assam. 557-58.

See also under "Broadcasting Station(s)".

RAFI-UDDIN AHMAD SIDDIQUEE, SHAIKH—

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1674.

Question re—

Appointment to the post of Deputy Director General of Archaeology. 1870, 1867.

Communal composition of persons recruited in the General Manager's Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway. 49.

Grant of Commissions in the Indian Medical Service. 2066.

Grievances of Muslims in the Archaeological Department. 1870-71.

Indian stalls and European refreshment rooms on the Assam Bengal Railway. 670.

Memorial submitted by the train clerks of the North Western Railway. 1586.

Provision of uniforms to the train clerks on the North Western Railway. 1586-87.

Recruitment of Muslims on the Assam Bengal Railway. 1791-92.

Stoppage of increments of two Muslim Conservation Assistants and one Overseer. 1867-68.

Superintendent of Archaeology, Lahore Circle. 1869-61.

Test of gazetted officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 2135.

Transfer of the charge of ancient monuments in Delhi. 1868.

RAHMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL M. A.—

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2192-97.

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 2012.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1928.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 287.

RAID(S)—

Motion for adjournment re — on the Punjab town by tribal gang. 349-50.

Question re —, dacoities and kidnappings in agencies and certain districts. 976-78.

RAIDER(S)—

Question re attack on Isa Khel by tribal —. 1174-75.

RAIL-OM-ROAD TICKET(S)—

See "Ticket(s)".

RAILWAY(S)—

Assam Bengal—

Question re—

Construction of waiting rooms at Baramchal on the —. 6.

Demand for war bonus by the — employees. 968.

Denial of the Benefits of Provident Fund to menials on the —. 967-68.

Female waiting shed at Baramchal on the —. 7, 43.

Grievances of the — employees re grant of leave. 1368.

Indian stalls and European refreshment rooms on the —. 670.

Recruitment of Muslims on the —. 1791-92.

Verandahs at Baramchal on the —. 43.

Verandahs of the station house at Baramchal on the —. 7.

Bengal and North-Western—

Question re—

Operating ratios of the — and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1998-99.

Purchase of the —. 417.

Purchase of the — and administration of Tirhoot line. 1998.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India—

Question re—

Appointment of lady ticket collectors on the —. 742.

Hours of work of the staff on the —. 1596.

Muslim watermen on the —. 1596.

Non-recruitment of Muslims to certain posts on the —. 1595-96.

RAILWAY(S)—contd.

East Indian—

Question re—

Absence of facilities for offering their Friday prayers to Muslim employees in the — workshops. 1371-72.

Accounts and Commercial Departments of the —. 10-11.

Adverse treatment of the old — staff transferred to the North Western Railway. 35, 1590.

Assistant Signal and Block Inspectors employed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand and —. 974.

Communal composition of certain staff in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the —. 1181.

Communal composition of certain staff recruited by the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad. 1181.

Communal composition of temporary employees in the Moradabad Division of the —. 1182.

Contracts for supply of porters on the —. 38.

Disqualified Transportation Inspector officiating in the Howrah Division of the —. 11.

Functions of the Law Officers of the — and Eastern Bengal —. 741-42.

General and Traffic Accounts branches of the Traffic Department of the —. 12.

Grant of leave to the — employees serving in the Volunteer Forces when required to join the Army. 2136.

Grievances of Muslim employees of the Moradabad Division of the —. 1792-93.

Grievances of Muslims in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the —. 1180.

Inadequacy of waiting room bearers at certain stations on the —. 561.

Inconveniences to third class passengers on the — and North Western Railways. 414-16.

Inspections by the Inspectors of Station Accounts on the —. 11-12.

Inspection of Station Accounts on the —. 9-10.

RAILWAY(S)—contd.

East Indian—contd.

Question re—contd.

Inspectors of Works on the —. 421, 1458.

Monopoly for catering contracts on the —. 428.

Mutual Guarantee Fund of the old — Company. 751-52.

Passing of the Goods Accounts Examination by staff in the Commercial Branch of the — in the Howrah Division. 12-13.

Posting of Personnel or Staff Officers on the —. 13.

Promotion of Assistant Station Masters and guards in the Moradabad Division of the —. 51.

Recruitment of apprentices in workshops on the — and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1372-73.

Recruitment of Muslims and non-Muslims in certain posts on the — and Eastern Bengal Railways. 47.

Refusal of leave to subordinates on the Great Indian Peninsula and —. 15.

Relieving guards in certain divisions of the —. 237.

Representation of Muslims in the ranks of Signal and Block Inspectors on the —. 973, 974.

Scales of pay of station masters on the —. 236, 1100.

Seniority of Assistant Signal and Block Inspectors on the —. 974.

Seniority of Train Examiners on the —. 14-15, 1458.

Suspension of staff in the Moradabad Division of the —. 1182.

Tariff rates of articles and foodstuff, etc., at certain Railway stations on the North Western and —. 759.

Train disaster near Hazaribagh on the —. 14.

Uniformity in respect of seniority, etc., in each division of the —. 236-37.

Withdrawal of bed couches from certain waiting rooms on the —. 429, 1870.

Withdrawal of Presidency allowance from certain officers on the — at Calcutta. 10.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*East Indian—*conc d.*Question *re—concld.*

Workings of the trains between Hardwar and Rikhikesh on the —. 427.

Working of the Transportation School at Chandausi on the —. 427-28.

Eastern Bengal—

Question *re—*

Appointment of tool keepers in the Saidpur Workshop —. 43.

Communal composition of persons recruited in the General Manager's Office on the —. 49.

Functions of the Law Officers of the East Indian and —. 741-42.

Operating ratios of the Bengal and North Western and —. 1998-99.

Recruitment of apprentices in workshops on the East Indian and —. 1372-73.

Recruitment of Muslims and non-Muslims in certain posts on the East Indian and —. 47.

Election of the Central Advisory Council for —. 2011-12.

Election of the Standing Finance Committee for —. 1927.

Great Indian Peninsula—

Question *re—*

Application of Fundamental Rule 32 (a) (ii) to the Commercial Department of the —. 1608-09.

Channel of promotion for firemen on the —. 547.

Compulsion to occupy quarters by the Bridge Inspectors, Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, —. 966.

Confirmation of workmen in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, —. 966-67.

Depriving of certain employees of rent-free quarters on the —. 1606-07.

Different grades of drivers and guards on the —. 546-47.

Disabilities of the subordinates of the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, —. 966.

Employment of staff for conservancy work in the Parel Workshops of the —. 547, 2270.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*Great Indian Peninsula—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

Expenditure on improvements in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, —. 967, 1873.

Leave Rules concessions given to shed staff at Wadi Bunder on the —. 1607-08.

Non-applicability of the fundamental leave rules to inferior staff of the Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder on the —. 1607.

Promotion of firemen on the —. 1611.

Purchase and repairs of XB Engines on the —. 733-35.

Refusal of leave to subordinates on the — and East Indian Railways. 15.

Staff in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, —. 957-65.

Train collisions on the Harbour Branch of the —. 1609-11.

Utilisation of the services of inferior staff for work unconnected with Railway duties on the —. 733.

Welfare societies, etc., of employees on the —. 735.

Working of the Bombay Multiple Unit Service on the — by certain drivers. 2002-03.

Indian—

Resolution *re* guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on —. 173-98.

Jagadhri Light—

Question *re* agreement of the North Western Railway with the Managing Director of the —. 1792.

Kangra Valley—

Question *re* proposal to close down the —. 732-33.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" *re* conditions of service in —. 721-27.

North Western—

Question *re—*

Abolition of posts in grade V of Assistant Station Masters in Delhi Division of the —. 235-36.

Accidents at railway crossings on the —. 7-8.

Accountants on the —. 4-5.

Adverse treatment of the Old East Indian Railway Staff transferred to the —. 35, 1590.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*North Western—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

Agreement of the — with the Managing Director of the Jagadhri Light Railway. 1792.

Alleged under-representation of Muslims in services on the —. 403-04, 405-06.

Allowance admissible to goods clerks in transit duty on the —. 555.

Application of the hours of employment regulations to van sorters on the —. 50.

Appointment of Muslims as Inspectors of Coaching and Goods on the —. 1995.

Appointment of Muslims as Personnel Officers, etc., on the —. 408-09.

Bathing arrangements for third class passengers on the —. 1176-77.

Block Maintainers on the —. 426-27, 1102.

Book-stall contract on the —. 542-43, 971-72.

Candidates taking Appendices C and D examinations on the —. 5-6.

Certain duties performed by the enquiry clerks at certain stations on the —. 1802-03.

Certain information regarding clerical staff on the —. 877-78.

Certain remarks of the General Manager of the — about questions put by Members of the Legislative Assembly. 419-21.

Certain restrictions on appointments to subordinate posts on the —. 2011.

Change in the rules regarding promotion of clerks on the —. 2136-37.

Clerks blocked on maximum of their grades in the — Headquarters Office. 2140-41.

Clerks recruited direct in intermediate grades on the —. 749, 1104.

Commercial Supervisors on the —. 876-77.

Communal composition of certain Assistant Way Inspectors on the —. 548.

Communal composition of clerks employed in the Confidential Branch of the —. 1798-99.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*North Western—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

Communal composition of journeymen appointed in certain shops on the —. 1599-1600.

Communal composition of train clerks and ticket collectors on the —. 1600.

Contracts given on the —. 51.

Coolies promoted to the posts of journeymen on the —. 749-50, 1459.

Court Inspectors on the —. 759, 1459.

Dearth of Muslims in the Rawalpindi Division of the —. 549-50.

Demotion of staff as train clerks on the —. 1588-89.

Devaluation of Assistant Station Masters' grades on the —. 1597-98.

Diesel cars purchased by the —. 978-79.

Discharge of the Bridge Department staff on the —. 413-14, 880, 1164-66, 2005.

Discharges and re-appointments of coolies, etc., in the Moghalpura Workshops, —. 737-738.

Dividing of certain vending contracts on communal basis in the Delhi Division of the —. 1176.

Duty hours of certain guards on the —. 1166.

Duty hours of watermen and sweepers on the —. 1363.

Educational assistance to the children of employees on the —. 229-30.

Employment of Muslims as Office Superintendents and Head Clerks on the —. 748-49, 2271.

Engineering Subordinates working as Assistant Engineers on the —. 748.

Exercise of certain powers vested in the General Manager, —, by the Assistant Transportation Officer, Delhi. 8-9.

Extensions of service granted to officers in the Telegraph Branch of the —. 425-26.

Fares for monthly season tickets on the —. 757.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*North Western—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Filling up of certain vacancies on the —. 409-10.

Fixation of pay of retrenched hands of the Compilation Section of the — on re-appointment. 1367-68, 1793.

Fixation of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section of the Chief Accounts Office, —. 416-17.

Free special passes allowed on the —. 1800-01.

Giving of contracts for vending fruits, etc., in the Delhi Division of the —. 757-58.

Grievances of semi-skilled workers on the —. 1159-60.

Guards on the —. 551-52, 559-60.

Inconveniences to third class passengers on the East Indian and —. 414-16.

Indianisation of the posts of Loco. Foremen and Inspectors on the —. 1604-05.

Inferior servants promoted to certain subordinate posts on the North Western Railway. 744, 2270-71.

Invoice typist on the —. 225-26.

Irregularities in the running of special trains on the —. 752.

Loading and unloading contractors on the —. 746-47.

Medical Officers considered to be in independent medical charge on the —. 556.

Memorial submitted by the train clerks of the —. 1586.

Memorial submitted by the vision-failed Station and Assistant Station Masters on the —. 1364.

Misuse of car passes by certain persons on the —. 224-25.

Monthly season tickets issued in the Delhi Division of the —. 757.

Muslim Office Superintendents and Head Clerks on the —. 548.

Muslim traffic inspectors on the —. 548.

Muslims and non-Muslims in certain posts on the —. 404-05, 2269.

Non-confirmation of certain Assistant Station Masters and Loco. Inspectors, etc., on the —. 412-13.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*North Western—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Non-observance of the Home Department Resolution for recruitment of minorities in the Rawalpindi Division of the —. 411.

— employees proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and subsequently asking for its cancellation. 1996.

Out-agencies opened and closed on the North Western Railway. 753-54.

Personnel branches on the —. 2134.

Posting of Muslim Officers to the Delhi Division of the —. 221-22.

Posts of drivers held in abeyance on the —. 1604.

Procedure adopted for promotion of clerks in the — Headquarters Office. 2140.

Promotion of clerks in the Headquarters Office of the —. 378-79.

Promotion of clerks in the — Accounts Department. 875-76.

Promotion of goods markers on the —. 423-25, 2908.

Promotion of locomotive running staff on the —. 43.

Promotion of mistries of the Mechanical Divisions of the —. 1160-61.

Promotion of shunters as drivers on the —. 2001.

Promotion of shunters on the —. 1803.

Promotion of shunting staff on the —. 50, 2009.

Promotion of train clerks to guards' posts on the —. 1589.

Promotion of Train Controllers to Station Masters' grade on the North Western Railway. 296.

Provision of rent-free quarters to block maintainers on the —. 1374, 1597.

Provision of rent-free quarters to inferior servants on the —. 229 and 231.

Provision of uniforms to the train clerks on the —. 1586-87.

Purchase of disinfecting fluids by the —. 1366.

Qualifications for recruitment to certain categories of staff on the —. 745, 1970-72.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*North Western—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Qualified Muslim Inspectors of Works not allowed to officiate as Assistant Engineers on the —. 747-48.

Recruitment of clerks in the — Headquarters Office. 2138-39.

Recruitment of guards on the —. 972-73, 1460.

Recruitment of inferior staff on the —. 49.

Recruitment of Muslims as labourers, etc., on the —. 44.

Recruitment of sub-inspectors of Works on the —. 1374.

Reduction in uniform of the carriage and wagon staff on the —. 1160.

Reduction of posts in the superior services and increase of posts in the lower gazetted services on the —. 406-08.

Refund of overdrawals by certain employees on the —. 41, 540-41, 1177.

Reports lodged by the Assistant Station Master, Nangloi Station, —. 2141.

Representation of Muslims in the Traffic Inspector's Posts on the —. 49.

Restrictions in educational qualifications imposed on recruitment and promotion of staff on the —. 1799-1800.

Retrenchment of searching-porters in the Delhi Division of the —. 1587-88.

Revision of the pay of the subordinate station staff on the —. 1589.

Rules for out-station Indian apprentices of workshops on the —. 421-23.

Secretary of the — Co-operative Credit Society. 1164.

Selection for promotion as Head Personnel clerks in Divisional offices on the —. 2009.

Selection of candidates for the post of Traffic Inspector on the —. 1590-91, 2272-73.

Seniority of certain staff transferred to the —. 1596.

Seniority of loco. running staff on the —. 1375, 2272.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*North Western—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Station and Assistant Station Masters passing vision or colour test in a lower standard on the —. 1161-62.

Station Masters, etc., failing in vision test on the —. 555-56.

Tariff rates of articles and foodstuff, etc., at certain Railway stations on the — and East Indian —. 759.

Ticket checking staff on the —. 39-40.

Transfer of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters as guards on the —. 228-29.

Treatment of block maintainers on the — as inferior staff for purposes of leave rules. 1599.

Vacancies not filled by Muslims in the Signal Shop, —. 410-11.

Vacancies of grade III firemen on the —. 2007-08.

Working of Mail and Express Trains by Indian drivers on the —. 1605-06.

Works mistries on the —. 2009-10.

Oudh and Rohilkhand—

Question re Assistant Signal and Block Inspectors employed on the — and East Indian Railways. 974.

Question re—

Bathing arrangements for third class passengers on —. 35-37.

Catering arrangements on —. 2269.

Filling up of unreserved vacancies on —. 408.

Grievances of the workers in the Lahore — Engine Shed. 736-37.

Passes granted to Messrs. N. D. Radha Krishan and Sons of Rawalpindi by certain —. 755.

Promotion of subordinates on communal basis on —. 736.

Raising of a new loan for —. 227.

Reduction in first class accommodation on —. 2264-68.

Restrictions on candidates in examination for promotion to higher appointments on —. 1375.

System of giving advertisements on certain —. 1369-71, 2271.

Travelling Inspectors of Stores Accounts on —. 3-4.

Workings of the Payment of Wages Act on —. 603.

RAILWAY(S)—*contd.*

Resolution re appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the —. 820-40.

State—

Question re—

Appointment of a Muslim as Assistant Signal Engineer on —. 550.

Bringing into operation of the — Code for the Traffic Department (Commercial) on State Railways. 751.

Calculations of the revenue earned between —. 880.

Control of the General Managers of — over the Railway clearing Accounts Office. 879.

Duties of Assistant Officers and Transportation Inspectors on —. 429.

Grievances of officers in the lower gazetted service on —. 751.

Holiday to workshop staff governed by the revised — leave rules. 545.

Inspectors on —. 429.

Introduction of the designation of Railway Ticket Court Inspectors on —. 50.

Non-grant of casual leave to inferior and daily rated staff on —. 557.

Pay of daily-rated staff officiating in higher grades on —. 540.

Prices fixed for rules and regulations governing establishment matters of subordinates on —. 760, 1104.

Reservation of vacancies to redress communal inequalities in the Superior — services. 1996-97.

Revision of the Code on establishment matters on —. 759.

Rules regarding classification, control and appeal of non-gazetted — servants on —. 556-57.

Selection posts or selection grades on —. 14.

Separate cadres in gazetted services on —. 750.

RAILWAY(S)—*concltd.*State—*concltd.*Question re—*concltd.*

Transfer of the Accounts staff under the administration of the General Managers of —. 879.

Working of the Regulations regarding disciplinary actions against non-gazetted staff on —. 428.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT(S)—

Question re — in the Ghaziabad yard. 51.

RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

RAILWAY BOARD—

Demand for Grant. 605.

Motion to reduce demand for " — " re—

Conditions of service in railways. 721-27.

Control of capital expenditure. 605-23.

Grievances of railway employees. 650-58, 671-83.

Increase of freights. 630-49.

Muslim grievances. 683-720.

Vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 624-29.

Question re appointment of Sikh officers in the —. 738-39.

RAILWAY BUDGET—

See "Budget/Railway".

RAILWAY BUILDING(S)—

Question re District Board's control over Railway Lands and — in a district. 558.

RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE—

Question re—

Control of the General Managers of State Railways over the —. 879.

Installation of electricity in quarters for the — Staff. 740.

Staff of the — suffering from tuberculosis. 1594-95.

RAILWAY CROSSING(S)—

Question re accidents at — on the North Western Railway. 7-8.

RAILWAY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—

See "Demands for Grant(s) — Railway Budget".

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT—

Question re promotions to Assistant's grade in the —. 969.

RAILWAY DIVISIONAL OFFICE(S)—

See "Divisional Office(s)".

RAILWAY DUTY(IES)—

See "Duty(ies)".

RAILWAY EARNING(S)—

Question re — from the Tripuri Congress. 40.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE(S)—

Question re breaking of journey by — travelling on duty. 228.

See also under "Employee(s)".

RAILWAY FACILITIES—

See "Facility(ies)".

RAILWAY LAND(S)—

Question re District Board's control over — and buildings in a district. 558.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL(S)—

Question re production of medical certificates by subordinate —. 2-3, 553-55.

RAILWAY PASS(ES)—

See "Pass(es)".

RAILWAY SERVANT(S)—

Question re rules regarding classification, control and appeal of non-gazetted — on State Railways. 558-57.

RAILWAY SERVICE(S)—

Question re posts in the superior — filled by direct recruitment. 1801-03.

RAILWAY STAFF—

See "Staff".

RAILWAY STATION(S)—

Question re—
Absence of waiting room bearers at Malakwal —. 972.

Arrangements for vending aerated waters to Muslims at the Delhi —. 1176, 1873.

Complaint books at —. 1175.

Complaints against the contractors for vending fruits, etc., at the Lahore —. 753, 2271.

Complaints against the Hindu vending contractor for fruits and cigarettes at the Delhi —. 1175.

Harassment of vendors at the Ambala Cantonment and Delhi —. 1874.

Higher prices charged by Messrs. Spenser and Company, Limited, at the Delhi —. 758.

RAILWAY STATION(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Higher prices charged for articles sold by Major Kunwar Deep Chand at Delhi —. 429.

Inconvenient timing of a train at Jhang-Maghiana —. 745-46.

Inconvenient timings of night trains reaching Khanewal —. 746.

Late arrival of trains at the Delhi —. 544.

Muslim hawkers at the Delhi —. 1176.

Provision of an enquiry or reservation clerk at Hyderabad (Sind) —. 541-42.

Tariff rates of articles and foodstuff, etc., at certain — on the North Western and East Indian Railways. 759.

Tickets issued from the Hyderabad (Sind) —. 1603.

Tongas permitted to run from the Meerut Cantonment —. 1595.

RAILWAY TICKET COURT INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re introduction of the designation of — on State Railways. 50.

RAILWAY WORKSHOP(S)—

Question re manufacture of boilers in —. 34-35.

RAISMAN, THE HONOURABLE SIR JEREMY—

Certain statements laid on the table by —. 1674.

Demand for Grant in respect of Executive Council. 1043.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Ajmer-Merwara. 1977.

Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour. 1977.

Central Board of Revenue. 1968.

Central Excise Duties. 1964.

Currency. 1973.

Delhi. 1976.

Delhi Capital Outlay. 1978.

Emigration—External. 1973.

Executive Council. 1967.

India Office and the High Commissioner's Establishment Charges. 1968-69.

Interest Free Advances. 1978.

RAISMAN, THE HONOURABLE SIR JEREMY—contd.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—*contd.*

Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works. 1967.

Legislative Department. 1967.

Lighthouses and Lightships. 1972-73.

Mint. 1973, 1974.

Miscellaneous. 1975.

Payment to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of services rendered. 1969.

Police. 1970.

Stamps. 1964, 1966.

Stationery and Printing. 1974.

Transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund. 1975.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Introduction. 87.

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 87-92, 94, 106, 240, 242, 245, 250, 251, 252, 256, 298, 306, 309, 312, 315-20, 321-22.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 979.

Motion to consider. 1275-78, 1280, 1282, 1283, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1297, 1298, 1308, 1318, 1335, 1336, 1341, 1345, 1351, 1355, 1358-61.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1361, 1628, 1629.

Clause 4. 1381-82, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1390-91, 1394, 1399-1400, 1401, 1404, 1411-12.

Clause 6. 1421, 1479, 1484-85, 1486, 1502, 1504, 1505-06, 1509, 1510, 1526-27, 1529, 1539.

Clause 8. 1500-01.

Clause 10. 1549.

Clause 12. 1555.

Clause 13. 1556.

Clause 14. 1561, 1563, 1564.

Clause 16. 1567.

Clause 26. 1575, 1577.

Schedule I. 1615, 1618-19, 1620-21.

Schedule II. 1626.

Preamble. 1640, 1641.

Motion to pass. 1641, 1644, 1657-60.

Consideration of amendments made by the Council of State. 2126.

General discussion of the General Budget. 915, 916, 918, 921, 923, 928, 929, 930, 932, 938, 942, 946, 948, 949-54.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 522.

RAISMAN, THE HONOURABLE SIR JEREMY—concl.

Income-tax Law Amendment Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 563.

Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 85-86.

Motion to pass. 565-66.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 872.

Motion to consider. 1676, 1678, 1680.

1698, 1699, 1700, 1712, 1723, 1724,

1763, 1766, 1767, 1914-18.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 1920.

Clause 3. 1930, 1931-32, 1935, 1940-41.

Clause 4. 1945, 1947-49, 1950.

Clause 7. 1959.

Motion to pass. 1960, 1964.

Motion re—

Election of members to the Public Accounts Committee. 430.

Election of the Standing Finance Committee. 1470, 1472, 1473, 1475.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Grievances of Government employees. 1207, 1215, 1221-23.

Taxation policy of Government. 1192, 1193, 1198, 1204-06.

Presentation of the Central Government Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts. 760.

Presentation of the General Budget for 1940-41. 850-72.

Presentation of the Posts and Telegraphs appropriation accounts. 910.

Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 88.

Reserve Bank of India (Closing of Annual Accounts) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 430.

Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 563.

Motion to consider. 883-84, 885, 889-90.

Motion to pass. 891.

RAPER, MR. J. H. F.—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses. 777.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 627-28.

Oath of Office. 597.

RATE(S)—

Question re reduced—of food and refreshments for railway employees. 1585-86.

RATE(S) OF PAY RULE(S)—

See "Rule(s)".

RATIO(S)—

Question re operating—of the Bengal and North Western and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1998-99.

RAWALPINDI—

Question re—

Allegations of corruption against a clerk in the Divisional Office. —. 225.

Alleged Favouritism and Nepotism in the Office of the Divisional Superintendent. —. 224.

Bye-laws regarding control of temporary structures in the—Cantonment. 161-162.

Passes granted to Messrs. N. D. Radha Krishan and Sons of—by certain Railways. 755.

Proposed location of the Cold Storage Depot near a school in the—Cantonment. 1314.

RAWALPINDI DIVISION—

Question re—

Death of Muslims in the—of the North Western Railway. 549-50.

Non-observance of the Home Department Resolution for recruitment of Minorities in the—of the North Western Railway. 411.

RAZA ALI, SIR SYED—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider and to circulate. 993, 995, 999, 1000-01, 1019.

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2172.

Consideration of clauses. 2244.

Election of—on the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1874.

Election of—to the Public Accounts Committee. 604.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 268-73, 320.

Motion to consider. 1321, 1324, 1344.

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1378-79, 1389-90, 1393, 1394, 1395-97, 1398, 1399, 1400.

Clause 6. 1538-39.

RAZA ALI, SIR SYED—contd.

General discussion of the General Budget. 923.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1745, 1747, 1889.

Motion re election of the Standing Committee on Emigration. 1468-69.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Forward policy of the Government for India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1113.

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1043-47, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1067, 1068, 1069.

Indianisation of the Indian army. 1078-79.

War aims of the British Government. 1123, 1139, 1146-48.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—

Conditions of service in railways. 727.

Muslim grievances. 683-86, 687, 688, 691, 692, 693, 695, 712, 717, 719.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2021-23.

Question re troops used or requisitioned in certain Provinces. 1309-1312.

Resolution re—

Air defence of India. 198-203, 204, 205, 207, 213-14, 219, 220.

Constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 805, 806.

Fiscal policy of the Government of India. 1852-53.

Removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1822-24, 1828, 1839.

REBATE(S)—

Question re giving of—on insurance premiums in general insurance. 1661-62.

RECEIPT(S)—

Question re—under the heads "Telephone" and "Telegraph". 2006-07.

RECRUITMENT(S)—

Question re—

Creation of and—of staff in the Defence Co-ordination and Supply Departments. 261-84.

RECRUITMENT(S)—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Examination for — of third division clerks in the Central Secretariat. 35.
- Examination for — to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps. 1733-34.
- Method of — of officers in the preventive service of the Customs Department. 1090-93.
- Non-observance of the Home Department Resolution for — of minorities in the Rawalpindi Division of the North Western Railway. 411.
- Non- — of Muslims to certain posts on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1595-96.
- Posts in the superior Railway Services filled by direct —. 1901-03.
- Procedure for — of clerks and superintendents in Military Estates Offices. 1924-26.
- Qualifications for — of certain categories of staff on the North Western Railway. 745, 1870-72.
- and promotion of Warrant Officers in the Supply and Ordnance Branches of the Army. 663-64, 1514-15.
- and training of pool officers under the Customs Department. 2067-68.
- in the Department of Supply. 598.
- of a Sikh as an Electrical Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 1992.
- of a Sikh as Caretaker in the Central Public Works Department. 1993.
- of a Sikh to the Superior Telegraph Service. 2142.
- of apprentices in workshops on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1372-73.
- of clerks in the North Western Railway Headquarters Office. 2138-39.
- of clerks in the Offices of the All-India Radio. 1168.
- of guards on the North Western Railway. 972-73, 1460.
- of inferior staff on the North Western Railway. 49.
- of Muslims and non-Muslims in certain posts on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 47.
- of Muslims as labourers, etc., on the North Western Railway. 44.

RECRUITMENT(S)—concl.**Question re—concl.**

- of Muslims as Preventive Officers in the Customs Department. 477-78.
- of Muslims in the Intelligence Bureau. 900.
- of Muslims on the Assam Bengal Railway.
- of postal clerks in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle. 1999-2000.
- of relations of employees in the Income-tax Department, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1731.
- of Sikhs as inferior servants in the offices of the Military Secretary and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. 1991.
- of Sikhs in the Customs House at Karachi. 1923.
- of Sikhs in the Supply Department. 1991-92.
- of staff and promotions in the Supply Department. 901-02.
- of staff in certain offices. 597-98.
- of staff in the Contracts Directorate. 1260-62.
- of staff in the Supply Department. 798-99.
- of sub-Inspectors of Works on the North Western Railways. 1374.
- to the Imperial Records Department. 593-94.
- to the office of the Transport Advisory Officer. 742-44, 1459.
- by communities in the Supply Department. 1259.
- to the Telephone Revenue Office, Delhi. 1600-1601.
- Restrictions in educational qualifications imposed on — and promotion of staff on the North Western Railway. 1799-1800.

REDUCTION—**Question re—**

- in first class accommodation on railways. 2264-68.
- of electricity charges in New Delhi. 1987.
- of posts in the superior services and increase of posts in the lower gazetted services on the North Western Railway. 406-08.
- of water charges in New Delhi. 1987.

REFRESHMENT(S)—

- Question re reduced rates of food and — for railway employees. 1585-86.

REFRESHMENT ROOM(S)—

- Question re Indian stalls and European — on the Assam Bengal Railway. 670.

REFUND—

- Question re — of overdrawals by certain employees on the North Western Railway. 41, 540-41, 1177.

REGISTERED ARTICLE(S)—

- See "Article(s)".

REGISTRATION (EMERGENCY POWERS) BILL—

- See "Bill(s)".

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL—

- See "Press and —" under "Bills".

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS BILL—

- See "Bill(s)".

REGULATION(S)—

- Question re—
- Application of the hours of employment — to van sorters on the North Western Railway. 50.
- Persons detained under — III of 1818. 334-35.
- Prices fixed for rules and — governing establishment matters of subordinates on State Railways. 760, 1104.
- prescribing punishments for offences under the Indian Railways Act. 560.
- Working of the — regarding disciplinary actions against non-gazetted staff on State Railways. 428.

REGULATION III OF 1818—

- Question re persons detained under —. 334-35.

RELATION(S)—

- Question re recruitment of — of employees in the Income-tax Department, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1731.

RELIEVING GUARDS—

- See "Guard(s)".

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMME(S)—

- See "Programme(s)".

RELLIES AND BENNETT'S, MESSRS.—

- Question re monopoly for the purchase of wool given to — of Madras. 1669.

REMARK(S)—

- Question re — of Sir Leonard Woolley about conservation of archaeological remains. 1251-52.

RENT(S)—

- Question re—
- Increase in the — of Nazul land in Delhi. 48, 1268.
- charged for officers' bungalows and unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1256-57.
- of table fans supplied in quarters in New Delhi. 1986.

RENT-FREE QUARTERS—

- See "Quarters".

REORGANIZATION(S)—

- Question re—
- of the Central Publicity Bureau. 756.
- of the ministerial staff of the Government of India Secretariat. 1927.

REPAIR(S)—

- Question re purchase and — of X.B. Engines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733-35.

REPATRIATION—

- Question re — of Mrs. L. N. Khanna and her daughter from Germany. 2001-02.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL—

- See "Bill(s)".

REPORT(S)—

- Certain — laid on the table by the Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman. 1674.
- Presentation of the — of the Committee on conveyance allowances admissible to Members of the Indian Legislature. 1581-84.

Question re—

- of Sir Leonard Woolley on Archaeology. 141.
- lodged by the Assistant Station Master, Nangloi Station, North Western Railway. 2141.

REPRESENTATION(S)—

- Question re—
- Alleged under — of Muslims in services on the North Western Railway. 403-04, 405-06.
- of Muslims in the ranks of Signal and Block Inspectors on the East Indian Railway. 973, 974.
- of Muslims in the Traffic Inspectors posts on the North Western Railway. 49.

REPRESENTATIVE(S)—

Question re non-invitation of — of Haj Committees to conferences held between the Government of India and Shipping companies engaged in pilgrim traffic. 1454.

RESCISSION—

Question re — of order requiring Government servants to pay to Government one-third of income earned by them in private employment. 893-94.

RESEARCH(ES)—

Question re — for utilisation of molasses in making petrol. 1257-58.

RESERVATION(S)—

Question re—
— of a superior appointment in the Central Public Works Department for a Sikh. 1864-65.
— of vacancies to redress communal inequalities in the superior State Railway Services. 1996-97.

RESERVATION CLERK—

See "Clerk(s)".

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA—

Question re—
Legislation giving effect to the recommendations of the Governor of the — re small banks. 481.
Profit of the Issue Branch of the —. 173.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (CLOSING OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

RESERVE OF OFFICERS—

Question re members of the Army in India — and retired officers of the Indian Medical Service recalled to India owing to the outbreak of war. 335-37.

RESERVE (RAILWAYS)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Appropriation to —." 730.

RESIDENCE(S)—

Question re commandeering of — for non-Indian employees of the Defence Department in Simla. 1729.

RESIGNATION(S)—

Question re — of staff of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1269.

RESOLUTION(S)—

Question re non-observance of the Home Department — for recruitment of minorities in the Rawalpindi Division of the North Western Railway. 411.

— re —

Appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 820-40.

Air defence of India. 198-220.

Amendment of rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to Members of the Indian Legislature. 329-30.

Constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 804-20.

Enactment of labour legislation on certain lines. 847-48, 1803-19.

Fiscal policy of the Government of India. 1852-53.

Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 173-98.

Picture Gallery for New Delhi. 840-46.

Removal of disabilities of Indians in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1819-39.

Utilisation of the Kamran dues for the accommodation of pilgrims. 1839-52.

RESOURCES—

Question re development of the — of India to meet War supply requirements. 138.

RESTRICTION(S)—

Question re—

Certain — on appointments to subordinate service posts on the North Western Railway. 2011.

— in educational qualifications imposed on recruitment and promotion of staff on the North Western Railway. 1799-1800.

RETRENCHED HAND(S)—

Question re fixation of pay of — of the Compilation Section of the North Western Railway on re-appointment. 1367-68, 1793.

RETRENCHED STAFF—

See "Staff".

RETRENCHMENT—

Question re—
— in the Income-tax Department, Punjab. 333-34.
— of a Cantonment Board employee. 343.
— of searching-porters in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1587-88.

RETIRED OFFICIAL(S)—

See "Official(s)".

RETIREMENT—

Question re—
Appointment after — of the Assistant Secretary, Defence Department in the Defence Co-ordination Department. 1429.
North Western Railway employees proceeded on leave preparatory to — and subsequently asking for its cancellation. 1996.

REVENUE—

Question re calculations of the — earned between State-managed Railways. 880.

REVISION(S)—

Question re—
— of the Code on establishment matters on State Railways. 759.
— of the pay of the subordinate station staff on the North Western Railway. 1589.

RIKHIKESH—

Question re working of the trains between Hardwar and — on the East Indian Railway. 427.

RILEY IRVING, MAJOR J. H.—

Question re appointment of — as Executive Officer of the Peshawar Cantonment. 338-39.

RIOT(S)—

Motion for Adjournment re — in Sind. 53.

"RIZWANI"—

Question re Haj pilgrims carried in — of the Turner Morrison and Company. 800-01, 1428, 1442, 1982, 1980, 1985-86.

ROAD(S)—

Motion re election of the Standing Committee for —. 1272-73.

Question re—

Allotment of funds for construction of — in Sind. 971.

Bad condition of the — leading to Kalkaji's temple near Okhla, Delhi. 1028-29.

Insanitary condition of certain lanes and — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 592-93.

Maintenance of the — running from bridge to goods shed at Delhi Shahdara. 561, 1870.

Non-naming of certain — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1269.

Provision of lights on certain — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1269-70.

ROAD FUND—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Central —". 1246.

ROADS, STANDING COMMITTEE FOR—

Motion re election of Members to the —. 85.

See also under "Standing Committee for Roads".

ROCK(S)—

Question re blasting of — by gun powder in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48.

ROOF(S)—

Question re collapse of the — of Idgah at Agra. 1665.

ROOF CONDITIONING—

Question re provision of wire gauze doors and — of quarters in New Delhi. 1038-39.

ROOFING—

Question re — of the open courts of "D" type quarters in New Delhi. 1037-38.

ROUTINE WORK—

Question re employment of Secretariat Assistants on — in the Supply Department. 797-98.

ROW, MR. K. SANJIVA—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Mint". 1974.

Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 563-64, 565.

Motion to pass. 565.

Oath of Office. 539, 1661.

ROW, MR. K. SANJIVA—*contd.*

Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 585.

Reserve Bank of India (Closing of Annual
Accounts) Bill—
Motion to consider. 583.
Motion to pass. 583.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY—

Question *re* Indians in the —. 480-
81.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY (EXTENSION
OF SERVICE) BILL—
See "Bill(s)".

RUBBER—

Question *re* import of unlicensed — from
Burma. 137.

RUBBER CONTROL (AMENDMENT)
BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

RULE(S)—

Insurance — laid on the table. 58-
84.

Notification *re* certain amendments to the
Motor Vehicles International Circula-
tion —. 1612.

Question *re*—

Amendment of allotment rules of quar-
ters in New Delhi. 1861-62, 1864.

Amendment of — for the grant of tem-
porary advances from the General
Provident Fund. 1096-97.

Application of rates of pay — to
staff in the Supply Department.
902.

Change in the — regarding promotion
of clerks on the North Western Rail-
way. 2136-37.

Election — in Cantonments. 339-
40.

Issue of fresh Store Purchase —
1263.

Leave — for war establishment em-
ployed by Government. 599, 850.

Prices fixed for — and regulations
governing establishment matters of
subordinates on State Railways. 760,
1104.

— for out-station Indian apprentices
of workshops on the North Western
Railway. 421-23.

— governing the transfer of Superin-
tendents of the Offices of the Deputy
Directors, Military Lands and Can-
tonments. 1516.

RULE(S)—*contd.*Question *re*—*contd.*

— regarding classification, control and
appeal of non-gazetted railway serv-
ants on State Railways. 556-
57.

Treatment of block maintainers on the
North Western Railway as inferior
staff for purposes of leave —.
1599.

Resolution *re* amendment of — govern-
ing the grant of travelling and other
allowances to Members of the Indian
Legislature. 329-30.

RULING(S)—

— by Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. S. Aney)—
Miscellaneous—

As the Honourable the Mover of the
opt motion relating to the grievances
of Muslims has included other mino-
rities also, it is perfectly in order to
refer to the grievances of other mino-
rities. 713.

— by Mr. President (The Honourable
Sir Abdur Rahim)—

Amending Bill(s)—

An Honourable Member should not dis-
cuss any other provision of the main
Act than the one sought to be amend-
ed in the Bill; and he should stick to
the amendment and not revive the
discussions already taken place on
the main Act. 2054, 2055.

Bill(s)—

At the consideration stage, Honourable
Members need not go into details.
When the Bill is considered clause by
clause and when a particular clause
is reached, Honourable Members
can speak on it. Details can be
discussed when amendments are
under consideration. 2209, 2210.

When consecutive clauses, to which
no amendments have been proposed,
are put together to the House by the
Chair, it is open to any Honourable
Member to discuss or oppose any of
the clauses. 447.

When two motions by way of amend-
ment to a Bill are put down on the
paper, so that on one motion the
principle of the Bill can be discussed,
while, on the other, it cannot be
discussed, the better course is not to
allow simultaneous discussion of
both the motions. 998.

RULING(S)—*contd.*

— by Mr. President (The Honourable
Sir Abdur Rahim)—*contd.*

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

In order to strengthen the argument
that the power sought to be extended
was likely to be abused in the pro-
vinces, it might be possible to have
to refer to individual cases of abuse,
but a discussion of a number of such
individual cases was out of order,
especially when there was no Pro-
vincial Government representative
to reply on the other side. 2060-61.
Since the Bill sought to extend the
power that was given under the
principal Act to certain other action
which the Government thought of
bringing under the mischief of the
Act, an Honourable Member was
not out of order in giving his
reasons as to why the extension
should not be sanctioned. 2053.

Drugs Bill—

The Honourable Member (Syed
Ghulam Bhik Nairang) is really not
in order in discussing the closure.
The closure motion has to be
accepted by the Chair and the Chair
does not accept any closure that is
moved unless it is fully satisfied that
there has been a sufficient debate.
And once it is accepted, it is not
open to any one to discuss it. 2250.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

An amendment substituting a differ-
ent date from the one in clause 8
of the Bill having been moved
and when during the discussion
it was disclosed that there was
general agreement in the House
that another date other than that
embodied in the amendment
moved would be acceptable, the
change making no difference in
substance it was held that a fresh
amendment embodying that another
date could be moved without notice.

Indian Finance Bill—

An Honourable Member can only dis-
cuss under the — the policy and
the administration or any action of
the Government of India in any
matter he chooses; but he cannot
discuss any action of any other Gov-
ernment nor any policy of any politi-
cal party outside the Government.
1890-91.

RULING(S)—*contd.*

— by Mr. President (The Honourable
Sir Abdur Rahim)—*contd.*

Indian Finance Bill—*contd.*

Honourable Members cannot go into
matters with which the Government
of India are not concerned. 1750.

Miscellaneous—

An Honourable Member cannot dis-
cuss a Provincial Government. 817.
As the Provincial Governments are not
represented in the House, an Honour-
able Member should not criticise
them. 2058-59.

Honourable Members cannot revive a
discussion recently closed. 1882.

Long extracts should not be read.
1881, 1886.

Select Committee(s), Report(s) of—

When the Legislative Assembly
appoints a Select Committee, it
directs the Committee to report its
conclusions to the House itself, and
it has been always understood that
the proceedings of such a Com-
mittee are entirely confidential, so
that what transpired during the
deliberations of the Committee
cannot be discussed even on the
floor of the House. The press and
the public are not admitted to the
meetings of a Select Committee, and
it has never been doubted that
it is a breach of privilege to publish
the Committee's report before it
has been presented to the House.
The privilege of the House covers
the entire proceedings of a Select
Committee and it is equally a
breach of that privilege whether
the proceedings or the report of
a Select Committee is published
verbatim or in detail or only a
summary or selected portions of its
proceedings or its report is pub-
lished before it is presented to the
House. It is not permissible to a
Member of the Select Committee or
to any one who has access to its
proceedings to communicate di-
rectly or indirectly to the press any
information regarding its proceed-
ings including its report or any
conclusion supposed to have been
arrived at finally or tentatively
before the report is presented to the
House. It is equally expected
of the Press to co-operate with the

RULING(S)—*concl.*
— by Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim)—*concl.*
Select Committee(s), Report(s) of—*concl.*
House in this matter and to abstain from publishing such information from whatever source it may have been received. 1183-84.

RUNNING ROOM(S)—
Question re racial discrimination in the equipments of guards' —. 1366.

RUNNING STAFF—
Question re—
Promotion of locomotive — on the North Western Railway. 43.
Seniority of Loco — on the North Western Railway. 1375, 2272.

RUPEE(S)—
Question re shortage of — coins. 1095.

S

SAIDPUR—
Question re appointment of tool keepers in the — Workshop, Eastern Bengal Railway. 43.

SALE—
Question re enquiry about the — of houses built with loans from Government by the Government of India staff. 1456.

SALIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD—
Question re kidnapping of —, Excise Sub-Inspector, North West Frontier Province. 1591.

SALOON(S)—
Question re expenses incurred on —, etc., of Members of the Executive Council. 1316.

SALT—
Demand for Grant. 1237.
Duty on — discussed under the Indian Finance Bill. 1918-20.

SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

SALT MINE(S)—
Question re—
Acquisition of some land near Khewra —. 2065.
Miners and gangmen working in Khewra —. 2072-73.
See also under "Mine(s)".

SANCTION(S)—
Question re notices issued for contravention of the terms of — granted by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1268-69.

SANITARY CONDITION—
Question re unsatisfactory — of Naiwara in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48.

SANITARY FITTINGS—
Question re installation of —, etc., in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48, 1463-64.

SANSKRIT—
Question re—
Introduction of — News Bulletins in the All-India Radio programmes. 1797-98.
Starting of — music programmes in the All-India Radio. 1798.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—
Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—
Motion to consider and to circulate. 1001-03.
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1022.
Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—
Motion to consider. 988, 989.
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—(Amendment of Section 205)—
Motion for the appointment of certain Members to the Select Committee. 2205.
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—(Amendment of Section 386)—
Motion for the appointment of certain Members to the Select Committee. 2205.
Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 2049-56, 2060.
Motion to pass 2081-85, 2086, 2087, 2093.
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Police". 1970, 1971, 1972.
Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.
Excess Profits Tax Bill—
Motion to consider. 1340.
Consideration of—
Clause 4. 1385-88, 1397, 1402.
Clause 6. 1508-09.
Clause 9. 1545.
Clause 10. 1546-47, 1549.
Clause 16. 1565-66, 1567.
Clause 26. 1574, 1575.
Schedule I. 1621-22, 1623.
General discussion of the General Budget. 932, 946-49.
Indian Arbitration Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 437-38.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—*contd.*
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1677, 1696, 1711-23.
Consideration of—
Clause 3. 1931, 1939-40.
Clause 4. 1943-45.
Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 2159-60.
Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—
Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1084, 1085, 1112-14.
Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1052, 1055-57, 1059.
War aims of the British Government. 1127, 1129, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1156.
Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—
Grievances of railway employees. 654-57, 681-82.
Muslim grievances. 712-15.
National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—
Motion to pass. 2040.
Question re—
Absence of Sikh Officers in the Government of India Secretariat. 664-65.
Absence of Sikhs in the office of the Imperial Records Department. 457-58.
Acting allowance granted in Army Headquarters. 1727.
Affairs of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1669-70.
Alleged interference in the election of the elected members on the Terminal Tax Committee of the Ambala Cantonment Board. 162.
Allowance paid to the Military Estates Officer of the Lahore Cantonment for acting as Executive Officer. 1924.
Amendment of allotment rules of quarters in New Delhi. 1864.
Application of Fundamental Rule 32 (a) (ii) to the Commercial Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1608-09.
Applications for certain types of quarters from the Finance and Education, Health and Lands Departments. 1992.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—*contd.*
Question re—*contd.*
Appointment of a caretaker for the New Delhi Secretariat and Council House. 293-94.
Appointment of Controllers or Liaison Officers for industries and concerns. 792-94.
Appointment of Major J. H. Riley Irving as Executive Officer of the Peshawar Cantonment. 338-39.
Appointment of Sikh officers in the Railway Board. 738-39.
Appointment of Sikhs in the offices of the Superintendent of Education, and the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. 1446-47.
Appointment of stenographers in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices. 1926-27.
Assessment value of houses and shops in the Kasauli Cantonment. 1924.
Building applications in Cantonment. 478.
Building Inspector of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1992-93.
Bye-laws prohibiting the letting out of out-houses of bungalows in the Meerut Cantonment. 340.
Bye-laws regarding control of temporary structures in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 161-162.
Calculations of the revenue earned between State-managed Railways. 880.
Certain appeals decided by the Deputy Directors of Commands. 163-164.
Commandeering of residences for non-Indian employees of the Defence Department in Simla. 1729.
Communal composition of certain staff of the Broadcasting Stations at Lahore and Peshawar. 1601.
Construction of certain unorthodox quarters in New Delhi. 587.
Control of the Contracts Directorate. 1260.
Control of the General Managers of State Railways over the Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 879.
Depriving of certain employees of rent-free quarters on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1606-07.
Discharge of the Bridge Department staff on the North Western Railway. 880, 2005.
Election rules in Cantonnents. 339-40.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Female clerks in Army Headquarters. 1728.
 Fixation of pay of retrenched hands of compilation section of the North Western Railway on re-appointment. 1367-68.
 Functions of the Military Estates Officers. 480.
 Grades of accountants in the Government of India Presses. 2133.
 Grant of leave to the East Indian Railway employees serving in the Volunteer Forces when required to join the Army. 2136.
 Grievances of the Assam Bengal Railway employees re grant of leave. 1368.
 Guards on the North Western Railway. 551-52, 559-60.
 Improvements in Government quarters in New Delhi. 294-95.
 Inclusion of certain areas within the bazar area of the Lahore Cantonment. 165.
 Inclusion of certain areas within the limits of the Allahabad Cantonment. 479-80.
 Inclusion of certain villages in the Fatehgarh Cantonment. 480.
 Indians in the Royal Indian Navy. 480-81.
 Issue of fresh Store Purchase Rules. 1263.
 Leave Rules concessions given to shed staff at Wadi Bunder on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607-08.
 Nominated Presidents of Cantonment Boards. 163.
 Non-applicability of the fundamental leave rules to inferior staff of the Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607.
 Non-appointment of a Sikh as a High Court Judge in the Punjab. 662-63.
 Non-broadcasting of programmes relating to Sikh culture. 1602.
 Pay of accountants in the Government of India Presses, Calcutta and New Delhi. 2132-33.
 Persons detained under Regulation III of 1818. 234-35.
 Persons kidnapped and killed from British territory by tribal gangs. 398-403, 1101-02.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Persons retrenched from the Income-tax Department, Punjab. 334-34.
 Procedure for recruitment of clerks and superintendents in Military Estates Offices. 1924-26.
 Promotion of firemen on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1611.
 Proposed location of the Cold Storage Depot near a school in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 1314.
 Prosecutions under the Defence of India Ordinance and Act. 463-65.
 Purchase of disinfecting fluids by the North Western Railway. 1366.
 Purchase of fire extinguishers. 1262-63.
 Purchase of medicines for the New Delhi Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. 41.
 Purchase of Stores manufactured in India from abroad. 1262.
 Recruitment and promotion of Warrant Officers in the Supply and Ordnance branches of the Army. 663-64, 1514-15.
 Recruitment of a Sikh as an Electrical Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 1992.
 Recruitment of a Sikh as Caretaker in the Central Public Works Department. 1993.
 Recruitment of a Sikh to the Superior Telegraph Service. 2142.
 Recruitment of Sikhs as inferior servants in the offices of the Military Secretary and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. 1991.
 Recruitment of Sikhs in the Customs House at Karachi. 1923.
 Recruitment of Sikhs in the Supply Department. 1991-92.
 Recruitment of staff in the Contracts Directorate. 1260-61, 1261-62.
 Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Works on the North Western Railway. 1374.
 Re-organisation of the ministerial staff of the Government of India Secretariat. 1927.
 Repatriation of Mrs. L. N. Khanna and her daughter from Germany. 2001-02.
 Reservation of a superior appointment in the Central Public Works Department for a Sikh. 1864-65.
 Rise in the price of petrol. 458-60.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Rules governing the transfer of Superintendents of the Offices of the Deputy Directors, Military Lands and Cantonments. 1316.
 Seniority and promotion of ministerial establishments of Army Headquarters. 1727.
 Sikh religious programmes in certain broadcasting stations. 739-40.
 Staff in the Armaments Directorate, Army Headquarters. 1728-29.
 Staff of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1865.
 Staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office suffering from tuberculosis. 1594-95.
 Supervisory staff for buildings in certain offices in Delhi. 589, 1102-03.
 System of disposal of land by the Improvement Trust in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 588.
 Train collisions on the Harbour Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1609-11.
 Transfer of the Accounts Staff under the administration of the General Managers of State Railways. 879.
 Trouble in the Peshawar Cantonment Board. 478-79.
 Unorthodox 'C' type quarters in New Delhi. 537-69.
 Vacancies filled in the composing and bindery establishments of the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1444-46.
 Vacancies of clerks filled in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1443.
Question (Supplementary) re—
 Clerks recruited direct in intermediate grades on the North Western Railway. 749.
 Differential treatment meted out to Muslims and Hindus by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi. 224.
 Functions of the law officers of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 742.
 Inconvenient timing of a train at Jhang-Maghiana Railway station. 746.
 Lump sum granted for office establishment and contingencies to the Adviser and Liaison Officers in the Supply Department. 797.
 Persons kidnapped by the tribesmen from the settled districts. 233.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—contd.**Question (Supplementary) re—contd.**

- Proposal to close down the Kangra Valley Railway. 732.
 Schools, hospitals and administration in the tribal areas. 234.
 Unemployment among educated classes. 2070.
Resolution re—
 Air defence of India. 299-11.
 Constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 805, 808, 814, 815-18.
 Picture Gallery for New Delhi. 843.
SANTHANAM, MR. K.—
Question re—
 Manufacture of boilers in Railway Workshops. 34-35.
 Reduction in first class accommodation on railways. 2264-68.
SARANG—
Question re qualifications of sub-editors of — and Awaz. 1793-94.
SATYAMURTI, MR. S.—
Question re—
 Exhibition of anti-Indian films in foreign countries. 38-39.
 Railway earnings from the Tripuri Congress. 40.
SCALES OF PAY—
 See "Pay".
SCHEDULED CASTES—
 Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the —. 1224-36.
SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA—
 Demand for Grant. 1244.
SCHOOL(S)—
Question re—
 Proposed location of the Cold Storage Depot near a — in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 1314.
 —, hospitals and administration in the tribal areas. 233-34.
 Working of the Transportation — at Chandaul on the East Indian Railway. 427-28.
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS—
 See "Other —".
SCINDIA COMPANY—
 Question re withdrawal of the — from the Haj Service. 1438-39.

SCOTT, MR. J. RAMSAY—

- Election of — to the Public Accounts Committee. 804.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for Roads. 1524.
 Indian Finance Bill.—
 Motion to consider. 1702-05.
 Consideration of clause 3. 1938.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re taxation policy of Government. 1197-99.
 Question re—
 Compulsion to occupy quarters by the Bridge Inspectors, Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.
 Confirmation of Workmen in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966-67.
 Disabilities of the subordinates of the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966.
 Expenditure on improvements in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 967, 1873.
 Grant of a war allowance to Government servants. 893.
 Payment by Government servants of the entire amount earned by them in private employment. 894.
 Rescission of order requiring Government servants to pay to Government one-third of income earned by them in private employment. 893-94.
 Staff in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 957-65.
 Resolution re air defence of India. 203-05, 207.
SEARCHING PORTER(S)—
 Question re retrenchment of — in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 1587-88.
SEASON TICKET(S)—
 See "Ticket(s)".
SECRETARIAT—
 Question re—
 Absence of Sikh Officers in the Government of India. 664-65.
 Appointment of a caretaker for the New Delhi — and Council House. 293-94.
 Appointment of stenographers in the Government of India — and its attached offices. 1926-27.

SECRETARIAT—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Demands of the — staff permanently located in New Delhi. 1518-19.
 Examination for recruitment of Third Division clerks in the Central —. 35.
 Grant of a summer allowance to the — staff permanently located in New Delhi. 1519-20.
 Grant of more holidays to — staff. 1520.
 Move of the migratory portion of the Imperial — to Simla. 1513-14.
 Reorganisation of the ministerial staff of the Government of India —. 1927.
 Staff of the Government of India — moving up to Simla. 666-67.
SECRETARIAT ASSISTANT(S)—
 See "Assistant(s)".
SECRETARY—
 Question re—
 Appointment of Sikhs in the offices of the Superintendent of Education and the —, Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. 1446-47.
 — of the North Western Railway Co-operative Credit Society. 1164.
SELECT COMMITTEE(S)—
 Publicity of the proceedings of the meetings of the —. 979, 1183-84.
SELECTION—
 Question re—
 — for promotion as Head Personnel clerks in Divisional offices on the North Western Railway. 2009.
 — of candidates for the post of Traffic Inspector on the North Western Railway. 1590-91.
 Test for — of Hindustani Translators for the All-India Radio. 875.
SELECTION GRADES—
 Question re selection posts or — on state Railways. 14.
SELECTION POST(S)—
 Question re — or Selection grades on State Railways. 14.
SEN, RAI BAHADUR, G. C.—
 Oath of Office. 2.
SENIORITY—
 Question re—
 — and promotion of ministerial establishments of Army Headquarters. 1727.

SENIORITY—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- of Assistant Signal and Block Inspectors on the East Indian Railway. 974.
 — of certain staff transferred to the North Western Railway. 1590.
 — of Loco running staff on the North Western Railway. 1375, 2272.
 — of train examiners on the East Indian Railway. 14-15, 1458.
 Uniformity in respect of — etc., in each division of the East Indian Railway. 236-37.
SEPARATION ALLOWANCE—
 See "Allowance(s)".
SERVANT(S)—
 Question re—
 Employment of — through Contractors in British Units. 897.
 Inferior — promoted to certain subordinate posts on the North Western Railway. 744.
SERVICE(S)—
 Question re—
 Counting of previous — of ex-officers of the Indian Territorial Force. 2068.
 Officers appointed to the Central Board of Revenue — of Chemists. 1314.
 Reservation of vacancies to redress Communal inequalities in the Superior State Railway —. 1996-97.
 Utilisation of the — of inferior staff for work unconnected with railway duties on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 743.
SERVICE, CONDITIONS OF—
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re — in railways. 721-27.
SESSION—
 Question re holding of the autumn — of the Legislative Assembly. 1452-53.
SETTLED DISTRICTS—
 Question re persons kidnapped by the tribesmen from the —. 232-33.
SHAHBAN, MIAN GHULAM KADIR MUHAMMAD—
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 932-34.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 511-14.

SHAHBAN, MIAN GHULAM KADIR MUHAMMAD—contd.**Question re—**

- Allotment of funds for construction of roads in Sind. 971.
 Allowance admissible to goods clerks in transit duty on the North Western Railway. 555.
 Block maintainers on the North Western Railway. 426-27, 1102.
 Breaking of journey by railway employees travelling on duty. 228.
 Certain duties performed by the enquiry clerks at certain stations on the North Western Railway. 1802-03.
 City Booking Office at Sukkur. 39.
 Distribution of Indus waters between the Punjab and Sind. 1252.
 Educational assistance to the children of employees on the North Western Railway. 229-30.
 Extensions of service granted to officers in the Telegraph Branch of the North Western Railway. 425-26.
 Medical Officers considered to be in Independent medical charge on the North Western Railway. 556.
 Non-grant of casual leave to inferior and daily rated staff on State Railways. 557.
 Penalties to railway employees found travelling without tickets. 425, 2269-70.
 Production of medical certificates by subordinate railway officials. 553-55.
 Promotion of goods markers on the North Western Railway. 423-25.
 Provision of a Radio Station at Karachi. 1167-68.
 Provision of rent-free quarters to block maintainers on the North Western Railway. 1374.
 Provision of rent-free quarters to inferior servants on the North Western Railway. 229 and 231.
 Restrictions on candidates in examinations for promotion to higher appointments on Railway. 1375.
 Rules for out-station Indian apprentices of workshops on the North Western Railway. 421-23.
 Rules regarding classification, control and appeal of non-gazetted railway servants on State Railways. 556-57.
 Seniority of Loco running staff on the North Western Railway. 1375, 2272.

SHAHBAN, MIAN GHULAM KADIR
MUHAMMAD—*concl'd.*

Question re—*concl'd.*

Station Masters, etc., failing in Vision
Test on the North Western Railway.
555-56.

Tickets issued from the Hyderabad
(Sind) Railway Station. 1603.

Transfer of Assistant Station Masters
or Station Masters as guards on the
North Western Railway. 228-29.

"SHAH BAHARO"—

Question re monument called — near
Larkana in Sind. 136.

SHAH DARA—

Question re—

Maintenance of the road running from
bridge to goods shed at Delhi—
1870.

Reduction of electricity charges at—
603-04.

SHAM LAL, MR.—

Expressions of regret on the death of—
52-53.

SHAM LAL, LALA—

Oath of Office. 1.

SHARE(S)—

Question re—of Hindi language in
Hindustani programmes of the All-
India Radio. 1795-96.

SHARMA, PANDIT PYARE LAL—

Oath of Office. 957.

SHED(S)—

Question re grievances of the workers in
the Lahore Railway Engine Shed. 736-
37.

SHED STAFF—

Question re leave rules concessions given to
— at Wadi Bunder on the Great
Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607-08.

SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, CAPTAIN
SARDAR SIR—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider. 2107.

Election of — to the Central Advisory
Council for Railways. 2012.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1785.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive
Council" re—

Forward policy of the Government of
India in the North West Frontier
Province. 1106.

SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, CAPTAIN
SARDAR SIR—*concl'd.*

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive
Council" re—*concl'd.*

Importance of initiating a decisive
policy of training Indians to undertake
defence of the country and of estab-
lishing a Defence Advisory Committee.
1049.

Indianisation of the Indian army. 1074.
Resolution re constitution of the Simla
town as Centrally administered area.
806, 812.

SHIP(S)—

Question re—

Facilities for building — in India.
1435-36.

Grant of bounties for building of — in
India. 1436-37.

Haj pilgrims carried in certain —.
1432-33.

Last Haj pilgrim —. 1982.

Non-provision of additional — for
Haj pilgrims. 1989.

Number of pilgrims required to make
"Jehangir" a pilgrim —. 1428-
29.

Penalty for carrying more pilgrims in a
—, 1442.

Profits from the working of the enemy
— spent on the development of
Indian Mercantile Marine. 1437-38,
1517.

Sailing of pilgrim — "Jehangir".
1989-90.

Sailing of Haj pilgrims —. 1981-82.
— requisitioned by Government for
defence purpose. 1437.

SHIP-BUILDING—

Question re training of Indians in —
and Engineering Courses in Great
Britain. 1664.

SHIP-BUILDING YARD—

Question re help to an Indian shipping
company in securing site for a — in
Calcutta. 1436.

SHIPPING—

Question re help to Indian —. 1855-
56.

SHIPPING COMPANY(IES)—

Question re—

Allocation of quota of pilgrim traffic to
—. 1454-55, 1967.

Concession tickets issued by — dealing
with Haj traffic. 1663-64.

SHIPPING COMPANY(IES)—*concl'd.*

Question re—*concl'd.*

Help to an Indian — in securing site
for a ship-building yard in Calcutta.
1436.

Non-invitation of representatives of Haj
Committees to conferences held be-
tween the Government of India and
— engaged in pilgrim traffic.
1454.

See also under "Company(ies)".

SHIPPING INDUSTRY—

Question re allowing of carry forward of
arrears and losses for purpose of charg-
ing Excess Profits Tax from the Indian
—. 1271.

See also under "Industry(ies)".

SHOP(S)—

Question re—

Assessment value of houses and — in
the Kasauli cantonment. 1518, 1924.

Communal composition of journeymen
appointed in certain — on the North
Western Railway. 1599-1600.

Filling up of vacancies of foremen for
— by Indians. 1605.

SHOW(S)—

Question re expenses of the cattle — held
in New Delhi. 1661.

SHRIVASTAVA, BABU HARI SARAN
PRASAD—

Oath of Office. 979.

SHUNTER(S)—

Question re—

Promotion of — as drivers on the
North Western Railway. 2001.

Promotions of — on the North West-
ern Railway. 1603.

SHUNTING STAFF—

Question re promotion of — on the North
Western Railway. 50, 2009.

SIDDIQUE ALI KHAN, KHAN
BAHADUR NAWAB—

Question re—

Arrangements for the supply and pur-
chase of ghee for the troops. 1254-
55.

Criticism of the conservation work done
by the Director General of Archaeolo-
gy. 1426-27.

Erection of "Carrier Equipment" and
installation work of telephone
— in —. 2134-35.

First Division vacancies filled in the
Government of India Offices. 667.

SIDDIQUE ALI KHAN, KHAN
BAHADUR NAWAB—*concl'd.*

Question re—*concl'd.*

Officers dealing with establishment
matters in the Government of India
Offices. 668.

Recruitment of Muslims in the Intelli-
gence Bureau. 900.

Temporary Third Division vacancies
filled in the Government of India
Offices. 668.

Trade carried on by foreign companies
or foreigners in India. 1256.

Utilization of the Kamran dues for the
accommodation of pilgrims. 1839-
1841, 1851-52.

Vacancies of peons filled in the Govern-
ment of India Offices. 668.

SIGNAL INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re—

Assistant — and Block Inspectors
employed on the Oudh and Rohil-
kund and East Indian Railways.
974.

Representation of Muslims in the ranks
of — and Block Inspectors on the
East Indian Railway. 973, 974.

Seniority of Assistant — and Block
Inspectors on the East Indian Rail-
way. 974.

SIGNAL SHOP(S)—

Question re vacancies not filled by Muslims
in the — North Western Railway.
410-11.

SIKH(S)—

Question re—

Absence of — Officers in the Govern-
ment of India Secretariat. 664-65.

Absence of — in the office of the
Imperial Records Department. 547-
58.

Appointment of — officers in the
Railway Board. 738-39.

Appointments of — in the offices of
the Superintendent of Education and
the Secretary, Secondary Board of
Secondary Education, Delhi. 1446-
47.

Non-appointment of a — as a High
Court Judge in the Punjab. 662-63.

Non-broadcasting of programmes relat-
ing to — culture. 1602.

Recruitment of a — as an Electrical
Engineer in the Central Public Works
Department. 1992.

SIKH(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Recruitment of a — as Caretaker in the Central Public Works Department. 1993.
- Recruitment of a — to the Superior Telegraph Service. 2142.
- Recruitment of — as inferior servants in the offices of the Military Secretary and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. 1991.
- Recruitment of — in the Customs House at Karachi. 1923.
- Recruitment of — in the Supply Department. 1991-92.
- Reservation of a superior appointment in the Central Public Works Department for a —. 1864-65.
- religious programmes in certain broadcasting stations. 739-40.

SIMLA—

Question re—

- Commandeering of residences for non-Indian employees of the Defence Department in —. 1729.
- Compensation to staff due to the stoppage of the — exodus. 1095-96, 1455-56.
- Compensatory allowances and amenities to staff due to the stoppage of the — exodus. 1090, 1455.
- Constitution of the — town as a Centrally administered area. 804-20.
- Move of migratory portion of the Imperial Secretariat to —. 1513-14.
- Staff of the Government of India Secretariat moving up to —. 666-67.

SIND—

- Motion for Adjournment re Riots in —. 53.

Question re—

- Allotment of funds for construction of roads in —. 971.
- Calling of all the partners of a firm to appear before the Income-tax officers in —. 165, 671.
- Distribution of Indus waters between the Punjab and —. 1252.
- Inconveniences and irregularities of the Working of the Income-tax Department in —. 341-42, 1100-01.
- Monument called "Shah Baharo" near Larkana in —. 136.
- Monuments in —. 133-136.
- Necessity of a Radio Station for —. 550-51.

SIND—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Recruitment of postal clerks in the — and Baluchistan Circle. 1999-2000.
- Tickets issued from the Hyderabad (—) Railway Station. 1603.

SINGH, RAJA DEVAKI NANDAN PRASAD—

- Oath of Office. 281.

SITE(S)—

- Question re help to an Indian shipping company in securing — for a ship-building yard in Calcutta. 1436.

SIVARAJ, RAO SAHIB N.—

- Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.
- Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re indifferent attitude of the Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. 1224-28, 1234, 1235.
- Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—
- Muslim grievances. 708-10.
- Vagaries of the Grand Trunk Express running between Madras and Delhi. 626-27.

SOCIETY(IES)—

- Question re welfare —, etc., of employees on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 735.

SOLDIER CLERK(S)—

- See "Clerk(s)".

SOM, MR. SURYYA KUMAR—

Drugs Bill—

- Motion re extension of time appointed for presentation of the Report of Select Committee. 983, 984-86.

- Election of — to the Public Accounts Committee. 604.

Question re—

- Blasting of rocks by gun powder in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48.
- Complaints against the Contractors for vending fruits, etc., at the Lahore Railway Station. 758, 2271.
- Court Inspectors on the North Western Railway. 759, 1459.
- Creation of the appointment of Additional Civil Surgeon for Delhi. 48-49.
- Exemption of an office of the Army Headquarters from the purview of the Ministerial Service Examination. 1039-40.

SOM, MR. SURYYA KUMAR—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Fares for monthly season tickets on the North Western Railway. 757.
- Giving of contracts for vending fruits, etc., in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 757-58.
- Higher prices charged by Messrs. Spencer and Company, Limited, at the Delhi Railway Station. 758.
- Increase in the rents of Nazul land in Delhi. 48.
- Installation of sanitary fittings, etc., in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48.
- Monthly season tickets issued in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 757.
- Opening of more Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in New Delhi. 49.
- Prices fixed for rules and regulations governing establishment matters of subordinates on State Railways. 760, 1104.
- Revision of the Code on establishment matters on State Railways. 759.
- Tariff rates of articles and foodstuff, etc., at certain Railway stations on the North Western and East Indian Railways. 759.
- Unsatisfactory sanitary condition of Nairwa in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 48.

SOUTH AFRICA—

- Question re difficulties of Indians in —. 458.

SOUTH INDIA—

- Question re delivery of mails from — in Delhi. 2142.

SPECIAL PASS(ES)—

- See "Pass(es)".

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICER(S)—

- See "Police Officer(s)".

SPECIAL TRAIN(S)—

- See "Train(s)".

SPENCE, SIR GEORGE—

- Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—
- Consideration of clauses. 2119.
- Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of Legislative Department. 1968.
- Excess Profits Tax Bill—
- Consideration of clause 2. 1633.
- Indian Arbitration Bill—
- Consideration of clauses. 443.
- Indian Finance Bill—
- Consideration of clause 3. 1960, 1961.
- Insurance (Amendment) Bill—
- Consideration of clauses. 2125.

SPENCER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, MESSRS.—

- Question re higher prices charged by — at the Delhi Railway Station. 758.

SPIN KAREZ—

- Question re — project of water supply at Quetta. 1997-98.

SPRINKLER(S)—

- Question re provision of automatic — in quarters in New Delhi. 1039.

SRINAGAR—

- Question re charges for lorry transport between Jammu and —, etc. 755.

SRI PRAKASA, MR.—

- Question re contracts for supply of porters on the East Indian Railway. 38.

STAFF—

Question re—

- Advance increments granted to — in the Supply Department. 902.
- Adverse treatment of the old East Indian Railway — transferred to the North Western Railway. 35, 1590.
- Application of rates of pay rules to — in the Supply Department. 902.
- Central Public Works Department —
- owning houses in Delhi or New Delhi and residing in Government quarters. 1456-57.
- Certain information regarding clerical — on the North Western Railway. 877-78.
- Certain types of quarters occupied by the Central Public Works Department —. 1457-58.
- Communal composition of certain — in the Moradabad Divisional Offices on the East Indian Railway. 1181.
- Communal composition of certain — of the Broadcasting Stations at Lahore and Peshawar. 1601.
- Communal composition of certain — recruited by the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Moradabad. 1181.
- Compensation to — due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1095-96, 1455-56.
- Compensatory allowances and amenities to — due to the stoppage of the Simla exodus. 1090, 1455.
- Creation of and recruitment of — in the Defence Co-ordination and Supply Departments. 281-84.
- Demands of the Secretariat — permanently located in the New Delhi. 1518-19.

STAFF—contd.**Question re—contd.**

Demotion of — as train clerks on the North Western Railway. 1588-89.
 Discharge of the Bridge Department staff on the North Western Railway. 413-14, 880, 1164-66, 2003.
 Economy in the administration and — of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Bank. 482, 803-04.
 Employment of — for conservancy work in the Parel Workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547, 2270.
 Enquiry about the sale of houses built with loans from Government, by the Government of India. 1456.
 Extensions to — in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 599-600.
 Fixation of pay of retrenched — re-appointed in the Compilation Section of the Chief Accounts Office, North Western Railway. 416-17.
 Fixation of pay of temporary — in the Postal Department. 2006.
 Grant of a summer allowance to the Secretariat — permanently located in New Delhi. 1519-20.
 Grant of house rent in New Delhi to the Government of India — failing to get quarters. 2069.
 Grant of more holidays to Secretariat —. 1520.
 Hindi-knowing persons — on the Hindustani programme — of the All-India Radio. 1795.
 Holiday to workshop — governed by the revised State Railway Leave Rules. 546.
 Hours of work of the — on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1596.
 Installation of electricity in quarters for the Railway Clearing Account Office —. 740.
 Licence-holders for Wireless receiving sets, programmes and — of the All-India Radio. 873.
 Move of the migratory portion of the Imperial Secretariat to Simla. 1513-14.
 Non-grant of casual leave to inferior and daily rated. — on State Railways. 557.
 Option to railway — to choose New or Old Leave Rules. 544-45.

STAFF—contd.**Question re—contd.**

Pay of daily-rated — officiating in higher grades on state railways. 540.
 Permanent location of — in Branches of the Army Headquarters. 865-66.
 Promotion of shunting — on the North Western Railway. 50.
 Qualifications for recruitment to certain categories of — on the North Western Railway. 745, 1870-72.
 Railway passes allowed to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Company and their —. 753.
 Recruitment of inferior — on the North Western Railway. 49.
 Recruitment of — and promotions in the Supply Department. 901-02.
 Recruitment of — in the Contracts Directorate. 1260-61, 1281-62.
 Reduction in uniform of the carriage and wagon — on the North Western Railway. 1160.
 Re-organisation of the ministerial — of the Government of India Secretariat. 1927.
 Resignation of — of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1289.
 Restrictions in educational qualifications, imposed on recruitment and promotion of — on the North Western Railway. 1799-1800.
 Seniority of certain — transferred to the North Western Railway. 1590.
 — attached to the Estate Office, Central Public Works Department. 1457.
 — in the Armaments Directorate, Army Headquarters. 1728-29.
 — in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 957-65.
 — of the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1865.
 — of the Government of India Secretariat moving up to Simla. 666-67.
 — of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office suffering from tuberculosis. 1594-95.
 — on leave after their transfer to the Department of Supply. 597.
 — recruited in certain offices. 597-98.
 — recruited in the Supply Department. 798-99.
 Supervisory — for buildings in certain offices in Delhi. 589, 1102-03.

STAFF—contd.**Question re—contd.**

Suspension of — in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1182.
 Temporary — in the Central Public Works Department. 296-91.
 Ticket checking — on the North Western Railway. 89-90.
 Transfer of the Accounts — under the administration of the General Managers of State Railways. 879.
 Utilization of the services of inferior — for work unconnected with Railway duties, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 733.
 Working of the Regulations regarding disciplinary actions against non-gazetted — on State Railways. 428.
STAFF OFFICER(S)
See "Officers"
STAIR, MR. B. M.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Appropriation to the Depreciation Fund. 752.
 Interest Charges. 779.
 Open Line Works. 780, 781.
 Working Expenses — Expenses of Electrical Department. 778.
 Working Expenses — Expenses of General Departments. 774, 775.
 Working Expenses — Expenses of Traffic Department. 773-74.
 Working Expenses — Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power. 767, 770.
 Working Expenses — Maintenance and Working of Ferry Steamers and Harbours. 773.
 Working Expenses — Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock. 770-71.
 Working Expenses — Maintenance of Structural Works. 760-61.
 Working Expenses — Miscellaneous Expenses. 775-76, 777.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 510-11.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re control of capital expenditure. 613-19.
 Oath of Office. 1, 2205.
 Resolution re appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 827-31.

STAIR(S)—

Question re Indian — and European refreshment rooms on the Assam Bengal Railway. 670.

STAMPS—

Demand for Grant. 1238.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1964-66.

STANDING COMMITTEE—

Election of Members to the —. 85, 238, 1272-73, 1523-24.
 Election of the — for the Department of Commerce. 1463-69, 1736.
 Election of the — for the Department of Communications. 1273-74, 1490.
 Election of the — for the Labour Department. 1466, 1874.
 Election of the — on Emigration. 1468-70, 1874.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE—

Election of the —. 1470-75, 1928.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS—

Motion re election of the —. 1460-65, 1927.

STARCH—

Question re price of imported —. 41-42.

STATE(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Payments to Indian — and Companies". 728.

STATE RAILWAYS—

See "Railway(s)".

STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS—

See "Railway(s)".

STATEMENT(S) (LAID ON THE TABLE)—

Certain — by the Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman. 1674.
 — re lowest tenders not accepted by the High Commissioner for India in purchasing stores for the Government of India. 2143-45.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS—

— by the Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan. 880-81, 1611, 1978-79.

STATES—

Question re employment of subjects of Indian — in the Government of India Departments. 1729-30.

STATION(S)—**Question re—**

Certain duties performed by the enquiry clerks at certain — on the North Western Railway. 1602-03.
Inadequacy of waiting room bearers at certain — on the East Indian Railway. 561.

STATION ACCOUNTS—**Question re—**

Inspections by the Inspectors of — on the East Indian Railway. 11-12.
Inspectors of — on the East Indian Railway. 9-10.

STATION HOUSE—

Question re verandahs of the — at
Baramchal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7.

STATION MASTER(S)—**Question re—**

Abolition of posts in grade V of assistant — in Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 235-36.
Devaluation of Assistant — grades on the North Western Railway. 1597-98.
Memorials submitted by the vision-failed — and Assistant — on the North Western Railway. 1364.
Non-confirmation of certain Assistant — and Loco. Inspectors, etc., on the North Western Railway. 412-13.
Promotion of Assistant — and guards in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 51.
Promotion of Train Controllers to — grade on the North Western Railway. 296.
Reports lodged by the Assistant —, Nangloi Station, North Western Railway. 2141.
Scales of pay of — on the East Indian Railway. 236, 1100.
— and Assistant — passing vision or colour test in a lower standard on the North Western Railway. 1161-62.
—, etc., failing in Vision Test on the North Western Railway. 555-56.
Transfer of Assistant — or — as guards on the North Western Railway. 228-29.

STATION STAFF—

Question re revision of the pay of the subordinate — on the North Western Railway. 1589.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

Demand for Grant. 1247.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1974-75.

STATISTICS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Commercial Intelligence and —". 1245.

STEAMER(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses — Maintenance and Working of Ferry — and Harbours". 728.
Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses — Maintenance and Working of Ferry — and Harbours". 773.

Question re—

Collision of a man-of-war with a cargo — near Karachi. 286.
Shortage of — for Haj pilgrims. 801-02.

STENOGRAPHER(S)—

Question re appointment of — in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices. 1926-27.

STORAGE—

Question re permission for — of luggage, etc., in quarters in New Delhi. 1984-85.

STORE(S)—

Question re purchase of — manufactured in India from abroad. 1262.
Statement laid on the table re lowest tenders not accepted by the High Commissioner for India in purchasing — for the Government of India. 2143-45.

STORE PURCHASE RULE(S)—

See "Rule(s)".

STORES ACCOUNTS—

Question re travelling Inspectors of — on Railways. 3-4.

STORES SUSPENSE—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Indian Posts and Telegraphs —" (Not charged to Revenue). 1248.

STRUCTURAL WORKS—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses — Maintenance of —". 728.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses — Maintenance of —". 760-66.

STRUCTURE(S)—

Question re bye-laws regarding control of temporary — in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. 161-62.

SUB-INSPECTORS—

Question re recruitment of — of Works on the North Western Railway. 1374.

SUBJECT(S)—

Question re employment of — of Indian States in the Government of India Departments. 1729-30.

SUBORDINATE(S)—**Question re—**

Disabilities of the — of the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad, Great Indian Peninsular Railway. 966.
Engineering — working as Assistant Engineers on the North Western Railway. 748.
Prices fixed for rules and regulations governing establishment matters of — on State Railways. 760, 1104.
Promotion of — on communal basis on Railways. 736.
Refusal of leave to — on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways. 15.

SUBORDINATE POST(S)—

Question re inferior servants promoted to certain — on the North Western Railway. 744.

SUBORDINATE RAILWAY OFFICIAL—

See "Railway Official(s)".

SUBORDINATE SERVICE POST(S)—

Question re certain restrictions on appointments to — on the North Western Railway. 2011.

SUBORDINATE STATION STAFF—

See "Station Staff".

SUGAR—

Duty on — discussed under the Indian Finance Bill. 1920-21.
Excise Duty on —
(Discussed under the Indian Finance Bill.) 1928-41.

Question re—

Income from excise and import duties on —. 172-73.
Price of —. 292-93.

SUGAR TECHNOLOGY—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Imperial Institute of —". 1244.

SUKKUR—

Question re City Booking Office at —. 39.

SUMMER—

Question re observance of morning office hours during — months in the Government of India offices. 2071-72.

SUMMER ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

SUMMARY(IES)—

Question re — of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re War, etc. 141.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—

Demand for Grant. 1247.

SUPERINTENDENT(S)—**Question re—**

Employment of Muslims as Office — and Head Clerks on the North Western Railway. 748-49, 2271.
Muslim office — and head clerks on the North Western Railway. 549.
Procedure for recruitment of clerks and — in Military Estates Offices. 1924-26.
Promotion to the —'s posts in the office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. 1093-95.
Rules governing the transfer of — of the Offices of the Deputy Directors, Military Lands and Cantonments. 1316.

SUPERINTENDENT(S) OF ARCHÆOLOGY—

Question re —, Lahore Circle. 1860-61.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION—

Question re appointments of Sikhs in the offices of the — and the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. 1446-47.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POST OFFICE(S)—

Question re post of the —, Ambala Division, held by members of one family. 552-53.

SUPERIOR APPOINTMENT(S)—

See "Appointment(s)".

SUPERIOR RAILWAY SERVICE(S)—

See "Railway Service(s)".

SUPERIOR SERVICE(S)—

Question re reduction of posts in the — and increase of posts in the lower gazetted services on the North Western Railway. 406-08.

SUPERIOR TELEGRAPH SERVICE—

See "Telegraph Service".

SUPERSESSION(S)—

Question re — and extensions of service in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1030-31.

SUPERVISOR—

Question re—

Appointment of an Indian—to deal with appointments of Indian candidates of the Army in India Reserve of Officers. 2069.
Commercial—on the North Western Railway. 876-77.

SUPERVISORY STAFF—

See "Staff".

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULT—

Question re — of examination for recruitment of clerks in the Bombay Postal Circle. 1179-80.

SUPPLIER(S)—

Question re method adopted for finding the best — of a commodity. 1431-32.

SUPPLY BRANCH—

Question re recruitment and promotion of Warrant Officers in the — and Ordnance Branch of the Army. 663-64, 1514-15.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Advance increments granted to staff in the —. 902.
Alleged irregularities in the —. 1259.
Application of rates of pay rules to staff in the —. 902.
Appointment of a Publicity Officer for the —. 140.
Authorisation of an officer of the — to recommend candidates for additional war establishments of Indian Stores Department and Contracts Directorate. 798-97.
Creation of and recruitment of staff in the Defence Co-ordination and —. 281-84.
Employment of Secretariat Assistants on Routine Work in the —. 797-98.
Grant of allowances to Assistants-in-charge of Branches in the —. 1259-60.
Lump sum granted for office establishment and contingencies to the Advisers and Liaison Officers in the —. 797.
Observance of communal representation in case of soldier clerks employed by the Civil —. 599.
Purchases through contracts made by the —. 1429-31.
Recruitment in the —. 598-99.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT—contd.

Question re—contd.

Recruitment of Sikhs in the —. 1991-92.
Recruitment of staff and promotions in the —. 901-02.
Recruitments by communities in the —. 1259.
Staff on leave after their transfer to the —. 597.
Staff recruited in the —. 798-99.
Suspected case of leakage of information in the Supply Department. 902.

See also "Department of Supply".

SURVEY OF INDIA—

Demand for Grant. 1241.

SUSPENSION(S)—

Question re — of staff in the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway. 1182.

SWEEPER(S)—

Question re duty hours of watermen and — on the North Western Railway. 1363.

T**TABLE FAN(S)—**

See "Fan(s)".

TAJ MAHAL—

Question re—

Condition of the dome of the —. 1252-54.
Preservation of the —. 465-66.

TALUKDAR, MR. J. N.—

Oath of Office. 1425.

TAP(S)—

Question re provision of a — for unfiltered water in orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 795-96.

TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

TARIFF (FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

TARIFF RATE(S)—

See "Rate(s)".

TAX(ES)—

Question re—

Alleged interference in the election of the elected members of the Terminal — Committee of the Ambala Cantonment Board. 162.
Allowing of carry forward of arrears and losses for purpose of charging excess profits — from the Indian Shipping Industry. 1271, 1523.
Giving of certain assurances to industries affected by the excess profits —. 1270-71, 1522-23.
Imposition of a circumstances and property — by a Government or a local body. 349.
Imposition of circumstances and property — on persons serving under the Central Government by District Boards in the United Provinces. 604, 669-70, 1098, 1736.
Levy of — on professions, etc., in the Madras Presidency. 343-46.
Proposal to impose a certain — on Railway employees at certain stations in the United Provinces. 558-59.

TAXATION POLICY—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re — of Government. 1184-1206.

TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX—

Demand for Grant. 1237.

TEA CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

TEA CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

TELEGRAPH(S)—

Question re receipts under the heads "Telephone" and " — ". 2006-07.

TELEGRAPH BRANCH—

Question re extensions of service granted to officers in the — of the North Western Railway. 425-26.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE—

Question re recruitment of a Sikh to the Superior Telegraph —. 2142.

TELEPHONE(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Indian Posts and Telegraphs — Capital Outlay on — Projects (Not charged to Revenue)". 1248.

Question re receipts under the head " — " and "Telephone". 2006-07.

TELEPHONE CHARGE(S)—

Question re reduction of — for the Members of the Legislative Assembly. 1172-73.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE(S)—

Question re erection of "Carrier Equipment" and installation work of —. 2134-35.

TELEPHONE REVENUE OFFICE—

Question re recruitments to the —, Delhi. 1600-01.

TEMPLE(S)—

Question re bad condition of the road leading to Kalkaji's — near Okhla, Delhi. 1028-29.

TEMPORARY HAND(S)—

Question re fixation of pay of — in the Postal Department. 2006.

TENDER(S)—

Question re — invited for the printing of the *Fauji Akhbar*. 1735.
Statement laid on the table re lowest — not accepted by the High Commissioner for India in purchasing stores for the Government of India. 2143-45.

TERM(S)—

Question re notices issued for contravention of the — of sanctions granted by the Delhi Improvement Trust. 1208-69.

TERMINAL TAX—

Question re alleged interference in the election of the elected members on the — Committee of the Ambala Cantonment Board. 162.

TEST(S)—

Question re—
Station and Assistant Station Masters passing vision or colour — in a lower standard on the North Western Railway. 1161.

— for selection of Hindustani Translators for the All-India Radio. 875.
— of gazetted officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 2135.

THIRD CLASS—

Question re bathing arrangements for — passengers on Railways. 35-37.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGER(S)—

See "Passenger(s)".

THIRD CLASS PRISONER(S)—

See "Prisoner(s)".

THIRD DIVISION—

Question re—

Examination for recruitment of — clerks in the Central Secretariat. 35.
Temporary — vacancies filled in the Government of India Offices. 868.

THOMAS COOK AND COMPANY, MESSRS.—

Question re—

City booking and parcel offices worked by —. 753.
Railway passes allowed to — and their staff. 753.

TICKET(S)—

Question re—

Concession — issued by shipping companies dealing with Haj traffic. 1663-64.
Concession — issued to indigent Haj pilgrims in Bombay. 1988-89.
Fares for monthly season — on the North Western Railway. 757.
Lottery — issued from Goa. 342-43.
Monopoly enjoyed in respect of Railcum-Road — by Messrs. N. D. Radha Krishan and Sons. 755-56.
Monthly season — issued in the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 757.
Penalties to railway employees found travelling without —. 425, 2269-70.
— issued from the Hyderabad (Sind) Railway Station. 1603.

TICKET CHECKING STAFF—

Question re — on the North Western Railway. 39-40.

TICKET COLLECTOR(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of lady — on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 742.
Communal composition of train clerks and — on the North Western Railway. 1600.

TICKET COURT INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re introduction of the designation of Railway — on State Railways. 50.

TIMING(S)—

Question re—

Inconvenient — of a train at Jhang-Maghiana Railway station. 745-46.
Inconvenient — of night trains reaching Khanewal railway station. 746.

TIRHOOT LINE—

Question re purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway and administration of —. 1998.

TONGA(S)—

Question re — permitted to run from the Meerut Cantonment Railway Station. 1595.

TOOL KEEPER(S)—

Question re appointment of — in the Saidpur Workshop, Eastern Bengal Railway. 43.

TOWN(S)—

Motion for Adjournment re raid on the Punjab — by tribal gang. 349-50.

TRADE—

Question re—

Monopoly of — of British Units held by Army Institute Contractors. 897.
— carried on by foreign companies or foreigners in India. 1256.

TRADE MARKS BILL—

See "Registration of —" under "Bill(s)".

TRADE UNION(S)—

Question re compulsion to intimate holding of any post on the executive committee of a —. 735-36.

TRAFFIC—

Motion for Adjournment re Haj Pilgrim —. 53.

Question re—

Allocation of quotas of pilgrim — to shipping companies. 1855, 1663-64.
Concession tickets issued by shipping companies dealing with Haj —. 1663-64.

TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS BRANCH—

Question re General and — (a) of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway. 12.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Expenses of —". 729.
Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Expenses of —". 773-74.
Question re General and Traffic Accounts Branches of the — of the East Indian Railway. 12.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT (COMMERCIAL)—

Question re bringing into operation of the State Railway Code for — on State Railways. 751.

TRAFFIC INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re—

Muslim — on the North Western Railway. 548.
Representation of Muslims in the —'s posts on the North Western Railway. 49.
Selection of candidates for the post of — on the North Western Railway. 1590-91, 2272-73.

TRAIN(S)—

Question re—

Inconvenient timing of a — at Jhang-Maghiana Railway station. 745-46.
Inconvenient timings of night — reaching Khanewal railway station. 746.
Irregularities in the running of special — on the North Western Railway. 752.
Late arrival of — at the Delhi Railway Station. 544.
Special — run for Haj Pilgrims from Bengal, etc. 1263-64.
Working of Mail and Express — by Indian drivers on the North Western Railway. 1605-06.
Workings of the — between Hardwar and Rikhikesh on the East Indian Railway. 427.

TRAIN CLERK(S)—

See "Clerk(s)".

TRAIN COLLISION(S)—

Question re — on the Harbour Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1609-11.

TRAIN CONTROLLER(S)—

Question re promotion of — to Station Masters' grade on the North Western Railway. 296.

TRAIN DISASTER—

Question re — near Hazaribagh on the East Indian Railway. 14.

TRAIN EXAMINER(S)—

Question re seniority of — on the East Indian Railway. 14-15, 1458.

TRAINING—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re importance of initiating a decisive policy of — Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1043-70.

TRAINING—contd.

Question re—

Recruitment and — of pool officers under the Customs Department. 2087-88.
— of Indians in Shipbuilding and Engineering Courses in Great Britain. 1664.

TRAINING SCHOOL—

Question re communal composition of Instructors at the Walton —. 1798.

TRANSFER(S)—

Question re—

Rules governing the — of Superintendents of the Offices of the Deputy Directors, Military Lands and Cantonments. 1316.
— of Assistant Station Masters or Station Masters as guards on the North Western Railway. 228-29.
— of the Accounts Staff under the administration of the General Managers of State Railways. 879.
— of work connected with pilgrimage to Hedjaz to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 975.
Treatment of an officer of the Government of India as a lent officer on —. 661-62.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

TRANSFER TO THE REVENUE RESERVE FUND—

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1975-76.

TRANSIT DUTY(IES)—

Question re allowance admissible to goods clerks in — on the North Western Railway. 555.

TRANSLATOR(S)—

Question re—

Hindustani — and announcers, etc., in the All-India Radio. 873-75.
Selection of Hindustani — for the All-India Radio. 1796-97.
Test for selection of Hindustani — for the All-India Radio. 875.

TRANSPORT(S)—

Question re charges for lorry — between Jammu and Srinagar, etc. 755.

TRANSPORT ADVISORY OFFICER(S)—

Question re recruitments to the office of the —. 422-44, 1459.

TRANSPORTATION INSPECTOR(S)—
See "Inspector(s)".

TRANSPORTATION OFFICER—
Question re exercise of certain powers vested in the General Manager, North Western Railway, by the Assistant —, Delhi. 8-9.

TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL(S)—
See "School(s)".

TRAVELLING—
Question re breaking of journey by railway employees — on duty. 2010.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE(S)—
See "Allowance(s)".

TRAVELLING INSPECTOR(S)—
See "Inspector(s)".

TREASURY(IES)—
Demand for Grant in respect of "Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of —". 1240.

TREE(S)—
Question re cork — grown in India. 1668.

TRIBAL AREA(S)—
Question re—
Condition in Waziristan and the —. 234-35.
Schools, hospitals and administration in the —. 233-34.
Situation in Waziristan and —. 111-72.

TRIBAL GANG(S)—
Motion for Adjournment re raid on the Punjab town by —. 349-50.
Question re persons kidnapped and killed from British territory by —. 399-403, 1101-02.

TRIBAL RAIDER(S)—
See "Raider(s)".

TRIBESMAN (EN)—
Question re persons kidnapped by the — from the settled districts. 232-33.

TRIPURI—
Question re railway earnings from the — Congress. 40.

TROOP(S)—
Question re—
Arrangements for the supply and purchase of ghee for the —. 1254-55.
Placing of the British Infantry Bazar of Allahabad Cantonment out of bounds for —. 896-97, 1873.

TROOPS—contd.
Question re—contd.
System of Army Contractors for the service for British — in Cantonments. 895-96.
— used or requisitioned in certain Provinces. 1309-1312.

TUBERCULOSIS—
Question re staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office suffering from —. 1594-95.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC—
Question re—
Location of a — in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1452, 1857-58.
Shifting of the — from Karol Bagh, Delhi. 1270.

TURNER MORRISON AND COMPANY—
Question re Haj pilgrims carried in "Rizwani" of the —. 800-01, 1428, 1442.

TYPEWRITER(S)—
Question re purchase of — by Government. 1982-84.

TYPIST(S)—
Question re invoice — on the North Western Railway. 225-26.

U

UMAR ALY SHAH, MR.—
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1440.
Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re Indianisation of the Indian army. 1075.
Question re—
Action on the opinions of the Port Haj Committees. 2131.
Allocation of quotas of pilgrim traffic to shipping companies. 1863-64.
Amendment of Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 560.
Appointment of an Indian supervisor to deal with appointments of Indian candidates of the Army in India Reserve of Officers. 2069.
Constitution of the Port Haj Committees. 2131-32.
Counting of previous service of ex-officers of the Indian Territorial Force. 2068.
Differential treatment meted out to the Indian Medical Department. 2065-68.

UMAR ALY SHAH, MR.—contd.
Question re—contd.
District Board's control over railway lands and buildings in a district. 558.
Eligibility of ex-Executive Officers of the Indian Territorial Force for Commissions. 2068, 2069.
Imposition of circumstances and property tax on persons serving under the Central Government by District Boards in the United Provinces. 604, 669-70.
Inadequacy of waiting room bearers at certain stations on the East Indian Railway. 561.
Maintenance of the road running from bridge to goods shed at Delhi-Shahdara. 561, 1870.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Defence Department. 899.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Department of Communications. 969-70.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the External Affairs Department. 970.
Promotion to Assistant's grade in the Finance Department. 898-99.
Promotion to Assistant's grade in the Home Department. 898.
Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Railway Department. 969.
Proposal to impose a certain tax on Railway employees at certain stations in the United Provinces. 558-59.
Reduction of electricity charges at Delhi-Shahdara. 603-04.
Regulations prescribing punishments for offences under the Indian Railways Act. 560.
Remarks of Sir Leonard Woolley about conservation of archaeological remains. 1251-52.
Workings of the Payment of Wages Act on Railways. 603.
Resolution re appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 833-34.

UNANI DISPENSARY(IES)—
Question re—
Opening of more Ayurvedic and — in New Delhi. 49.
Purchase of medicines for the New Delhi Ayurvedic and —. 41.

UNDER-REPRESENTATION—

See "Representation(s)".

UNEMPLOYMENT—

Question re — among educated classes. 1515, 2069-70, 2272.

UNIFORM(S)—Question re—
Provision of — to the train clerks on the North Western Railway. 1586-87.
Reduction in — of the carriage and wagon Staff on the North Western Railway. 1160.**UNION(S)—**Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re Government of India's policy re recognition of —. 1117-20.
Question re compulsion to intimate holding of any post on the executive committee of a trade —. 735-36.**UNITED PROVINCES—**Question re—
Appeals against penalties imposed on Income-tax officers in the —. 42-43.
Imposition of circumstances and property tax on persons serving under the Central Government by District Boards in the —. 604, 669-70, 1098, 1736.
Proposal to impose a certain tax on railway employees at certain stations in the —. 558-59.**UNIVERSITY(IES)—**Question re—
Amendment of the Calcutta — Act and establishment of a — in the Assam. 596-97.
Bloc grant to the Delhi —. 291.**UNLOADING—**Question re—
Holding up of — and delivery of goods at the Howrah Goods Sheds. 13-14.
Loading and — contractors on the North Western Railway. 746-47.**UNORTHODOX QUARTERS—**

See "Quarter(s)".

UNRESERVED VACANCY(IES)—

See "Vacancy(ies)".

V

VACANCY(IES)—

Question re—

Filling up of certain — on the North Western Railway. 409-10.

Filling up of unreserved — on railways. 408.

Filling up of — of foremen for shops by Indians. 1805.

First Division — filled in the Government of India offices. 667.

Non-consideration of Muslims for appointments in unreserved — in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1858.

Offering of — reserved for Muslims in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, to non-Muslims. 1858-59.

Reservation of — to redress communal inequalities in the superior State Railway Services. 1996-97.

Temporary Third Division — filled in the Government of India Offices. 668.

— filled in the composing and bindery establishments of the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1444-46.

— not filled by Muslims in the Signal Shop, North Western Railway. 410-11.

— of clerks filled in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1443.

— of grade III firemen on the North Western Railway. 2007-08.

— of peons filled in the Government of India Offices. 668.

VALUE—

Question re assessment — of houses and shops in the Kasauli cantonment. 1618, 1924.

VAN SORTER(S)—

Question re application of the hours of employment regulations to — on the North Western Railway. 50.

VARMA, MR. B. B.—

Question re ticket checking staff on the North Western Railway. 39-40.

VENDING CONTRACT(S)—

See "Contract(s)."

VENDING CONTRACTOR(S)—

See "Contractor(s)."

VENDOR(S)—

Question re harassment of — at the Ambala Cantonment and Delhi Railway Stations. 1182-83, 1874.

VERANDAH(S)—

Question re—

— at Baramahal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 43.

— of the station house at Baramahal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7.

VETERINARY SERVICES, CIVIL—

Demand for grant. 1244.

VILLAGE(S)—

Question re inclusion of certain — in the Fatehgarh Cantonment. 480.

VISION TEST—

Question re—

Memorials submitted by the vision-failed Station and Assistant Station Masters on the North Western Railway. 1364.

Station and Assistant Station Masters passing — or colour test in a lower standard on the North Western Railway. 1161-62.

Station Masters, etc., failing in — on the North Western Railway. 555-56.

"VISIT INDIA" ADVERTISEMENT—

See "Advertisement(s)."

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Capital Outlay on —". 1249.

VOLUNTEER FORCES—

Question re grant of leave to the East Indian Railway employees serving in the — when required to join the Army. 2136.

WADI BUNDER—

Question re—

Leave Rules concessions given to shed staff at — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607-08.

Non-applicability of the fundamental leave rules to inferior staff of the Goods Depot at — on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 1607.

WAGE(S)—

Question re payment of — of workers in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1040-41.

WAGON(S)—

Demand for Grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and — Stock." 728.

Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and — Stock." 770-73.

Question re re-weighment of loaded — at Delhi Kishanganj. 231-32.

WAITING ROOM(S)—

Question re—
Absence of — bearers at Malakwal Railway Station. 972.
Construction of — at Baramahal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 6.
Withdrawal of bed coaches from certain — on the East Indian Railway. 429, 1870.

WAITING ROOM BEARER(S)—

Question re inadequacy of — at certain stations on the East Indian Railway. 561.

WAITING SHED—

Question re female — at Baramahal on the Assam Bengal Railway. 7, 43.

WALTON TRAINING SCHOOL—

Question re communal composition of Instructors at the —. 1796.

WAR(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re — aims of the British Government. 1120-58.

Question re—
Appointments made in connection with — work. 168.

Congress Working Committee's view on the —. 1098-1100.

Creation of new departments as a — measure. 166-167.

Development of the resources of India to meet — supply requirements. 138.

Enemy subjects and others detained in the internment camp at Ahmadnagar since the outbreak of —. 159-160.

Members of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and retired officers of the Indian Medical Service recalled to India owing to the outbreak of —. 335-37.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re —, etc. 141.

WAR ESTABLISHMENT—

Question re—
Authorisation of an officer of the Supply Department to recommend candidates for additional — of Indian Stores Department and Contracts Directorate. 796-97.
Leave rules for — employed by Government. 599, 850.

WAR MEASURE(S)—

Question re creation of new Departments as a —. 1869.

WARRANT OFFICER(S)—

Question re recruitment and promotion of — in the Supply and Ordnance Branches of the Army. 663-64, 1514-15.

WATER—

Question re—
Distribution of Indus — between the Punjab and Sind. 1252.
Provision of a tap for unfiltered — in orthodox quarters, in New Delhi. 795-96.

WATER CHARGE(S)—

Question re reduction of — in New Delhi. 1987.

WATER SUPPLY—

Question re Spin Karez project of — at Quetta. 1997-98.

WATERMAN(EN)—

Question re—
Duty hours of — and sweepers on the North Western Railway. 1363.
Muslim — on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1596.

WAY INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re communal composition of certain Assistant — on the North Western Railway. 548.

WAZIRISTAN—

Question re—
Condition in — and the tribal areas. 234-35.
Situation in — and tribal areas. 1171-72.

WEIGHMENT—

Question re — re — of loaded wagons at Delhi Kishanganj. 231-32.

WELFARE SOCIETY(IES)—

See "Society (ies)."

WILLIAMS, MR. A. D.C.—

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2049, 2074-75.

Motion to pass. 2076, 2082-83.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2012-13, 2030-31.

Consideration of clauses. 2033, 2035.

Motion to pass. 2036, 2047-48.

Oath of Office. 1981.

WIRE GAUGE DOOR(S)—

See "Door(s)".

WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS—

Question re license-holders for —, programmes and staff of the All-India Radio. 873.

WITHDRAWAL(S)—

Question re — of India from the Membership of the League of Nations. 291-92.

WOOL—

Question re monopoly for the purchase of — given to Messrs. Rellies and Beiney's of Madras. 1669.

WOOLLEY, SIR LEONARD—

Question re—

Remarks of — about conservation of archaeological remains. 1251-52.

Report of — on Archaeology. 141.

WORD(S)—

Question re use of Hindi — in talks to be broadcasted by the All-India Radio. 1795.

WORK(S)—

Question re—

Criticism of the — of the Director General of Archaeology. 1667-68.

Excavation and conservation — done by the Archaeological Department. 1027-28.

Recruitment of sub-Inspectors of — on the North Western Railway. 1374.

Transfer of — connected with pilgrimage to Hedjaz to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 975.

WORKER(S)—

Question re—

Grievances of semi-skilled — on the North Western Railway. 1159-60.

Grievances of the — in the Lahore Railway Engine Shed. 736-37.

Payment of wages of — in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1040-41.

WORKING COMMITTEE—

Question re Congress —'s view on the war. 1098-1100.

WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION FUND—

Demand for Grant. 729.

WORKING EXPENSES—EXPENSES OF ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 729.

Demand for Supplementary Grants. 778.

WORKING EXPENSES—EXPENSES OF GENERAL DEPARTMENTS—

Demand for Grant. 729.

Demand for Supplementary Grants. 774-75.

WORKING EXPENSES—EXPENSES OF TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Grant. 729.

Demand for Supplementary Grants. 773-74.

WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY OF LOCOMOTIVE POWER—

Demand for Grant. 728.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 767-70.

WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE AND WORKING OF FERRY STEAMERS AND HARBOURS—

Demand for Grant. 728.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 773.

WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON STOCKS—

Demand for Grant. 728.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 770-73.

WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURAL WORKS—

Demand for Grant. 728.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 760-66.

WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—

Demand for Grant. 729.

Demand for Supplementary Grants. 775-77.

WORKMAN(EN)—

Question re confirmation of — in the Bridge Engineering Works at Manmad.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 966-67.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

WORKS MISTRY(IES)—

Question re — on the North Western Railway. 2008-10.

WORKSHOP(S)—

Question re—

Absence of facilities for offering their Friday prayers to Muslim employees in the East Indian Railway —. 1371-72.

Appointment of tool keepers in the Saidpur —, Eastern Bengal Railway. 43.

Discharges and reappointments of coolies, etc., in the Moghalpura —, North Western Railway. 737-38.

Employment of staff for conservancy work in the Parcel — of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 547, 2270.

Manufacture of boilers in Railway —. 34-35.

Provision of certain necessities in the mosque attached to the Moghalpura —. 80.

Recruitment of apprentices in — on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1372-73.

Rules for out-station Indian apprentices of — on the North Western Railway. 421-23.

WORKSHOP STAFF—

See "Staff".

X

YE ENGINES—

See "Engine(s)".

Y

YAMIN KHAN, SIR MUHAMMAD—

Arrangement re discussion of the railway demands for grants. 563.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of —

Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department. 774.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock. 771.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of structural Works. 761-62, 763.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1927.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 123, 126, 256-59.

Motion to consider. 1334, 1344, 1347-49.

YAMIN KHAN, SIR MUHAMMAD—contd.

General discussion of the General Budget. 910, 911, 918-20.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1676-85, 1696, 1745-46, 1747, 1695.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to refer to Select Committee. 361, 362.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re—

Forward policy of the Government of India in the North-West Frontier Province. 1106, 1113.

Importance of initiating a decisive policy of training Indians to undertake the defence of the country and of establishing a Defence Advisory Committee. 1047-49, 1053.

Indianisation of the Indian Army. 1071-73, 1076.

War aims of the British Government. 1127-30, 1143.

Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2276.

National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2016-18, 2028, 2031.

Consideration of clauses. 2032.

Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to circulate. 154.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Arrest of Allama-i-Mushriqi, Leader of the Khaksars, under the Defence of India Act. 1673.

Holding of the Autumn session of the Legislative Assembly. 1453.

Preservation of the Taj Mahal. 466.

Staff of the Government of India Secretariat moving up to Simla. 667.

Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 884-86, 890.

Resolution re—

Appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 835, 836.

Constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 810-12, 813, 817.

Picture Gallery for New Delhi. 840-42, 843, 845-46.

Z

ZAFAR ALI KHAN, MAULANA—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motions to consider and to circulate.
993, 995, 1005-07.

Motion to consider. 2098-99, 2114,
2115, 2117.

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2051, 2056-57.

Motion to pass. 2090-92.

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2187, 2189-92.

Election of — to the Standing Com-
mittee for Roads. 1524.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee
and to circulate. 259.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1890, 1911-13.

Consideration of clause 4. 1945-46.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment)
Bill—

Motions to consider, to circulate and to
refer to Select Committee. 376-77.

Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2257.

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—

Consideration of clause 2. 2153.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Executive Council" re—

Forward policy of the Government
of India in the North-West Frontier
Province. 1082-86, 1106, 1115.

Grievances of Government employees.
1219-20.

Indifferent attitude of the Govern-
ment towards the welfare of the
Scheduled Castes. 1227, 1230-32,
1234.

Taxation policy of Government. 1202.

War aims of the British Government.
1139-42.

"Railway Board" re increase of
freights. 648.

National Service (European British Sub-
jects) Bill—

Motion to consider. 2024-25.

Motion to pass. 2044, 2046.

Question re—

Allocation of quota of pilgrim traffic
to shipping companies. 1454-55,
1855, 1987.

Calling of a conference to discuss
and decide various problems of Haj
traffic. 1988.

Criticism of the work of the Director
General of Archaeology. 1667-68.

ZAFAR ALI KHAN, MAULANA—

Question re—contd.

Fixation of pay of retrenched hands of
the Compilation Section of the North
Western Railway on re-appointment.
1793.

Graduate Assistants in the Office of the
Director General of Posts and Tele-
graphs. 1173.

Help to Indian shipping. 1855-56.

Last Haj pilgrim ship. 1982.

Non-rotation of duties among Assistants
in the Office of the Director General
of Posts and Telegraphs. 1173-
74.

Post of the Superintendent of Post
Offices, Ambala Division, held by
members of one family. 552-53.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the
Commerce Department. 1666.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the
Department of Education, Health
and Lands. 1665-66.

Promotions to Assistant's grade in the
Legislative Department. 1666-67.

Promotions to the Superintendent's
posts in the office of the Director
General of Posts and Telegraphs.
1093-95.

Re-employment of retired officials of the
Department of Education, Health and
Lands. 1866-67.

Sailings of Haj pilgrim ships. 1981-82.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Condition of the dome of the Taj
Mahal. 1254.

Grievances of the workers in the Lahore
Railway Engine Shed. 737.

Language used by the All-India Radio
in broadcasting. 1594.

Restrictions in educational qualifications
imposed on recruitment and promo-
tion of staff on the North Western
Railway. 1800.

Shortage of steamers for Haj pilgrims.
802.

Special Trains run for Haj Pilgrims from
Bengal, etc. 1265.

Resolution re—

Air defence of India. 211-12.

Constitution of the Simla town as a
Centrally administered area. 808-10.

Removal of disabilities of Indians in the
British Commonwealth of Nations.
1827-28, 1835.

Utilization of the Kamran dues for the
accommodation of pilgrims. 1847-48.

ABRULLAH KHAN, THE HONOUR-

ABLE SIR MUHAMMAD—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee.

1021.

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1928.

Motion to consider. 2050, 2051, 2053.

Motion to pass. 2081, 2085, 2086-89,
2091.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee
and to circulate. 263, 266-67, 268.

Consideration of clause 14. 1560.

Expressions of regret on the death of
Mr. Sham Lal. 52.

General discussion of the General Budget.
910, 911.

Indian Arbitration Bill—

Presentation of the Report of the Select
Committee. 58.

Motion to consider. 430-31, 431-32,
433-34.

Consideration of clauses. 434, 435-36,
438, 439-40, 441, 442, 443, 444.

Motion to pass. 445.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1714, 1718, 1719,
1740, 1902-04.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive
Council" re war aims of the British Gov-
ernment. 1144, 1155, 1156-57.

National Service (European British Sub-
jects) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1674.

Motion to pass. 2038, 2041.

Presentation of the report of the Com-
mittee on conveyance allowances, admis-
sible to Members of the Indian Legisla-
ture. 1581.

Press and Registration of Books (Amend-
ment) Bill—

Motion to circulate. 145, 147, 148.

Registration (Emergency Powers) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 86.

Motion to consider. 324-25.

Motion to pass. 325.

Resolution re amendment of rules governing
the grant of travelling and other allow-
ances to members of the Indian Legisla-
ture. 329.

Statement of business by— 880-81,
1078-80.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—

Motion to consider and to circulate.

997, 1010-12, 1020.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—contd.

Agricultural Produce Cess Bill—contd.

Motion to refer to Select Committee.
1024.

Motion to consider. 2104-11, 2114, 2115.

Consideration of clauses. 2118.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment)
Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 156.

Motions to consider and to circulate.

379-87, 388, 390, 393.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in
respect of—

Appropriation to the Depreciation Fund.
779.

Interest Charges. 780.

Open Line Works. 780, 781.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Elec-
trical Department. 778.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Gene-
ral Departments. 774-75.

Working Expenses—Maintenance and
Supply of Locomotive Power. 768,
769-70.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of
Structural Works. 762, 763-65.

Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Ex-
penses. 776, 777.

Drugs Bill—

Motion to consider. 2208, 2213-16.

Consideration of clauses. 2221, 2228,
2229-30, 2237-38, 2239, 2243.

Election of — to the Standing Com-
mittee for Roads. 238.

Election of — to the Standing Finance
Committee. 1928.

Election of — to the Standing Finance
Committee for Railways. 1927.

Excess Profits Tax Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and
to circulate. 108-113, 279.

Motion to consider. 1277, 1318-25,
1326, 1341, 1344, 1345.

Consideration of—

Clause 4. 1379-80, 1385, 1388, 1400,
1406, 1416-17.

Clause 6. 1421, 1424, 1481-83, 1484,
1485, 1486, 1508, 1510-11, 1524-25,
1526, 1527-28, 1529, 1530-32, 1584,
1525, 1536.

Clause 7. 1490.

Clause 8. 1493, 1498, 1499.

Clause 9. 1546.

Clause 26. 1576-77.

Clause 27. 1578.

Schedule I. 1619, 1620.

Preamble. 1640.

Motion to pass. 1646, 1650-54, 1656.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—contd.

- General discussion of the General Budget. 911, 924-27, 934-55.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 490-94, 536.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1684, 1689, 1700, 1759, 1769, 1773-75, 1776-90, 1875-84, 1892.
 Consideration of clause 3. 1933-37, 1941, 1942.
 Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 2253-54.
 Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 2147-49, 2151.
 Consideration of clause 2. 2153.
 Motion to pass. 2156.
 Motion re—
 Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce. 1467.
 Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications. 1274.
 Election of the Standing Committee for Roads. 1273.
 Election of the Standing Finance Committee. 1474-75.
 Election of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1461-62.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Executive Council" re—
 Government of India's policy re recognition of unions. 1119-20.
 Grievances of Government employees. 1214.
 Taxation policy of Government. 1189-92, 1196, 1203.
 "Railway Board" re—
 Control of capital expenditure. 608, 609-612, 615.
 Grievances of railway employees. 675-76, 683.
 Muslim grievances. 688, 694, 705, 719.
 National Service (European British Subjects) Bill—
 Motion to pass. 2042-43.
 Nomination of — to the Panel of Chairmen. 54.
 Point of order raised by — as to whether the Honourable Member (Sardar Sant Singh) is in order in referring to the grievances of other communities on a cut motion relating to the grievances of Muslims. 713.
 Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to circulate. 149-50, 151.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—contd.

- Question re—
 Administration of the Delhi Province. 1314-15.
 Amendment of the Calcutta University Act and establishment of a University in Assam. 596-97.
 Appointment of a Publicity Officer for the Supply Department. 140.
 Appointment of Advisors, Controllers and Liaison Officers for Industries. 1433-35.
 Appointment of an Economic Correspondent to the Economic Adviser in India. 1425-26.
 Appointments made in connection with war work. 168.
 Arrest of Allama-i-Mushriqi, leader of the Khaksars, under the Defence of India Act. 1671-73.
 Artificial raising of selling prices by system of combines. 293.
 Bloo grant to the Delhi University. 291.
 Certain remarks of the General Manager of the North Western Railway about questions put by Members of the Legislative Assembly. 419-21.
 Collapse of the roof of Idgah at Agra. 1665.
 Commercial relations between India and Japan. 1993-94.
 Complaints of Muslim Officers in the Archaeological Department. 1030.
 Concession tickets issued by shipping companies dealing with Haj traffic. 1663-64.
 Condition of the dome of the Taj Mahal. 1263-64.
 Cork trees grown in India. 1668.
 Creation of a new post of Consulting Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 143.
 Creation of new Departments as a war measure. 186-87, 1869.
 Criticism of the work of the Director General of Archaeology. 1667.
 Deputation of a Finance Department Officer to the Expanding Department of the Government of India. 167.
 Development of the Shipbuilding industry in India. 1604.
 Election of a plant by the Imperial Chemical Industry at Government expense. 1850-51.
 Excavation and conservation work done by the Archaeological Department. 1027-28.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—contd.

- Question re—contd.
 Expenses of the cattle show held in New Delhi. 1661.
 Expiry of term of the Deputy Director General of Archaeology. 1029-30.
 Floating of a loan in 1940. 172.
 Function of the Central Board of Publicity. 1368-69.
 Giving of rebate on insurance premiums in general insurance. 1661-62.
 Income from customs and excise. 172.
 Income from excise and import duties on sugar. 172-173.
 Increase in the price of petrol in Delhi. 165-166.
 Increase in the prices of optical goods and certain other articles. 1668-69.
 Inspectors of Works on the East Indian Railway. 421, 1458.
 Language used by the All-India Radio in broadcasting. 1592-94.
 Late arrival of trains at the Delhi Railway Station. 544.
 Legislation giving effect to the recommendations of the Governor of the Reserve Bank re small banks. 481.
 Military forces requisitioned by provinces. 345-49.
 Opening of a Degree College in Baluchistan. 462-63.
 Operating ratios of the Bengal and North Western and Eastern Bengal Railways. 1998-99.
 Postponement of the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education. 602-03.
 Preservation of the Taj Mahal. 465-66.
 Price of sugar. 292-93.
 Prices of pig iron, iron ingots and corrugated iron sheets. 600-02.
 Proceedings of the Labour Conference and the Price Control Conference. 142.
 Profits of the Lard Branch of the Reserve Bank of India. 173.
 Profits from the working of the enemy plants spent on the development of Indian Merchant Marine. 1517.
 Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Commerce Department. 1666.
 Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1665-66.
 Promotions to Assistant's grade in the Legislative Department. 1666-67.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—contd.

- Question re—contd.
 Proposal to close the Calcutta Port for Haj Pilgrims. 460-62.
 Purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway and administration of Tirhoot line. 1998.
 Purchases made by the Government of India on behalf of the British Government. 172.
 Quarantine fee charged from Haj pilgrims. 1663.
 Quarantine station at Kamran. 1662-63.
 Quota fixed for pilgrims to Hedjaz. 450-61.
 Raising of a new loan. 349.
 Raising of a new loan for Railways. 227.
 Recruitment of clerks in the Offices of the All-India Radio. 1168-69.
 Report of Sir Leonard Woolley on Archaeology. 141.
 Requisitioning of army in provinces. 168-171.
 Schools, hospitals and administration in the tribal areas. 223-24.
 Situation in Waziristan and tribal areas. 1171-72.
 Summary of conversations of the Leader of the House with British Officials re War, etc. 141.
 Supercessions and extensions of service in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1030-31.
 System of giving advertisements on certain railways. 1369-71, 2271.
 Temporary persons in the Central Public Works Department. 286-91.
 Training of Indians in Shipbuilding and Engineering Courses in Great Britain. 1664.
 Withdrawal of India from the membership of the League of Nations. 291-92.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Absence of facilities for offering their Friday prayers to Muslim employees in the East Indian Railway Workshops. 1372.
 Absence of Sikhs in the office of the Imperial Records Department. 458.
 Appointment of Controllers or Liaison Officers for Industries and concerns. 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 794.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—*contd.*Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Arrangements for the supply and purchase of ghee for the troops. 1255.
- Communal composition of clerks employed in the Confidential Branch of the North Western Railway. 1799.
- Congress Working Committee's view on the war. 1100.
- Constitution of the Port Haj Committees. 2132.
- Creation of and recruitment of staff in the Defence Co-ordination and Supply Departments. 284.
- Creation of the appointment of Consulting Engineer in the Central Public Works Department. 1288.
- Defects in combined "C" type orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1450, 1451.
- Demand for unorthodox "C" type quarters in New Delhi. 590, 591.
- Differential treatment meted out to Muslims and Hindus by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi. 223.
- Discharges and re-appointments of coolies, etc., in the Moghalpura Workshops, North Western Railway. 738.
- Duty hours of watermen and sweepers on the North Western Railway. 1364.
- Educational assistance to the children of employees on the North Western Railway. 230.
- Effect of the Land Purchase Bill on Indians in Burma. 140.
- Extensions to staff in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. 600.
- Functions of the law officers of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. 742.
- Hindustani translators and announcers, etc., in the All-India Radio. 874, 875.
- Inconvenient timings of night trains reaching Khanewal Railway Station. 746.
- Levy of taxes on professions, etc., in the Madras Presidency. 345-46.
- Loading and unloading contractors on the North Western Railway. 747.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—*contd.*Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Loss in the working of the Indian collieries. 417, 418.
- Lump sum granted for office establishment and contingencies to the Advisers and Liaison Officers in the Supply Department. 797.
- Members of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and retired officers of the Indian Medical Service recalled to India owing to the outbreak of war. 336.
- Method adopted for finding the best supplier of a commodity. 1431, 1432.
- Misuse of card passes by certain persons on the North Western Railway. 225.
- Monuments in Sind. 136.
- Non-promotion of a Muslim as Assistant Secretary or Officer Supervisor in the Defence Department or Army Headquarters. 1516.
- Non-recruitment of Muslims to certain posts on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1596.
- Number of pilgrims required to make "Jehangir" a pilgrim ship. 1428, 1429.
- Opening of a Degree College in New Delhi. 1856, 1857.
- Opening of collieries by Government. 419.
- Persons retrenched from the Income-tax Department, Punjab. 334.
- Post of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ambala Division, held by members of one family. 553.
- Posting of Muslim Officers to the Delhi Division of the North Western Railway. 221.
- Proposal to close down the Kangra Valley Railway. 733.
- Proposal to impose a certain tax on railway employees at certain stations in the United Provinces. 559.
- Purchase and repairs of XB Engines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 734, 735.
- Purchase of stores manufactured in India from abroad. 1262.
- Purchases through contracts made by the Supply Department. 1430.
- Recruitment of staff in the Contracts Directorate. 1260-61.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—*contd.*Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Recruitments to the Imperial Records Department. 593-94.
- Recruitments to the office of the Transport Advisory Officer. 743, 744.
- Reduction of posts in the superior services and increase of posts in the lower gazetted services on the North Western Railway. 407, 408.
- Remarks of Sir Leonard Woolley about conservation of archaeological remains. 1251.
- Researches for utilisation of molasses in making petrol. 1258.
- Restrictions in educational qualifications imposed on recruitment and promotion of staff on the North Western Railway. 1800.
- Rise in the price of petrol. 459, 460.
- Setting up of a machinery to assist in the control of emergency expenditure. 161.
- Shortage of steamers for Haj pilgrims. 801.
- Special Trains run for Haj Pilgrims from Bengal, etc. 1265.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—*concl.*Question (Supplementary) *re—concl.*

- System of disposal of land by the Improvement Trust in Karol Bagh, Delhi. 588.
- Trade carried on by foreign companies or foreigners in India. 1256.
- Treatment given to Indians returned from Germany. 227.
- Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 886-88.
- Resolution *re—*
Appointment of a committee to formulate a sound policy for depreciation and capital expenditure in respect of the Railways. 820-26, 827, 837-40.
- Constitution of the Simla town as a Centrally administered area. 816.
- Enactment of labour legislation on certain lines. 1806-09, 1816.
- Guiding principles in respect of catering contracts on Indian Railways. 173-178, 188, 189, 195, 196, 198.
- ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY—
Demand for Grant. 1242.

